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THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK
1922

FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION



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THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF
THE STATES OF THE WORLD
FOR THE YEAR

1922

EDITED BY

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FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION. REVISED AFTER
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1922

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Man sagt oft: Zahlen regieren die Welt.
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GOETHE.

PREFACE

THOUGH we go to press with the fifty-ninth issue of the YEAR-BOOK earlier than has been possible during the past few years, and though much remains to be done before the many problems resulting from the Great War are definitely settled, we trust it will be found that throughout we have been able to give the latest available information, either in the text or in the 'Additions and Corrections.' To the countries for which recent census returns were published in the last issue of the YEAR-BOOK, the following are added in the present issue, viz., the United Kingdom, India, the Union of South Africa, Canada, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, the Federal States of the United States, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France and several of the French Colonies and Protectorates (Algiers, Tunisia, Morocco, West Africa), Greece, the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies, Nicaragua, Norway, Sweden, Venezuela, and Russia. The section relating to the last-named country, and that dealing with China, have been specially revised. Egypt is still retained in Part One (British Empire) only because when the announcement of its new status was made it was too late to transfer it to Part Three, where it now properly belongs. Conditions in Ireland have not yet reached the stage that would justify us in allotting to the Irish Free State a special section among the Dominions. But an account of the situation as it is at present will be found in the Introductory Section, which also furnishes information on the organisation of the League of Nations, the Imperial and Washington Conferences, and a number of surveys of world production (gold and silver, iron, steel, wool, cotton, sugar, etc.).

As in past years, Mr. A. D. Webb has again revised the British Empire section, General Sir Frederick Maurice the Armies, and Mr. John Leyland the Navies. To them as to many friends all over the world we would express our gratitude for valuable co-operation.

J. S. K.

M. E.

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK OFFICE,
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April 12, 1922.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Metric measures most commonly found in statistical returns, with equivalents :—

LENGTH.			SURFACE MEASURE.		
Centimetre	...	...	0·39 inch	Square metre	... 10·26 sq. feet
Metre	...	...	39·37 inches	Hectare	... 2·47 acres
Kilometre	..	...	0·621 mile	Square kilometre	... 0·386 sq. mile
LIQUID MEASURE.			DRY MEASURE.		
Litre	...	...	1·76 pints	Litre	... 0·91 quart
Hec. litre	...	...	22 gallons	Hectolitre	... 2·75 bushels
WEIGHT—AVOIRDUPOIS.			WEIGHT—TROY.		
Gramme	...	...	15·42 grains	Gramme	... 15·42 grains
Kilogramme	2·205 pounds	Kilogramme	... 32·15 ounces
Quintal	220·46 pounds	Kilogramme	... 2·68 pounds
Ton	2204·6 pounds		

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INTRODUCTORY TABLES

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N.B.—The following table gives the most recent figures, but they do not all relate to the same period. The populations given are according to the 1921 census, where available, but in some cases earlier censuses or estimates have been used.

	Area. Sq. miles	Population (1921) 1,000	Revenue £1,000	Expenditure £1,000	Debt £1,000	Imports £1,000	Exports £1,000
United Kingdom	121,633	47,308	1,426,923	1,195,458	7,634,000	1,086,687	810,948
Europe :							
Gibraltar	2	184	287.2	373.3	—	—	—
Malta	118	223.4	630.1	632.1	79	4,262.1	919.1
Asia :							
India	1,802,829.5	319,075.6	114,459	134,947	464,877.2	355,845	282,148.2
Cyprus	3,684	311	600	682	221	2,069.2	1,200.2
Aden, Perim, Socotra	10,387.7	67	1,664.1	—	—	6,465	5,367
Ceylon	25,481	4,504	5,413.1	5,659.1	4,767	24,062.2	18,420.2
Straits Settlements	1,600	882	4,953.2	4,850.2	6,913	148,191.2	119,472.2
Fed. Malay States	27,506	1,316.4	8,433.2	11,717.2	1,756	19,894.2	33,683.2
Other Malay States	23,486	1,123	2,477.4	2,312.2	382	6,551.2	10,049.2
Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawak	77,106	1,060.4	758.2	610.2	50	3,081.2	3,051.2
Hong Kong and Ter.	77,391	1,625	3,243.2	2,200.2	1,485	125,487.2	153,063.2
Welsh-lan-wei	285	147.3	80	41	—	—	—
Africa :							
As enclion	34	4	13.3	12.2	—	42.2	67.2
St. Helens	47	—	—	—	—	25,217.2	16,987.2
Nigeria	332,000	16,250.4	6,819.2	6,454.2	10,240.2	167.2	140.2
Cameroon	31,000	400.4	53.2	—	—	7,247.2	10,814.2
Gold Coast and Prot.	80,000	2,020	2,223.2	2,856.2	7,343.2	663.2	851.2
Togoland	12,660	360.4	—	—	—	3,548.2	2,949.2
Sierra Leone and Prot.	31,000	1,400.4	900.2	843.2	1,730.2	2,712.2	2,466.2
Gambia and Prot.	4,500	258.4	200.2	171.2	1,244	6,412.2	8,500.2
Mauritius and Dep.	800	376	1,370.1	1,370.1	1,244	114.2	127.2
Seychelles	156	25.4	43.2	41.2	—	357.2	231.2
Somaland	68,000	800.4	50	208	—	6,919	5,061
Kenya Colony and Prot.	245,000	2,600.4	1,679	2,577	1,148	1,739.2	1,282
Tanganyika	355,000	4,060.4	1,263	1,388	—	—	4,134.2
Uganda Prot.	109,113	3,672.4	77.2	232.2	406	—	3,011.2
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,020	330.4	330.2	404.2	—	—	2,738.2
Nyasaland	120,573	1,200	268	262	3,214	508.2	670.2
Union of S. Africa	473,100	6,923	29,676	25,696	178,603	101,887.2	87,968.2
S. W. Africa	222,000	237.4	1,601	929	—	656.2	1,056.2

INTRODUCTORY TABLES

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Rhodesia	1,736	1,201 ¹	1,322 ¹	5,233 ²	5,698 ²
Swaziland	134	88	111	—	—
Basutoland	501	226	253	1,219 ²	937 ²
Bechuanaland	153	102	112	—	—
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	3,400 ⁴	4,547 ²	3,664 ²	—	5,233 ²
America:					
Canada	3,729,665	89,380	74,192	480,000	256,183
Newfoundland and Labrador	267	2,178 ¹	1,901 ¹	5,842 ²	4,629
British Honduras	45	232	191	1,209	1,038
British Guiana	89,480	1,271 ¹	1,007 ¹	5,179 ²	6,143 ²
Bermuda	19	220 ²	—	85 ²	268 ²
Bahamas	53	254	221	1,414 ²	800 ²
Turks and Caicos Is.	1	—	11 ²	36	47 ²
Jamaica	558	2,347 ²	2,333 ²	—	7,146
Cayman Is.	89	61	51	—	—
Barbados	166	454	508	5,446	4,866
Windward Islands	516	179 ²	294 ²	396 ²	1,359 ²
Leeward Islands	715	364	275	1,173 ²	1,173 ²
Trinidad and Tobago	1,974	1,918 ²	1,653 ²	8,209 ²	9,417 ²
Falkland Islands	7,500 ¹⁰	—	—	—	2,176 ¹
Australasia:					
Australian Commonwealth	2,974,581	65,513	92,651	401,720 ²	139,029
Papua	90,540	82	147	—	171
New Guinea	80,232	96	—	—	674 ²
New Zealand	104,751	33,873	42,209	156,324	46,442 ²
Samoa	1,250	149	149	—	387
Nauru	2	11 ²	5 ²	—	160 ²
Fiji	7,083	489 ²	612 ²	310 ²	2,896 ²
Tonga, Solomon, and Gilbert Is.	11,450	187 ²	145 ²	—	841 ²

SUMMARY OF AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area, sq. miles	Population
United Kingdom	121,033	47,308,000
Europe	120	243,000
Asia	1,972,455	329,050,000
Africa	3,872,412	43,480,000
America	4,010,285	11,145,000
Australasia	3,278,917	7,761,000
Total	13,257,584	440,993,000

1 Year 1919-20. 2 Year 1920. 3 Census 1911. 4 Estimated.
 5 Including Feudatory States, Population 71,937,000. 7 Including area of Protectorate.
 8 Last 9 months, 1920. 9 Last 6 months, 1921.
 10 Including South Georgia, 1,000 square miles, and population 1,000.
 N.B.—Conversions into sterling have been made at the par of exchange.

II.—FINANCE AND COMMERCE OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The following statistics relating to the financial and commercial condition of various countries have been put together for convenience of reference, *not for the purpose of comparison*. Revenue and expenditure, which in some States are raised and expended by local authorities, are in others included in the national accounts. Debt in some countries is incurred for the sake of profitable investment, while in others it is unproductive and burdensome. With respect to trade, the figures in general show the special imports (or those for home consumption) and the special exports (or those of home produce and

The statistics are for the most part for the calendar year 1921, or the financial year 1921-22.

Countries	Area in sq. miles	Population	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt	Imports	Exports
			1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £
Argentina . . .	1,153,119	8,698,516	48,056	42,813	262,825	169,108	199,459
Austria . . .	30,766	6,131,445	2,916	8,069	7,078	—	—
Belgium . . .	11,744	7,684,272	162,927	258,725	1,171,114	446,858	348,323
Brazil . . .	3,275,510	30,645,296	52,789	56,056	276,575	125,005	107,521
Bulgaria . . .	46,656	4,861,439	3,701	3,547	21,823	88,533	65,719
China . . .	3,913,560	320,650,000	61,302	61,970	235,830	258,847	183,928
Czechoslovakia . . .	54,264	13,595,816	82,105	85,573	95,000	71,232	70,390
Denmark . . .	16,609	3,267,831	24,665	27,905	59,703	90,834	82,475
France . . .	212,659	39,209,766	898,036	997,280	12,000,000	941,932	862,124
Germany . . .	250,471	59,857,283	70,339	70,939	63,199	—	—
Greece . . .	58,852	5,447,577	51,950	51,950	46,893	66,944	32,679
Hungary . . .	35,654	7,840,832	5,214	7,233	14,717	—	—
Italy . . .	117,982	40,070,161	699,896	870,370	148,910	634,185	312,151
Japan . . .	260,738	55,961,140	146,500	146,500	311,503	101,388	125,285
Netherlands . . .	12,582	6,841,155	50,549	78,178	203,512	2,288	1,471
Norway . . .	124,064	2,646,306	89,837	39,837	67,811	167,433	65,722
Poland . . .	149,042	24,272,349	8,447	13,060	70,000	—	—
Portugal . . .	35,490	5,957,985	26,913	52,802	35,831	52,110	24,874
Rumania . . .	122,282	17,393,149	308,339	308,339	55,743	143,317	4,115
Yugo-Slavia . . .	95,628	11,337,686	38,841	39,943	142,569	130,519	52,836
Spain . . .	194,783	20,783,344	70,595	91,099	478,523	50,455	32,497
Sweden . . .	173,035	5,903,762	61,579	61,579	70,801	69,728	60,424
Switzerland . . .	15,076	3,880,320	16,886	21,142	74,514	91,851	85,605
Turkey . . .	174,900	8,000,000	30,924	47,245	155,924	153,996	43,296
U. Kingdom . . .	121,633	47,307,601	1,425,981	1,195,427	7,634,000	1,086,687	810,248
United States . . .	2,973,774	105,710,620	116,903	1,103,422	4,795,250	730,889	1,277,127

III.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Quantity	Coining value	Quantity	Commercial value
	Fine ounces	£	Fine ounces	£
1911 . . .	22,352,095	91,947,029	225,372,844	23,094,547
1912 . . .	22,565,697	95,851,568	224,810,654	26,198,781
1913 . . .	22,265,198	94,578,208	223,907,843	25,714,410
1914 . . .	21,413,701	91,021,119	189,626,019	16,941,026
1915 . . .	22,752,229	96,046,927	178,850,500	17,695,596
1916 . . .	21,895,491	93,007,679	161,177,900	21,029,686
1917 . . .	20,491,176	87,912,417	163,258,600	23,639,016
1918 . . .	18,563,016	78,861,979	197,537,637	39,112,452
1919 . . .	17,663,057	75,029,131	174,517,414	41,449,248
1920 (estimated) . . .	16,799,307	71,022,121	175,714,504	47,582,282

IV.—WORLD'S SUPPLY OF RAW SILK.

The appended table of statistics, which have been published by the Lyons Silk Merchants' Union, show the estimated world's supply of raw silk in 1919 and 1920:—

Regions	1919	1920
	Kilos	Kilos
Western Europe (France, Italy, and Spain)	2,090,000	3,640,000
Eastern Europe, Levant, and Central Asia	1,040,000	750,000
Far East	24,060,000	14,810,000
Total	27,190,000	19,200,000

V.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.

THREE YEARS' COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.
Beet Sugar in Europe	81.55	73.94	52.33
„ „ America	18.46	20.08	13.39
Cane Sugar in Europe	0.10	0.14	0.12
„ „ America	112.19	131.53	125.26
„ „ Asia	99.52	90.93	97.56
„ „ Africa and Australia	17.58	15.50	15.17
Total	320.40	332.12	303.83

VI.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF WOOL.

	1920	1921
	Pounds.	Pounds
Europe	687,705,057	693,527,250
Asia	228,146,000	228,146,000
Africa	177,095,800	177,095,800
America	813,628,531	771,038,000
Australia	718,121,757	798,643,000
Grand Total	2,624,697,145	2,668,350,050

VII.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COTTON.

	1920-21	1919-20
	Bales of 500 lb.	Bales of 500 lb.
United States	13,356,000	10,344,000
India	2,976,000	4,316,000
Egypt	1,251,000	1,139,000
Russia	180,000	420,000
China	1,000,000	1,100,000
Brazil	100,000	538,000
Mexico	155,000	200,000
Peru	157,000	165,000
All other countries	400,000	460,000
Total	19,595,000	19,260,000

VIII.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.

Year.	World Production.	Mexican Production.
	Barrels.	Barrels.
1910	327,937,000	3,634,000
1911	344,174,000	12,553,000
1912	352,447,000	16,558,000
1913	394,668,000	23,964,000
1914	399,667,000	21,188,000
1915	425,371,000	32,911,000
1916	459,433,000	39,817,000
1917	505,362,000	55,293,000
1918	514,729,000	63,828,000
1919	554,000,000	92,402,000
1920	695,000,000	163,640,000
1921	759,000,000 ¹	177,445,000 ¹

¹ Estimated.

IX.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL.

	Pig Iron.		Steel.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
United States	16,750	36,401	20,100	42,100
Germany	7,500	6,500	9,000	8,000
Great Britain	2,700	8,067	3,700	9,057
France	3,200	3,275	2,900	2,915
Belgium	965	1,112	760	1,216
Luxemburg	960	685	760	590
Central Europe	965	870	1,500	1,225
Other Countries	3,050	3,786	2,611	3,218
Total	35,980	60,636	40,781	68,321

X.—WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.

According to Lloyd's Register the total merchant steam tonnage of the world in June, 1921, was 64,217,000 gross tons, as compared with 42,514,000 gross tons in June, 1914. The following table shows details :—

Countries	June, 1914	June, 1921	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons
United Kingdom	18,877,000	19,288,000	+ 411,000
British Dominions	1,407,000	1,950,000	+ 543,000
United States	1,837,000	12,311,000	+ 10,477,000
Austria-Hungary	1,052,000	Nil	—
Denmark	768,000	866,000	+ 98,000
France	1,918,000	3,046,000	+ 1,128,000
Germany	5,008,000	654,000	— 4,444,000
Greece	820,000	576,000	— 244,000
Holland	1,471,000	2,297,000	+ 736,000
Italy	1,428,000	2,378,000	+ 950,000
Japan	1,642,000	3,063,000	+ 1,421,000
Norway	1,923,000	2,285,000	+ 362,000
Spain	883,000	1,094,000	+ 211,000
Sweden	392,000	1,037,000	+ 45,000
Total abroad	23,637,000	34,929,000	+ 11,292,000
World's total	42,514,000	64,217,000	+ 21,703,000

XI.—ALLIED DEBTS.

(1) ALLIED DEBTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The total indebtedness of European countries to the United States on January 1, 1922, was estimated to be 818,276,000 dollars, out of original loans amounting to 2,587,997,000 dollars.

The issues and repayments were as follows :—

	Issued	Repaid
	Dollars	Dollars
United Kingdom	1,420,816,000	1,027,231,000
France	805,000,000	611,965,000
French Cities	131,600,000	86,000,000
Belgium	109,270,000	9,520,000
Italy	36,311,000	25,000,000
Russia	85,000,000	10,000,000

(2) ALLIED DEBTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The total amount of Treasury Bills deposited with His Majesty's Government by the various European Powers stands at £1,703,336,302, an increase of £327,070,302, as compared

with the amount of Treasury Bills held at the Armistice. The amounts deposited by individual Governments are as follows:—

European Power	Face value of Treasury Bills held by H.M. Government at Armistice	Face value of Treasury Bills held by H.M. Government March, 1922	Increase
	£	£	£
France	425,671,000	572,524,500	146,853,500
Russia	567,892,000	567,892,000	—
Italy	355,050,000	502,074,952	147,024,952
Belgium (Reconstruction)	—	9,000,000	9,000,000
„ (Belgian Congo) . .	2,451,000	3,550,000	1,099,000
Rumania	15,710,900	22,112,500	6,402,500
Greece	500,000	7,710,350	7,210,350
Portugal	8,992,000	18,472,000	9,480,000
	1,376,266,000	1,703,236,302	327,070,302

Except in the case of Belgium (Reconstruction Credit) interest due since the Armistice has been met by the deposit of additional Treasury Bills. The figures given do not include Relief Bonds or other debts due from European Powers to His Majesty's Government which are not covered by Treasury Bills.

XII.—GERMAN REPARATIONS.

On March 8, 1922, the Reparations Commission issued the return of German payments in cash, in kind, and by reason of cessations of State property from the date of the Armistice to December 31, 1921:—

I. GOLD AND FOREIGN CURRENCIES.

	Gold mark (= 1s)
(a) Direct payments made by Germany to December 31, 1921	1,041,419,000
(b) Receipt from other sources on German account:	
1. Payment by Denmark for cession of part of Slesvig-Holstein . .	65,000,000
2. Destroyed war material sold	40,960,000
3. Sundry items	657,000
(c) Proceeds of Reparation Recovery Act	36,136,000
Total	1,181,172,000

II. DELIVERIES IN KIND.

	Gold marks.
(a) Supplied to Allied and Associated Powers . .	2,760,250,600
(b) Sold to Luxemburg, to Textile Alliance of the United States, etc. . .	39,092,000
Total	2,799,342,000
Total liquid receipt . .	2,983,514,000

III. CESSIONS OF STATE PROPERTIES IN CEDED TERRITORIES.

	Gold marks.
So far as can at present be estimated, and excluding the Slesvig-Holstein properties shown in item (b) I, the value of which has been realised in cash	2,504,342,000
Grand Total	6,487,856,000 (= £324,392,800)

The following notes are appended.

I. The only definite figures are those under the heading gold and foreign currencies. The other figures are provisional and subject to revision.

II. The figures in item III. do not include a valuation of the plebiscite area awarded to Poland, nor for property in Memel.

The table states that the Reparation Commission takes no account of—

1. Objects returned in restitution by Germany for which no credit is due.

2. Amounts paid by Germany to clearing offices set up under Article 296 of the Treaty

of Versailles, which give rise to no credit unless and until a final balance is established in Germany's favour.

3. Paper marks paid, goods supplied, and services rendered directly by Germany to the Armies of Occupation.

4. Payments made by Germany for various commissions the expenses of which are imposed upon Germany under the Peace Treaty.

XIII.—THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

The Conference on the Limitation of Armaments which was convened at Washington on November 12, 1921, and concluded its sessions on February 6, 1922, was attended by representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, France, Italy, Japan, China, Belgium, The Netherlands and Portugal.

The Agenda for the Conference was as follows:—

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

1. Limitation of Naval Armament, under which shall be discussed—
 - (a) Basis of limitation;
 - (b) Extent;
 - (c) Fulfilment.
2. Rules for control of new agencies of warfare.
3. Limitation of land armament.

PACIFIC AND FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS.

1. Questions relating to China.
Subjects :
 - (a) Territorial integrity ;
 - (b) Administrative integrity ;
 - (c) Open door—equality of commercial and industrial opportunity ;
 - (d) Concessions, monopolies or preferential economic privileges ;
 - (e) Development of railways, including plans relating to Chinese Eastern Railway ;
 - (f) Preferential railroad rates ;
 - (g) Status of existing commitments.
2. Siberia.
(Similar headings.)
3. Mandated Islands.
Electrical Communications in the Pacific.

For the results of the Conference—the Five Power Naval Treaty, the Quadruple Pacific Treaty, the Nine Power Treaty regarding China, and other Treaties and Resolutions, see White Paper, Miscellaneous No. 1 (1922) [Cmd. 1627]. Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office. Price 2s. (1922).

XIV.—THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

During the months of June, July and August, 1921, there were held in London conferences of Prime Ministers and representatives of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India.

The topics dealt with had reference to Foreign Policy, Problems of the Pacific, Empire Settlement and Migration, The League of Nations, Egypt, Imperial Defence, Imperial Communications, Shipping, Wireless Telephony, Rates for Press Messages, Apportionment of Reparation Receipts and the position of British Indians in the Empire.

Several plenary meetings and several meetings of the Prime Ministers were devoted to a consideration of the question of the proposed Conference on the Constitutional Relation of the component parts of the Empire, and the following resolution was adopted:—

“The Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom and the Dominions, having carefully considered the recommendation of the Imperial War Conference of 1917 that a special Imperial Conference should be summoned as soon as possible after the war to consider the constitutional relation of the component parts of the Empire, have reached the following conclusions:—

“(a) Continuous consultation, to which the Prime Ministers attach no less importance than the Imperial War Conference of 1917, can only be secured by a substantial improvement in the communication between the component parts of the Empire. Having regard to the constitutional developments since 1917, no advantage is to be gained by holding a constitutional Conference.

"(b) The Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom and the Dominions and the Representatives of India should aim at meeting annually, or at such longer intervals as may prove feasible.

"(c) The existing practice of direct communication between the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom and the Dominions, as well as the right of the latter to nominate Cabinet Ministers to represent them in consultation with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, are maintained."

For further details, see Imperial Conference Blue Book (Cmd. 1474) published in August, 1921.

XV. TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

1.—Ireland shall have the same constitutional status in the Community of Nations known as the British Empire as the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, with a Parliament having powers to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Ireland, and in Executive responsible to that Parliament, and shall be styled and known as the Irish Free State.

2.—Subject to the provisions hereinafter set out the position of the Irish Free State in relation to the Imperial Parliament and Government and otherwise shall be that of the Dominion of Canada, and the law, practice, and constitutional usage governing the relationship of the Crown or the representative of the Crown and of the Imperial Parliament to the Dominion of Canada shall govern their relationship to the Irish Free State.

3.—The representative of the Crown in Ireland shall be appointed in like manner as the Governor-General of Canada and in accordance with the practice observed in the making of such appointments.

4.—The oath to be taken by Members of the Parliament of the Irish Free State shall be in the following form:

"..... do solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the Irish Free State as by law established, and that I will be faithful to H.M. King George V., his heirs and successors by law in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations.

5.—The Irish Free State shall assume liability for the service of the Public Debt of the United Kingdom as existing at the date hereof and towards the payment of war pensions as existing at that date in such proportion as may be fair and equitable, having regard to any just claims on the part of Ireland by way of set-off or counter-claim, the amount of such sums being determined in default of agreement by the arbitration of one or more independent persons being citizens of the British Empire.

6.—Until an arrangement has been made between the British and Irish Governments whereby the Irish Free State undertakes her own coastal defence, the defence by sea of Great Britain and Ireland shall be undertaken by His Majesty's Imperial Forces, but this shall not prevent the construction or maintenance by the Government of the Irish Free State of such vessels as are necessary for the protection of the Revenue or the Fisheries.

The foregoing provisions of this article shall be reviewed at a conference of representatives of the British and Irish Governments to be held at the expiration of five years from the date hereof, with a view to the undertaking by Ireland of a share in her own coastal defence.

7.—The Government of the Irish Free State shall afford to His Majesty's Imperial Forces:

(a) In time of peace such harbour and other facilities as are indicated in the Annex hereto, or such other facilities as may from time to time be agreed between the British Government and the Government of the Irish Free State; and

(b) In time of war or of strained relations with a foreign Power such harbour and other facilities as the British Government may require for the purposes of such defence as aforesaid.

8.—With a view to securing the observance of the principle of international limitation of armaments, if the Government of the Irish Free State establishes and maintains a military defence force, the establishments thereof shall not exceed in size such proportion of the military establishments maintained in Great Britain as that which the population of Ireland bears to the population of Great Britain.

9.—The ports of Great Britain and the Irish Free State shall be freely open to the ships of the other country on payment of the customary port and other dues.

10.—The Government of the Irish Free State agrees to pay fair compensation on terms

not less favourable than those accorded by the Act of 1920 to judges, officials, members of police forces and other public servants who are discharged by it or who retire in consequence of the change of government effected in pursuance hereof:

Provided that this agreement shall not apply to members of the Auxiliary Police Force or to persons recruited in Great Britain for the Royal Irish Constabulary during the two years next preceding the date hereof. The British Government will assume responsibility for such compensation or pensions as may be payable to any of these excepted persons.

11. Until the expiration of one month from the passing of the Act of Parliament for the ratification of this instrument, the powers of the Parliament and the Government of the Irish Free State shall not be exercisable as respects Northern Ireland, and the provisions of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, shall so far as they relate to Northern Ireland remain of full force and effect, and no election shall be held for the return of members to serve in the Parliament of the Irish Free State for constituencies in Northern Ireland, unless a resolution is passed by both Houses of the Parliament of Northern Ireland in favour of the holding of such elections before the end of the said month.

12.—If before the expiration of the said month an address is presented to His Majesty by both Houses of the Parliament of Northern Ireland to that effect, the power of the Parliament and the Government of the Irish Free State shall no longer extend to Northern Ireland, and the provisions of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920 (including those relating to the Council of Ireland), shall, so far as they relate to Northern Ireland, continue to be of full force and effect, and this instrument shall have effect subject to the necessary modifications:

Provided that if such an address is so presented a Commission consisting of three persons, one to be appointed by the Government of the Irish Free State, one to be appointed by the Government of Northern Ireland, and one who shall be Chairman, to be appointed by the British Government, shall determine in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants, so far as may be compatible with economic and geographic conditions, the boundaries between Northern Ireland and the rest of Ireland, and for the purposes of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, and of this instrument, the boundary of Northern Ireland shall be such as may be determined by such Commission.

13. For the purpose of the last foregoing article, the powers of the Parliament of Southern Ireland under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, to elect members of the Council of Ireland shall after the Parliament of the Irish Free State is constituted be exercised by that Parliament.

14.—After the expiration of the said month, if no such address as is mentioned in Article 12 hereof is presented, the Parliament and Government of Northern Ireland shall continue to exercise as respects Northern Ireland the powers conferred on them by the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, but the Parliament and Government of the Irish Free State shall in Northern Ireland have in relation to matters in respect of which the Parliament of Northern Ireland has not power to make laws under that Act (including matters which, under the said Act, are within the jurisdiction of the Council of Ireland) the same powers as in the rest of Ireland, subject to such other provisions as may be agreed in manner hereinafter appearing.

15.—At any time after the date hereof the Government of Northern Ireland and the provisional Government of Southern Ireland hereinafter constituted may meet for the purpose of discussing the provisions subject to which the last foregoing Article is to operate in the event of no such address as is therein mentioned being presented, and those provisions may include:

- (a) Safeguards with regard to patronage in Northern Ireland.
- (b) Safeguards with regard to the collection of revenue in Northern Ireland.
- (c) Safeguards with regard to import and export duties affecting the trade or industry of Northern Ireland.
- (d) Safeguards for minorities in Northern Ireland.
- (e) The settlement of the financial relations between Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State.
- (f) The establishment and powers of a local militia in Northern Ireland and the relation of the Defence Forces of the Irish Free State and of Northern Ireland respectively.

and if at any such meeting provisions are agreed to, the same shall have effect as if they were included amongst the provisions subject to which the powers of the Parliament and Government of the Irish Free State are to be exercisable in Northern Ireland under Article 14 hereof.

16.—Neither the Parliament of the Irish Free State nor the Parliament of Northern Ireland shall make any law so as either directly or indirectly to endow any religion or prohibit or restrict the free exercise thereof or give any preference or impose any disability on account of religious belief, or religious status or affect prejudicially the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money without attending the religious instruction at the school, or make any discrimination as respects State aid between schools under the management of different religious denominations or divert from any

religious denomination or any educational institution any of its property except for public utility purposes and on payment of compensation.

By way of provisional arrangement for the administration of Southern Ireland during the interval which must elapse between the date hereof and the constitution of a Parliament and Government of the Irish Free State in accordance therewith, steps shall be taken forthwith for summoning a meeting of members of Parliament elected for constituencies in Southern Ireland since the passing of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, and for constituting a provisional Government, and the British Government shall take the steps necessary to transfer to such Provisional Government the powers and machinery requisite for the discharge of its duties, provided that every member of such Provisional Government shall have signified in writing his or her acceptance of this instrument. But this arrangement shall not continue in force beyond the expiration of twelve months from the date hereof.

18.—This instrument shall be submitted forthwith by His Majesty's Government for the approval of Parliament, and by the Irish signatories to a meeting summoned for the purpose of the members elected to sit in the House of Commons of Southern Ireland, and if approved shall be ratified by the necessary legislation.

(Signed)

On behalf of the British Delegation :

D. LLOYD GEORGE.
AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.
BIRKENHEAD.
WINSTON CHURCHILL.
L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS.
HAMAR GREENWOOD.
GORDON HEWART.

On behalf of the Irish Delegation :

ART O GRIORITHA.
MICHAEL O COLLEAIN.
RICHARD BARTON.
E. S. O DUGAIN.
SEORSA GHABHAIN UÍ DHUBHFAIGH.

ANNEX.

1. The following are the specific facilities required :—

Dockyard Port of Berhaven.—(a) Admiralty property and rights to be retained as at the date hereof. Harbour defences to remain in charge of British care and maintenance parties.

Queenstown.—(b) Harbour defences to remain in charge of British care and maintenance parties. Certain mooring buoys to be retained for use of His Majesty's ships.

Belfast Lough.—(c) Harbour defences to remain in charge of British care and maintenance parties.

Lough Swilly.—(d) Harbour defences to remain in charge of British care and maintenance parties.

Aviation.—(e) Facilities in the neighbourhood of the above ports for coastal defence by air.

Oil Fuel Storage.—(f) Haulbowline, Rathmullen, to be offered for sale to commercial companies under guarantee that purchasers shall maintain a certain minimum stock for Admiralty purposes.

2.—A Convention shall be made between the British Government and the Government of the Irish Free State to give effect to the following conditions :—

(a) That submarine cables shall not be landed or wireless stations for communication with places outside Ireland be established except by agreement with the British Government; that the existing cable landing rights and wireless concessions shall not be withdrawn except by agreement with the British Government; and that the British Government shall be entitled to land additional submarine cables or establish additional wireless stations for communication with places outside Ireland.

(b) That lighthouses, buoys, beacons, and any navigational marks or navigational aids shall be maintained by the Government of the Irish Free State as at the date hereof, and shall not be removed or added to except by agreement with the British Government.

(c) That war signal stations shall be closed down and left in charge of care and maintenance parties, the Government of the Irish Free State being offered the option of taking them over and working them for commercial purposes, subject to Admiralty inspection and guaranteeing the upkeep of existing telegraphic communication therewith.

3.—A Convention shall be made between the same Governments for the regulation of Civil Communication by Air.

XVI.—THE IRISH FREE STATE (See also p. 7 below).

The political relations between Great Britain and Ireland, which had been in a state of continuous tension since the foundation of the Home Rule movement in 1870, at once became acute with the outbreak of the Great War. German agents were active in Ireland, and on Easter Monday, 1916, there was a rising in Dublin, the insurgents seizing the Post Office and other public buildings, and proclaiming an Irish Republic. The rebellion was abortive, but the political results were far-reaching. The old 'Home Rule' party was discredited, and its place taken by the 'Sinn Féin' or physical force party, whose nominees, at the General Election of 1918, swept the country with the exception of the six North-Eastern Counties, where the electors with equal determination declared for continued membership of the United Kingdom. To meet the difficulty a new Government of Ireland Act was passed in 1920, under which separate Parliaments were set up for Southern Ireland (26 counties), and Northern Ireland (6 counties)—the two bodies to choose a joint 'Council of Ireland,' consisting of forty members, intended as a connecting link. The Ulster Unionists accepted this scheme, and the Northern Parliament was duly elected on May 24, 1921, and opened by the King in person in the following June.

The Sinn Féin party, however, refused to work the Act, and their elected members assembled in the Dublin Mansion House and again proclaimed the Republic, with Mr. Edmond de Valera as President. A period of complete chaos followed. The British Government declared the Irish Parliament—Dail Eireann—to be an illegal body, made many arrests, suppressed newspapers, and seized the offices, books, papers and funds of the Sinn Féin Association. Sinn Féin, in its turn, formed a body calling itself the Irish Republican Army, and carried on a guerrilla war accompanied by outrage and assassination. At length, after much bloodshed and destruction of property, a truce was declared on July 7, and the British Government and the Government of the Irish 'Republic' each appointed a Delegation for the purpose of discussing a settlement. After prolonged negotiations eighteen Articles of Agreement were drawn up and duly signed on December 6, 1921, subject to their ratification by Parliament and by Dail Eireann.

To prevent the delay involved in the drafting and passing of an Act of Parliament, and the further risk of another outbreak, it was provided that the articles should be at once adopted by both bodies, and a Provisional Government set up in Ireland to carry on for a period not exceeding twelve months, until a legal Administration was ready to take its place. The discussion in the Dail was prolonged and acrimonious, but the Articles were ultimately adopted on January 7, 1922, by a narrow majority. In consequence of this vote Mr. de Valera resigned his office of President, and Mr. Arthur Griffith was elected in his place. On January 16 the Provisional Government was constituted as follows:—

Finance and General.—Micheal O Coileain (Michael Collins).

Home Affairs.—Eamon O Dugain (Edmund Dugan).

Foreign Affairs.—Gavan Duffy.

Economic Affairs.—Caoimhghin O Huigin (Kevin Higgins).

Labour.—Seosamh Mag Crait (Joseph McGrath).

Agriculture.—Padraig O Hogain (Patrick Hogan).

Education.—Fionan O Loingsigh (Finan Lynch).

Local Government.—Liam T. Maccosgair (William Cosgrave).

Secretariat.—Diarmuid O Hegarty (Dermot Hegarty).

General Post Office.—J. J. Walsh.

The old Irish Government, Lord FitzAlan as Lord Lieutenant representing the King, at once recognised the Provisional Government, handed over the public offices at Dublin Castle, and took steps for the transfer by Orders in Council of the necessary powers. The ratifying Act (the Irish Free State (Agreement) Act) required for the legal establishment of the Irish Government, and the Act embodying the terms of the new Irish Free State Constitution, will, it is expected, be passed in the course of the present year.

The Bank of Ireland has been appointed the official banker of the Irish Government.

The outline laid down in the Articles of Agreement and approved by both sides, contains the following provisions:—

Ireland to have the status 'in the community of nations known as the British Empire' of a Self-Governing Dominion and to be called the Irish Free State.

Its position in relation to the Imperial Parliament and Government to be that of the Dominion of Canada, and the representative of the crown in Ireland to be appointed in like manner as the Governor-General of Canada.

The share of the Free State in the debt of the United Kingdom and other charges to be determined, in default of agreement, by 'one or more independent persons being citizens of the British Empire.'

The Irish Free State to undertake its own coastal defence, the defence by sea of Great Britain and Ireland being undertaken by the Imperial forces: these provisions to be reviewed at the expiration of five years. The Free State to afford in time of 'war or strained relations' with other powers, such harbour and other facilities as the British Government may require. Ireland may establish a military defence force proportionate to its population.

The ports of Great Britain and of Ireland to be freely open to the ships of "the other country" on payment of the customary dues.

For one month after the passing of the Act of Parliament constituting the Irish Free State, that State to exercise no powers in respect of Northern Ireland; and if before the expiration of such month both Houses of the Parliament of Northern Ireland pass a resolution to the effect that the powers of the Free State shall not extend to Northern Ireland, then the provisions of the Act of 1920 shall continue to be of full power and effect so far as they relate to Northern Ireland, subject to any necessary modifications. In this case a Commission shall be appointed to determine "in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants, so far as may be compatible with economic and geographic conditions" the true boundary between Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State.

NORTHERN IRELAND (See also p. 7 below).

THE Northern Parliament has already declared its intention to maintain its separate existence under the Act of 1920. Under that Act the Government of the territory comprising the six counties of Down, Antrim, Londonderry, Armagh, Tyrone and Fermanagh is entrusted to a Parliament "consisting of His Majesty, the Senate of Northern Ireland, and the House of Commons of Northern Ireland." This Parliament met for the first time in June, 1921, and a Ministry was formed, all necessary powers being

transferred from the Imperial to the Local Government by Orders in Council. The Ministry is constituted as follows:—

Prime Minister.—Rt. Hon. Sir James Craig, Bt.

Finance.—Rt. Hon. H. M. Pollock.

Home Affairs.—Rt. Hon. Sir R. Dawson Bates.

Labour.—Rt. Hon. J. M. Andrews.

Education.—Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Londonderry.

Agriculture and Commerce.—Rt. Hon. E. M. Archdale.

The Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland is the Rt. Hon. Denis Henry.

Under the Act of 1920 the contribution of Northern Ireland to the Imperial Revenue is fixed for two years at the sum of £7,920,000 a year, subject after that to quinquennial revision by a Joint Exchequer Board. No statement of Income and Expenditure has yet (March, 1922) been presented by either the Northern or the Southern Finance Minister.

The powers of the Parliament and Government of Northern Ireland are wholly domestic. It has no power to deal with or to alter the Imperial regulations relating to such matters as naturalisation, domicile, trade with any place outside Northern Ireland, merchant shipping, coinage, legal tender, negotiable instruments, weights and measures, trade marks, copyright or patents.

The Government of the Irish Free State has all the powers of a Self-Governing Dominion.

For further information of the 1920 Act, see p. 7 below.

XVII.—THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(1)

The League of Nations is an association of States which have pledged themselves, through signing the Covenant (*i.e.*, the constitution of the League) [For the text of the Covenant, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1921, page xxviii], not to go to war before submitting their disputes with each other or States not members of the League to arbitration and a delay of from three to nine months. Furthermore, any State violating this pledge is automatically in a state of outlawry with the other States, which are bound to sever all economic and political relations with the defaulting member. The States members of the League have pledged themselves to co-operate over a wide range of economic, social, humanitarian and labour questions.

The League of Nations formally came into existence on January 10, 1920, through the coming into force at that date of the Treaty of Versailles. The two official languages of the League are English and French. The seat of the League is Geneva, Switzerland.

I. MEMBERSHIP.

The following 29 States became original members of the League owing to ratification of one or other of the Peace Treaties:—

AUSTRALIA	January 10, 1920	JAPAN	January 10, 1920
BELGIUM	" "	LIBERIA	June 30, "
BOLIVIA	" "	NEW ZEALAND	January 10, "
BRAZIL	" "	NICARAGUA	November 3, "
CANADA	" "	PANAMA	January 9, "
CHINA	July 16, "	PERU	" 10, "
CUBA	March 8, "	POLAND	" " "
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	January 13, "	PORTUGAL	April 8, "
FRANCE	" "	RUMANIA	" " "
GREECE	March 30, "	SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE	February 10, "
GUATEMALA	January 10, "	SIAM	January 10, "
HAITI	June 30, "	SOUTH AFRICA	" " "
HONDURAS	November 3, "	UNITED KINGDOM	" " "
INDIA	January 10, "	URUGUAY	" " "
ITALY	" "		

The following 23 States became original members through accession to the Covenant under the invitation contained in the annex to the Covenant:—

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC ¹	July 18, 1919	PERSIA	November 21, 1919
CHILE	November 4, "	SAN SALVADOR	March 10, 1920
COLOMBIA	February 16, 1920	SPAIN	January 10, "
DENMARK ¹	March 8, "	SWEDEN	March 9, "
HOLLAND	" 9, "	SWITZERLAND	" 8, "
NORWAY	" 5, "	VENEZUELA	" 3, "
PARAGUAY	December 26, 1919		

On December 16, 1920, the first Assembly admitted the following six States to membership of the League:—

ALBANIA ²	December 16, 1920	COSTA RICA	December 16, 1920
AUSTRIA	" "	FINLAND ²	" "
BELGARIA	" "	LUXEMBURG	" "

On September 22, 1921, the second Assembly admitted the following three States to membership of the League:—

ESTHONIA ²	September 22, 1921	LITHUANIA ²	September 22, 1921
LATVIA ²	" "		

¹ The League, therefore, now numbers 51 States.³

II. PRIMARY ORGANS.

(a) COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.

The primary organs of the League are the Council, Assembly and Secretariat. The Council consists of the Great Powers members of the League, *i. e.* France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan, and four other powers selected by the Assembly—at present Belgium, Brazil, China and Spain. Each power has one representative and one vote on the Council. All the members of the League have one vote and not more than three representatives in the Assembly of the League. The members of the Council and Assembly act as the representatives of their Governments. Both the Council and Assembly may deal at their meetings 'with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.' Members of the League must submit disputes to the Council of the Assembly.

Resolutions of the Assembly or Council must be unanimous, except on matters of procedure (voted by a simple majority), the admission of new members (two-thirds majority of the Assembly), and amendments to the Covenant (a three-fourths majority of the Assembly, including all the members of the Council). The Council must meet at least once a year, and has in practice met 16 times during the last two years of the League's existence. The first Assembly decided that the Assembly was to meet on the first Monday in every September, and the second Assembly accordingly met on September 5, 1921.

The Council and Assembly are two independent bodies, with many common and some distinct functions. The Covenant has left their relations undefined, to be adjusted in practice, but in general it may be said that the Council is an executive and initiative organ, and the Assembly a deliberative body, controlling and laying down the lines of general League policy.

The members of the Council are:

- (Temporary) M. Paul Hymans (Belgium), ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs.
- (Temporary) M. Gastão da Cunha (Brazil), Ambassador to Paris.
- (Temporary) Mr. Wellington Koo (China), Minister to London.
- (Permanent) M. Léon Bourgeois (France), President of the Senate.
- (Permanent) Sir Arthur J. Balfour, K.G. (Great Britain), ex-Prime Minister, ex-Foreign Minister, President of the Privy Council.
- (Permanent) The Marquis Imperiali (Italy), ex-Ambassador to London, Senator.
- (Permanent) Viscount K. Ishii (Japan), Ambassador to Paris.
- (Temporary) M. Quinones de León (Spain), Ambassador to Paris.

¹ The delegation of the Argentine Republic did not attend the second Assembly and withdrew from the first Assembly upon the latter's decision to refer the amendment to Article 1 of the Covenant proposed by the Argentine, for study by a committee that was to report to the second Assembly. The Argentine Government has not given notice of an intention to leave the League, and appears to regard itself as in a state of suspended or passive membership, to continue until some measure regarded as a satisfactory equivalent to the amendment proposed by the Argentine has been adopted by the League.

² Signed the treaties concerning protection of national minorities as a condition of their entry into the League.

³ The following States are not yet members of the League:—United States, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, Hungary, Ecuador, Mexico.

(b) SECRETARIAT-GENERAL.

The Secretariat-General is a permanent body of officials, appointed by and responsible to the Secretary-General, and constituting a sort of international Civil Service. The Secretariat acts as a link between the various organs of the League. The Secretariat is responsible for the archives of the League, collects the information, makes all the arrangements for, and prepares the agenda of the meetings of all League bodies, and watches over the execution of the decisions taken at these meetings. The Secretariat numbers 350 men and women. The present Secretary-General (appointed under the annex to the Covenant) is Sir James Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B. There are three Under-Secretaries-General: M. Jean Monnet (French, 1 Deputy Secretary-General), Professor B. Attolico (Italian), and Dr. Inazo Nitobé (Japanese); seven Directors of Sections: Sir Herbert Ames (Canadian), Dr. J. A. van Hamel (Dutch), Mr. F. H. Nixon (English, temporary), M. Pierre Comert and Prof. P. Mantoux (French), M. Erik Colban (Norwegian), and M. W. E. Rappard (Swiss). Three Heads of Departments: 1 French, 1 Polish, 1 Swiss, and 42 Members of Sections, of whom 1 Belgian, 1 Canadian, 1 Chinese, 2 Czech, 2 Danish, 2 Dutch, 8 English, 6 French, 1 Greek, 6 Italian, 1 Japanese, 2 Polish, 3 Spanish, 3 Swedish, 1 Swiss, 2 Yugo-Slav.

III. SECONDARY ORGANS.

The League also includes several secondary organisations, whose purpose it is to prepare and carry on (with the advice and approval of the Council and Assembly, and through the Secretariat) international co-operation in non-political fields. A list of these secondary organisations and their functions is given herewith, but does not include the temporary *ad hoc* agents and commissions the Council and Assembly have appointed from time to time to carry out a given piece of work or conduct some special investigation or enquiry.

(a) THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS.

These organisations—(1) Economic and Financial, (2) Health, (3) Transit and (4) Labour—are in principle modelled on the League as a whole *i.e.* each consists of a standing commission (corresponding to the Council, even to the permanent representation on it of the four great powers, members of the League), a plenary conference (corresponding to the Assembly), and a Secretariat, which forms a section of the Secretariat-General. These organisations prepare their own agenda, convoke their own conferences, and communicate the results of their labours to the members of the League. In each instance, however, the Council must first approve the proposed agenda or conference, or communication to a member of the League, subject to an appeal to the Assembly. The Assembly is, in any case, to be informed of all questions dealt with in the interval between its meetings by the Council, either at the initiative of the Council or by request of one of its members or one of the technical organisations.

(1) *Provisional Economic and Financial Organisation.*

The Provisional, Economic and Financial Organisation was constituted by the first Assembly. Both the Brussels Conference and the first Assembly considered it advisable to wait before putting the work of this organisation on a permanent basis, until the economic and financial outlook of the world became a little clearer and more stable, and meanwhile to appoint a provisional commission to do essential work. This commission has as yet summoned no conference. It is divided into an economic and a financial sub-committee, whose members are respectively:—

Chairman of the Economic and Financial Commission:—

M. Gustave Ador (Switzerland).

Economic Sub-Committee.

M. J. A. BARROZA CARNEIRO (Brazil).
M. HENRI HEER (Switzerland).
M. ADOLPHE JENSEN (Denmark).
M. LE PROF. A. NECULCEA (Rumania).
M. D. SERRUYS (France).
Sir H. LLEWELLYN SMITH, K.C.B. (United Kingdom).
M. T. SEKIBA (Japan).
Dr. LUIGI DELLA TORRE (Italy).
Chevalier FERNAND DE WOUTERS
D'CLINTER (Belgium).

Financial Sub-Committee.

M. J. AVENOL (France).
Comm. C. BIANCHINI (Italy).
Sir B. BLACKETT, K.C.B. (United Kingdom).
Sen. J. FIGUERAS (Spain).
M. OMER LEFRUX (Belgium).
M. A. JANSSEN (Belgium).
M. C. E. TER MEULEN (Holland).
M. SEICHIRO ARAI (Japan).
Dr. WILHEM POSPISIL (Cz. Slov.).
Sir HENRY STRAKOSCH (S. Africa).
M. CARLOS A. TORNUST (Argentina).
M. MARCUS WALLENBERG (Sweden).
M. GLUCKSADT (Denmark).

(2) *The Provisional Health Organisation*

The Provisional Health Organisation was also created by the first Assembly. It was originally proposed that the members of the Health Committee should be chosen by the members of the Office International de l'Hygiène Publique, with headquarters in Paris, i.e. that the Office International should serve as the general conference of the Health Organisation. As, however, the Office International was set up in virtue of the Rome Convention of 1907, and as the Convention stipulates that any changes in its constitution or working can only take place with the unanimous consent of all the signatory powers, it was necessary first to obtain this consent. The United States, however, refused its consent, and it was therefore found impossible to carry out the original plan. Instead, the Council has appointed a Provisional Health Committee, most of whose members are also members of the Office International, thus securing the co-operation desired between the old and new international health organisations. The Health Organisation has a secretariat with a Medical Director, Dr. L. Rajchman, constituting a section of the Secretariat-General. The members of the Committee, presided over by Professor Th. Madsen, Director of the State Institute of Serotherapy, Copenhagen, are:

Sir George Buchanan—Vice-Chairman—Senior Medical Officer, British Ministry of Health, London.

Dr. Léon Bernard, Professor of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris.

Professor Calmette, Institut Pasteur, Paris.

Dr. Carozzi, Medical Director, International Labour Office.

Sir Havelock Charles, President of the Medical Board for India.

Dr. Chodzko, Minister of Health, Poland.

Dr. Lutrario, Director-General, Italian Public Health Service.

Dr. Miyajima, Kitasato Institute for Infectious Diseases, Tokio.

Dr. Pulido, President of the Royal Council of Public Health, Spain.

M. C. Velghe, Director-General of the Belgian Public Health Service.

Professor Santoliquido, League of Red Cross Societies.

(3) *The Advisory Organisation on Transit and Communications*

The Advisory Organisation on Transit and Communications has received its final form and been put upon a permanent basis. This organisation held a conference at Barcelona in March and April, 1920, where the Advisory Commission was elected. The elected members of this Commission (the Great Powers members of the League being permanently represented) are the representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Cuba, Denmark, Estonia, Holland, Poland, Spain, Switzerland. This Commission then invited a Czech railway expert to be its adviser on railway matters, and is about to invite a representative from a Danube riparian state to act in a similar capacity on waterways. The members of this Commission are:—

M. VAN EYSINGA, Professor at the University of Leyden; Member of the Central Rhine Committee. (Holland.)

M. SIEVENARD, Member of the Belgian Delegation of the Central Rhine Committee. (Belgium.)

M. MONTAKROFOS, Engineer, former Captain of the General Staff. (Brazil.)

M. FRANCISCO AMUNATEGUI, Secretary-General of the Mixed Courts of Arbitration. (Chile.)

Dr. CHOU-WEI, Civil Engineer. (China.)

M. AGUERO, Minister to Berlin. (Cuba.)

M. COLDING, Departmental Head at the Ministry of Public Works. (Denmark.)

Colonel BALDWIN, British Representative on the Waterways Commissions. (British Empire.)

M. BROCKMANN, Inspector-General of Roads and Bridges. (Spain.)

M. PUSTA, Estonian Minister to Paris. (Estonia.)

M. CHARGÉAUD, Inspector-General of Bridges and Roads, President of the Rhine Commission. (France.)

M. SINIGALIA, Chief Inspector of Railways, Italian Representative on the Waterways Commission. (Italy.)

Dr. SATAKE, former Director-General to the Ministry of Railways. (Japan.)

M. WIENIARSKI, former Professor at the University of Poznan. (Poland.)

M. HEROLD, Director of the Toggenburg Railways, Privat-Docent at the University of Zurich. (Switzerland.)

M. FERNANDEZ Y MEDINA, Uruguayan Minister to Spain. (Uruguay.)

(4) *The International Labour Office*

The International Labour Office is a part of the League of Nations. Its budget is controlled by the Assembly, but it has its own constitution in Section XIII of the Versailles Treaty, its own Governing Board and Secretariat, and calls its own conferences and arranges its work independently of the other League organs. It deals with all questions concerning Labour (see below).

(b) PERMANENT ADVISORY COMMISSIONS.

Under Articles 9 and 22 of the Covenant the Council of the League is charged with constituting permanent Commissions to advise it in formulating plans for the reduction of armaments and to receive and examine reports of mandatory powers and advise the Council on all matters relating to Mandates. Under Article 23, pars. (c) and (d) the Members of the League undertake to entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children, the traffic in opium and dangerous drugs, and the trade in arms and ammunition in the countries where the control of the traffic is necessary in the common interest.

(1) Permanent Military, Naval and Air Commission.

The Council accordingly set up (1) in July, 1920, the Permanent Military, Naval and Air Commission, under Art. 9 of the Covenant. The representatives of this Commission are appointed by the Governments represented on the Council, and the Commission has its own Secretariat, consisting of three officers. The Commission is to advise the Council on the military position and requirements of States seeking admission to the League (Art. 1 of the Covenant), as well as to assist in gathering information and drawing up a plan for reduction of armaments (Art. 8) and control of the traffic in arms. It also gives the Council expert advice on such questions as, e.g., the defence of Danzig, a 'port d'attache' for Poland, and the constitution and composition of the body to be set up by the League under the Peace Treaties to ascertain whether the armaments of the ex-enemy Powers conform to the conditions laid down by those Peace Treaties.

(2) Temporary Mixed Commission.

In January, 1921, a temporary mixed commission, in compliance with a resolution of the First Assembly requesting the appointment of a commission 'composed of persons possessing the requisite competence in matters of political, social and economic nature' to prepare plans for a reduction of armaments. The Council appointed six 'civilian' members to this commission. Six officers were appointed from the Permanent Military, Naval and Air Commission, two economists and two financiers from the Economic and Financial Sub-Committees, and three labour and three employers' representatives from the International Labour Office. The Commission is divided into three Sub-Committees, dealing respectively with (1) Private manufacture of munitions and war material; control of the arms traffic. (2) Right of investigation and mutual checking of the information supplied by Members of the League; draft amendments to Articles 8 and 9 of the Covenant. (3) Compilation of statistics on the armaments and money spent on armaments of all countries.

(3) Mandates Commission.

The Permanent Mandates Commission, which met for the first time in October, 1921, was appointed by the Council under Art. 22 of the Covenant, and at the suggestion of the First Assembly is composed of the representatives of 4 mandatory and 5 non-mandatory Powers. One member of the Commission is a woman, and none may hold any official position in their own countries. The Commission is to receive the annual reports of the mandatory Powers and to assist and advise the Council in its task of supervising the administration of the mandates. The members of the Commission are:—

H. E. M. FREIRE D'ANDRADE. (Portugal.)
 H. E. M. BEAU. (France.)
 The Hon. W. ORMSBY-GORE, M.P. (Great Britain.)
 H. E. M. RAMON PISA. (Spain.)
 H. E. VAN REEK. (Holland.)
 H. E. MARQUIS ALBERTO THEODOLI. (Italy.)
 MME. ANNA BUGGE-WICKSELL. (Sweden.)
 H. E. M. KUNIO YANAGIDA. (Japan.)

(4) Opium Commission.

An Advisory Commission on the regulation of the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, appointed by the Council in accordance with para. (c) of Article 23 of the Covenant and consisting, in accordance with a resolution of the First Assembly, of representatives of the countries chiefly concerned in the opium traffic, namely China, France, Great Britain, Holland, India, Japan, Portugal and Siam. The task of this Commission is to advise the Council in exercising supervision over the execution of International Agreements for regulating the opium and drugs traffic, as well as in initiating measures for rendering such agreements more efficient.

(a) Social Commission.

At its Meeting of January 9, 1922, the Council appointed an Advisory Commission to aid it in supervising the execution of International Agreements for the suppression of the traffic in women and children, and in initiating measures for the improvement of such agreements.

(c) INTERNATIONAL BUREAUX.

Article 21 of the Covenant declares that all International Bureaux or Commissions established by Treaties or Conventions shall be put under the auspices of the League if the signatory parties so desire. The Council has declared itself willing to treat international organisations not established by conventions in a similar manner, provided again that the Governments concerned so desire, and after an enquiry by the Secretariat. The patronage of the League in these cases means that subject to the advice and approval of the Council and Assembly on the steps contemplated, the machinery of the League is at the disposal of these bureaux for the collection and dissemination of information and for making recommendations to the Governments Members of the League. So far, three already existing International Bureaux have applied to the League. The Council is also, at the request of the Second Assembly, about to set up a Commission on Intellectual Co-operation.

(1) *The International Hydrographic Bureau.*

The International Hydrographic Bureau was founded in 1913 by the International Hydrographic Conference Committee in London, and came under the League on October 2, 1921. The object of the Bureau is to establish co-operation between the work of the various national hydrographic offices, by the exchange of information, standardisation of maps, lighting and buoy systems, etc.

(2) *The International Relief Bureau.*

The International Relief Bureau (Bureau International d'Assistance) was founded in 1907 by the International Committee of the Congresses of Public and Private Relief, with its seat in Paris, and came under the League on June 27, 1921. The Bureau (1) Works in favour of International Treaties on reciprocity in charitable relief to indigent foreigners, and (2) Co-operates with Governments with a view to ensuring that Treaties of this kind are executed.

(3) *The International Institute of Commerce.*

The Belgian Government has asked that the International Institute of Commerce should be recognised as an organ of the League of Nations for the collection of commercial and economic statistics and documents. The Council has invited the Economic and Financial Commission to give an opinion concerning this organisation. The Institute was founded in 1919 by the Inter-Parliamentary Commercial Conference and placed under the patronage of the King of the Belgians. The object of the Institute is to centralise, co-ordinate, and publish information regarding commercial statistics and legislation.

(4) *Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*

The Second Assembly requested the Council to 'nominate a Committee to examine international questions regarding intellectual co-operation, this Committee to consist of not more than twelve members and to contain both men and women.' This Committee will study questions such as the exchange of scientific information—as e.g. the publication of the results of research in a systematic and organised manner, and intellectual exchange between nations in general.

(d) ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATIONS.

Under the Versailles Treaty the League is entrusted with the administration of the Saar Basin, and with the protection of the Free City of Danzig and the guarantee of its Constitution, which has been drawn up by the inhabitants of Danzig in collaboration with the League's High Commissioner, and with the advice and approval of the Council.

(1) *Saar Governing Committee.*

In February, 1920, the Council appointed five members of the Saar Governing Commission, which is to administer the territory of the Saar for fifteen years, after which the inhabitants will decide by a plebiscite whether they wish to return to Germany; to become French, or to retain their present status. The Saar Territory is 220 square miles in extent, and has some 700,000 inhabitants. It is an important railway centre and has large coal-mines, which are now owned by the French Government. This Government has large powers in connection with their exploitation, and the Saar Territory is subject to the French customs régime. No restriction may be imposed upon the circulation of French currency in the Territory. The inhabitants, however, retain their German nationality, and civil, linguistic, and religious liberties; German law is still the law of the Territory. The Commission has no power in these questions except in consultation with and by the approval of elected representatives of the population. With these restrictions, however, the Governing Commission is sovereign in the Territory. Its seat is at Saarbrücken, the largest town in the Territory. The Members of the Commission are appointed for one year, as follows:—

M. Rault, Chairman (French): Interior, Foreign Affairs, Commerce, Industry, Labour.

Dr. Hector (Saar): Agriculture, Health, Social Insurance.

M. Laubert (Belgium): Public Works, Railways, Postal and Telegraph Service.

Count von Moltke Huitfeldt (Denmark): Public Education, Ecclesiastical Matters, Charities, Justice.

Mr. Waugh (Canada): Food Supply and Finance.

(2) *Free City of Danzig.*

The present High Commissioner of the League in Danzig is the British General Haking. The High Commissioner is appointed by and responsible to the Council. His chief duty is to act as mediator in differences between Poland and the Free City, subject to an appeal to the Council, whose decision is final. The administration of the city is conducted by a Senate and an Assembly, elected by the inhabitants, on the basis of a constitution drawn up by the inhabitants in collaboration with the High Commissioner and with the advice and approval of the Council. The High Commissioner is appointed for one year.

IV. THE INTERNATIONAL COURT.

The Permanent International Court of Justice is in importance a primary organ of the League, equal to the Council, Assembly, and Secretariat-General. It is intended to be that in partial, impersonal, permanent, judicial organ, the embodiment of the idea of law, that has always been felt to be essential to any scheme for promoting international co-operation and the peaceful settlement of international disputes, as well as for the codification, enlargement, and strengthening of International Law.

The Second Assembly and Council elected eleven Judges and four Deputy Judges from a list of eighty nominees made up of candidates designated by the panels of arbiters of the States Members of the Hague Court of Arbitration, or by bodies composed in a similar manner. The mode of election requires the Council and Assembly to vote separately; a candidate to be elected must obtain an absolute majority in both the Assembly and the Council.

The Court as at present constituted has not compulsory jurisdiction, except by virtue of any existing international arrangements that may confer upon it such jurisdiction; but there is an optional clause attached to the Statute of the Court, which the United States of America and any Member of the League may accept and thereby pledge itself to compulsory jurisdiction on all or on a series of specially defined disputes of a legal nature, with States which are also parties to the optional clause.

Any question may be referred to the Court provided the States concerned agree to do so. The Council or Assembly may also refer any question to the Court for a legal opinion and States Members of the League are in any case pledged under the Covenant, as amended by the Second Assembly, to refer disputes with each other or an outside Power either to the Council or Assembly, or to arbitration tribunals set up by special agreements, or, finally to the Court. The decisions of the Court will, when necessary, be backed up by the joint authority of the Assembly and Council.

The Seat of the Court is at the Hague. The Court began a preliminary session on January 30th, 1922, while the first regular session opened on June 1st, 1922. The Judges and Deputy Judges of the Court are as follows:—

JUDGES.		
Senator Rafael Altamira . . . . .	.	Spain
Professor Dionisio Anzilotti . . . . .	.	Italy
Senator Ruy Barbosa . . . . .	.	Brazil
Professor Antonio S. de Bustamante . . . . .	.	Cuba
Robert Ballantyne, Viscount Finlay, G.C.M.G., P.C., K.C., LL.D., D.L. . . . .	.	Great Britain
Professor Max Huber . . . . .	.	Switzerland
Dr. B. C. J. Loder . . . . .	.	Holland
Professor John Bassett Moore . . . . .	.	United States
Judge Didrik Gjaltrup Gjedde Nyholm . . . . .	.	Denmark
Dr. Yonosu Oda . . . . .	.	Japan
Professor Charles André Weiss . . . . .	.	France

DEPUTY JUDGES.		
Judge Frederiek Waldemar Nikolai Beichmann . . . . .	.	Norway
Professor Demetre Negulesco . . . . .	.	Rumania
Judge Wang Chung Hai . . . . .	.	China
Judge Michael Vovanovich . . . . .	.	Serb-Croat-Slovene State

In addition to the Judges and Deputy Judges, the Court will have at its disposal two panels of assessors to advise it on technical points arising out of Labour, Transit, and Communications questions. (The Peace Treaties in many instances constitute the International Court the final authority with compulsory jurisdiction in disputes that may arise over the interpretation of the Labour clauses and Transit and Communications clauses

these Treaties contain.) The Labour panel is constituted by the nomination by each Government Member of the League of two assessors, and by the International Labour Office of one Employers' and one Labour representative from each State Member of the League. The Transit and Communications panel is composed of persons nominated, to the number of two each, by the Governments Members of the League. The method by which the necessary number of assessors will be selected from these panels to advise on any given case will be determined by the Court, probably in its preliminary session.

The eighteen States parties to the optional clause concerning compulsory jurisdiction are: Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Haiti, Holland, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Norway, Panama, Portugal, San Salvador, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay. The acceptance of *e.g.* Brazil is conditional upon one of the Great Powers also becoming a party to this clause.

(2)

THE 1922 BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE.

The Second Assembly passed the 1922 Budget of the League, which is as follows:—

	Gold Francs.
Chapter I. Assembly and Council Sessions	1,000,000
„ II. General Services of the Secretariat (Salaries, Travelling Expenses, Maintenance of League Headquarters and Branch Offices, and Secretary-General's House Allowance)	6,145,050
„ III. Secondary Organisations of the League	4,606,375
„ IV. Capital Expenditure (4th and 5th Payments for Hotel National, Library and Office Equipment, etc.)	1,489,910
„ V. Permanent Court of International Justice (Salaries and Allowances of Judges and Court Staff, Upkeep of Court Headquarters, Cost of Installation, etc.)	1,500,000
„ IV. International Labour Organisation (Salaries and Allowances of Staff, Office and Conference Expenses, etc.)	6,135,610
Total	<u>20,873,945</u>

The Second Assembly also amended the Annex to the Covenant, and fixed the allocation of expenses as follows, subject to ratification by the necessary number of Governments:—

States.	Units payable.	States.	Units payable.	States.	Units payable
Albania	2	Finland	5	Panama	2
Argentina	35	France	90	Paraguay	2
Australia	15	Greece	10	Persia	10
Austria	2	Guatemala	2	Peru	10
Belgium	15	Haiti	5	Poland	15
Bolivia	5	Honduras	2	Portugal	10
Brazil	35	India	65	Rumania	35
British Empire	90	Italy	65	Salvador	2
Bulgaria	10	Japan	65	Serb-Croat-Slovene State	35
Canada	35	Latvia	5	Siam	10
Chile	15	Liberia	2	South Africa	15
China	65	Lithuania	5	Spain	35
Colombia	10	Luxemburg	2	Sweden	15
Costa Rica	2	Netherlands	15	Switzerland	10
Cuba	10	New Zealand	10	Uruguay	10
Czechoslovakia	35	Nicaragua	2	Venezuela	5
Denmark	10	Norway	10		
Estonia	5				

(3)

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Publications issued by the Publications Department of the Secretariat of the League of Nations:—

- Covenant of the League.
- Official Journal (and Supplements).
- Resolutions and Recommendations of the 1st and 2nd Assemblies.
- Minutes of the Sessions of the Council of the League of Nations.
- Reports of the Secretary-General to the 1st and 2nd Assemblies on the Work of the Council.
- Minutes of the Session of the Mandates Commission.

Report of the Financial Committee of the Council on the Financial Reconstitution of Austria.

The Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

The Reciprocal Treatment of Branches of Foreign Banks in Different Countries.

Records of the International Financial Conference of Brussels.

Records of the Barcelona Conference on Transit and Communications.

Records of the International Conference on Traffic in Women and Children.

Minutes of the Session of the Provisional Health Committee.

Records concerning the International Court of Justice (I. Documents presented to Jurists' Committee; II. Proceedings of the Jurists' Committee; III. Action taken by the Council and Assembly).

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Lippmann (Walter), The Political Scene: An Essay on the Victory of 1918. New York, 1919.

Marburg (Theodore), League of Nations: Its Principles Examined. 2 vols. New York, 1919.

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(4)

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(5)

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

Presidents of the General Conference:—

- 1919 Washington.—The Hon. W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labour, U.S.A.
 1920 Genoa.—Baron Mayor des Planches (Italy).
 1921 Geneva.—Viscount Burnham (Great Britain).

Chairman of the Governing Body—Mr. Arthur Fontaine (France).

Director of the International Labour Office.—Mr. Albert Thomas.

Deputy-Director of the International Labour Office.—Mr. H. B. Butler, C.B.

I. ORGANISATION.

Composition.—The composition of the International Labour Organisation is in principle identical with that of the League of Nations; but one State, Germany, which is not at present a member of the League, has been admitted to membership of the Organisation. At the present time there are 54 States Members of the Organisation. Only two great States are not members, Russia and the United States of America.

Constitution and Functions.—The organisation was created by the Treaty of Versailles as a necessary measure for "the establishment of universal peace" which "can be established only if it is based upon social justice." It consists of a General Conference of Representatives of the Members which meets at least annually, and has now held three Sessions, and of an International Labour Office, controlled by a Governing Body of 24 persons, nominated partly by the Governments of the States Members and partly by the employers' and workers' delegates to the Conference. The functions of the Office, as laid down in Part XIII of the Treaty, include "the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labour, and particularly the examination of subjects which it is proposed to bring before the Conference with a view to the conclusion of international conventions, and the conduct of such special investigations as may be ordered by the Conference." In addition it is charged with the publication of a periodical paper and with any other duties which the Conference may assign to it.

Relation to the League of Nations.—The International Labour Office may be described as semi-autonomous. It forms an integral part of the whole organisation of the League, but it is independent of any control, except in finance. Its budget is voted by the Assembly of the League, but the contributions of the States Members of the International Labour Organisation are paid directly to the International Labour Office by the Secretariat of the League, which is responsible for their collection. The manner in which the Office and the League collaborate is referred to below.

Internal Organisation.—The Office was established in Paris in January 1920, and was then transferred to London. Mr. Albert Thomas was appointed Director. At the close of the Genoa Session of the Conference in July 1920 the Office moved to Geneva.

The organisation of the Office up to the end of 1921 may be briefly described as follows. It consisted of a Cabinet immediately under the Director, of central services such as registry, staff branch, finance, translation, typing, etc., under the Deputy-Director, and of two Divisions, the Diplomatic and Scientific Divisions. The Diplomatic Division is concerned with the preparation and organisation of the Sessions of the Conference and with the application of the decisions there made. The Scientific Division is responsible for publications and for general intelligence. In addition, there are at present eight technical services which endeavour to collect and analyse all the existing information on their special subjects. The choice of these subjects is mainly dictated either by the Resolutions of the Conference or by the Agenda of forthcoming Sessions.

II. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION.

The General Conference.—The decisions of the Conference take the form either of Draft Conventions or of Recommendations. Both require for final adoption a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast. The Members of the Organisation undertake to bring decisions so adopted before "the authority within whose competence the matter lies" within one year, or in no case later than eighteen months, from the closing of the Session of the Conference. The First Session of the Conference, held at Washington in 1919, resulted in six Draft Conventions and six Recommendations; the Second Session held at Genoa in 1920, in three Draft Conventions and four Recommendations; and the Third Session, held in Geneva in October and November 1921, in seven Draft Conventions and eight Recommendations.

Washington.—(i) The most far-reaching decision of the Washington Conference is the Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.

(ii) Two decisions concerning unemployment were adopted, a Draft Convention and a Recommendation. The essential points of the Convention and Recommendation are the provision of statistics, the finding of employment, the collective recruiting of foreign workers, unemployment insurance, and public works to provide against unemployment. In connection with this question the International Emigration Commission should be mentioned. It was established by a Resolution of the Washington Conference, and met in August, 1921, under the chairmanship of Lord Ullswater. Its Report was presented to the Geneva Conference. No question concerning emigration was upon the Agenda, but the Session of 1922 may be called upon to deal with the problem.

(iii) The Draft Convention concerning employment of women during the night was based upon the Berne Convention of 1906 upon the same subject, but without the limitations and exceptions which the latter permitted.

(iv) The protection of women-workers was also increased by the *Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth*.

(v) Four States have already ratified the *Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to industrial employment* and steps towards ratification have been taken by eight others.

(vi) The *Draft Convention concerning the night-work of young persons employed in industry* is a necessary corollary to that fixing the minimum age.

(vii) Action on the *Recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead-poisoning* has been taken by Great Britain and the Netherlands. Several other countries have introduced Bills to give effect to its provisions.

(viii) The *Recommendation concerning the establishment of Government health services* has also been carried out by several States and is under investigation in others.

(ix) A *Convention prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches* was signed by five States at Berne in 1906. By 1914 only seven other States had notified their adherence. The Washington Conference therefore adopted a *Recommendation* that all its members who had not done so should adhere without delay. As a result, the adherence of ten States has been notified, while Greece and Japan have passed Acts prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in match manufacture.

Genoa.—The 1920 Session of the Conference dealt solely with maritime questions, some of which concerned the application of the Washington decisions to maritime labour, including (i) the *Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea*.

(ii) The *Draft Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen*.

(iii) The *Draft Convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship*.

(iv) The *Recommendation concerning unemployment insurance for seamen*.

(v) The *Recommendation concerning the establishment of national seamen's codes*.

Geneva.—The Third Session of the Conference was held from October 25 to November 19, 1921. 39 countries were represented by 118 delegates, of whom 68 represented the Governments, 25 the employers and 25 the workers.

The most important decisions of the Conference were:—

(i) The *Draft Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture*.

(ii) The *Draft Convention concerning the rights of association and combination for agricultural workers* places agriculture on the same footing as industry in this respect.

(iii) The *Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture* extends to agricultural workers any existing provisions for compensation of workers for accident arising out of their employment.

(iv) The remaining agricultural decisions are seven *Recommendations concerning*:—

The prevention of unemployment in agriculture.

The protection, before and after childbirth, of women wage-earners in agriculture.

Night-work of women in agriculture.

Night-work of children and young persons in agriculture.

The development of technical agricultural education.

Living-in conditions of agricultural workers.

Social insurance in agriculture.

(v) The *Draft Convention concerning the use of white lead in painting*.

(vi) Weekly rest was dealt with by a *Draft Convention* and a *Recommendation*. The *Draft Convention concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings and in commercial establishments* provides for a rest of at least twenty-four consecutive hours every seven days.

(vii) The *Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers* prohibits the employment of boys under 18 years of age as trimmers or stokers, except on training ships and in the coastal trade of India and Japan.

(viii) The *Draft Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea*.

III. COLLECTION OF INFORMATION.

National Correspondents.—Five National Correspondents' Offices now exist, in London, Paris, Rome, Washington and Berlin, the last of which was established during 1921.

Library.—The Library of the International Labour Office was originally formed by the purchase of the library of the Basle Office set up by the International Association for Labour Legislation. The catalogue at present contains about 150,000 publications in twenty-four languages. Of these about 15,000 came from Basle.

Intelligence Section.—Information from the Press and periodicals is collected and analysed according to countries by a special service, which also distributes the information so acquired.

Statistical Section.—This Section is not yet fully constituted. It is intended not only to collect statistical information, but also to work out standard methods of presenting statistics so that their form may be internationally comparable.

Questionnaires.—In order to obtain information not otherwise accessible, the Office addresses questionnaires to Governments or to employers' or workers' associations.

The Treaty of Peace lays down that the Office shall publish a periodical in French and English. This provision is fulfilled by the following publications:—

(i) *The Industrial and Labour Information*, published weekly, consists of a summary of the most important current news concerning conditions of labour and other industrial questions. It appears in French and English.

(ii) *The Official Bulletin* contains official records of the Office and information concerning the ratification of Conventions and international labour legislation in general. It is published weekly in English, French and German.

(iii) *The International Labour Review*, a monthly publication, began to appear in two languages in January, 1921. It publishes articles prepared in the Office and signed articles from outside contributors, as well as periodical information concerning prices, unemployment, etc.

(iv) Irregular periodical publications are the *Studies and Reports*, which now number 58, classified in 13 series of subjects of immediate importance from the labour standpoint.

(v) The *Legislative Series* is the continuation of the publications of the Basle International Labour Office. At present it consists of 286 Acts, Decrees and Administrative Orders, issued in 34 different countries. It is published in English, French and German.

(vi) The *Bibliographical Series* consisted of general lists of official and non-official publications, printed weekly, or as often as desirable, and of special annotated bibliographies relating to particular subjects.

Apart from these periodical publications, the Office publishes, when necessary, as Special Reports, the results of the special enquiries, which include:—1. *Trade Union Conditions in Hungary*. 2. *Labour Conditions in Soviet Russia*. 3. *Labour and Production in the Ruhr Coal Field, 1918–1920*. 4. *The Eight-Hour Day Act and its application to Agriculture in Czechoslovakia*. 5. *Enquiry concerning the application of the Eight-Hour Day Act in the French Mercantile Marine*. 6. *Admission of Germany and Austria to the International Labour Organization*. 7. *Enquiry into Production: Introductory Memorandum*.

(6)

THE PARTITION OF UPPER SILESIA

On October 10, 1921, there was published the text of the documents on the Partition of Upper Silesia. The report falls into four main parts. In Annexe I the Council of the League of Nations sets out the circumstances in which it undertook its task and the general principles by which it was guided in arriving at its decision. In Annexe II the Council traces the suggested line of demarcation in detail. In Annexe III the Council enumerates the important provisions designed to secure continuity in the life of Upper Silesia after the partition and to reduce to a minimum the difficulties of the period of adaptation. Finally, in Annexe IV the Council sets out its decisions on the rights of nationality and domicile and protection of minorities in Upper Silesia.

The new frontier line traced in Annexe II is shown in the map prefaced to this volume.

In Annexe III provision is made for the administration of the Railways, water and electric power, postal services, customs, etc. The effect of these regulations is to safeguard the economic unity of Upper Silesia, despite its partition politically.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Navy Estimates.—The Navy Estimates for 1922-23 provide for £68,950,000 approx. gross (reduction £22,604,869) and £61,883,700 net (reduction £17,595,300). The personnel is to be reduced to 98,500 as soon as possible.

Washington Disarmament Conference: Naval Clause.—In the schedule of the final draft of the Washington Naval Agreement full details appear of the reduction in the material of the Navy. The four improved 'Hood's' which were to have been built have been abandoned, but authority has been retained to construct two capital ships not exceeding 35,000 tons in displacement. These, according to the scheme, would be laid down in 1922, and completed in 1925, when the *King George V.*, *Ajax*, *Centurion* and *Thunderer* would be scrapped. In this way the standard number of capital ships, 18, would be reached. In all, 18 'Dreadnoughts' have been or will be scrapped by the close of 1922, including the *Lion*, *Princess Royal*, *Conqueror*, *Monarch*, *Orion* and *Erin*, which mount 13·5-in. guns.

Under the agreement no further capital ships (subsequent to the two of 1922) will be laid down until 1931. These, 2 in number, would be completed in 1934, when 5 ships would be scrapped, the total strength being thus reduced to 15. The schedule shows the work intended to be done in building and scrapping ships up to the year 1942.

By other provisions aircraft carriers are to be limited in size and number, and no vessel of war, exceeding 10,000 tons (10,160 metric), other than a capital ship or aircraft carrier, is to be built or acquired, and such ships are to carry no guns exceeding 8-in. calibre. No other limitation is placed on the tonnage or armament of cruisers, flotilla leaders or destroyers. No merchant vessels are to be prepared in time of peace for the installation of warlike armaments, except that their decks may be stiffened for the mounting of guns not exceeding 6-in. calibre.

No agreement was reached on the limitation of the number of submarines. The British Government was willing to abolish the class altogether, but France and other Powers dissented and the proposal was abandoned.

British Submarines.—In pursuance of the policy of reduction the Admiralty placed a number of the older submarines on the sale list, mainly of the E., K., Q. and R. classes. The total number on this list in March 1922 was 35. About 75 boats now remain on the active list.

Army Establishment (outside India) for 1922-23.—The following table gives the provisional figures for the maximum number of men on the establishment of the Army for 1922-23.

	1922-23.		
	Officers.	Other ranks.	All ranks.
I. BRITISH TROOPS—			
REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENTS—			
Cavalry, including Household Cavalry	368	7,018	7,386
Royal Artillery	1,050	21,360	22,410
Royal Engineers	822	8,468	9,290
Royal Corps of Signals	257	4,341	4,598
Infantry, including Foot Guards	2,908	73,169	76,077
Corps of Military Police	—	922	922
Machine Gun Corps	—	—	—
Tank Corps	246	4,175	4,421
Royal Army Service Corps	578	8,562	9,140
Royal Army Medical Corps and Dental Corps	791	4,110	4,901
Royal Army Ordnance Corps	362	3,845	4,207
Royal Army Veterinary Corps	100	292	392
Royal Army Pay Corps	160	885	1,045
Corps of Military Accountants	110	735	845
Total, Regimental Establishments	7,842	137,882	145,724
PERMANENT STAFF OF TERRITORIAL ARMY, &c.—			
Territorial Army	475	1,501	2,076
Officers Training Corps	91	54	65
Channel Islands and Colonial Militia, &c.	12	93	105
Total, Permanent Staff	498	1,748	2,246

	1922-23.		
	Officers.	Other ranks.	All ranks.
I.—BRITISH TROOPS (cont.)—			
STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS—			
War Office Staff	259	108	367
Staff of Commands, &c.	814	85	899
Royal Army Chaplains' Department	175	—	175
Total, Staff and Departments	1,248	193	1,441
MISCELLANEOUS ESTABLISHMENTS—			
Military Prisons and Detention Barracks	12	233	245
Artillery Schools	35	326	361
Central Small Arms School	23	53	76
Physical Training School and Instructors	21	182	203
Royal Military Academy	32	39	71
Royal Military College	58	158	196
Army Educational Corps	133	302	435
Miscellaneous Establishments	227	1,611	1,838
Total, Miscellaneous Establishments	541	2,884	3,425
Total, British Troops	10,129	142,707	152,836
II.—COLONIAL AND NATIVE INDIAN TROOPS.			
	280	9,920	10,200
III.—ADDITIONAL NUMBERS—			
Officers and men in course of reduction, and Indian troops in the Middle East which will pass to the administration of the Air Ministry in the course of the year	4,850	47,114	51,964
Totals	15,259	199,741	215,000
NUMBER TO BE VOTED		215,000	

Air Estimate for 1922-23.—The following table gives an abstract of the Air Estimates for 1922-23.

	1922-3.	1921-2.	Decrease.
Effective Services:	£	£	£
Pay, &c.	3,781,000	4,804,010	1,023,010
Quartering, Stores, Supplies, and Transport	1,530,000	3,105,000	1,575,000
Technical and Warlike Stores	1,295,000	3,758,000	2,463,000
Works, Buildings, and Lands	1,826,000	3,018,000	1,192,000
Air Ministry	680,000	915,467	235,467
Miscellaneous	85,000	119,000	34,000
Civil Aviation	(a) 364,000	(a) 880,000	516,000
Research	(a) 1,177,000	(a) 1,706,000	529,000
Total Effective Services	10,738,000	18,305,477	7,567,477
Non-effective Services:			
Half Pay, Pensions, &c.	(b) 157,000	(b) 106,000	(c) 51,000
Total	10,895,000	18,411,477	7,516,477

(a) Includes certain non-effective charges in respect of these Services.

(b) Excludes certain non-effective charges in respect of Civil Aviation and Experimental and Research Services. These are included under Votes 8 and 9 respectively.

(c) Increase.

Minister of Transport (p. 10).—The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres (unpaid).

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.—Sir William Sutherland (April 8, 1922).

First Commissioner of Works.—The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres was invited to join the Cabinet on April 8, 1922.

Attorney-General (p. 10).—This is not at present a Cabinet office.

Solicitor General (p. 10).—Sir Leslie Scott, K.C.

Revenue for year ending March 31, 1922.—The following table gives an account of the total revenue of the United Kingdom in the year ending March 31, 1922, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

	Year ending March 31, 1922, compared with the preceding year.			
	Year ending March 31, 1922.	Year ending March 31, 1921.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	130,052,000	134,003,000	—	3,951,000
Excise	194,291,000	199,782,000	—	5,491,000
Motor vehicle duties	11,096,000	7,073,000	4,063,000	—
Estate, &c., duties	52,191,000	47,729,000	4,482,000	—
Stamps	19,638,000	26,591,000	—	6,953,000
Land tax and house duty	2,590,000	2,550,000	40,000	—
Property and income tax (including super-tax and mineral rights duty	398,886,000	391,166,000	4,721,000	—
Excess profits duties, &c.	30,452,000	219,181,000	—	188,729,000
Corporation profits tax	17,516,000	650,000	16,866,000	—
Postal service	40,000,000	36,100,000	3,900,000	—
Telegraph service	5,900,000	5,200,000	700,000	—
Telephone service	10,500,000	8,200,000	2,300,000	—
Crown lands	820,000	660,000	160,000	—
Interest on sundry loans	13,897,337	30,770,729	—	16,963,392
Miscellaneous—				
Ordinary receipts	26,533,589	25,389,142	944,447	—
Special receipts	170,803,947	287,939,795	—	117,135,848
	1,124,879,873	1,125,984,666	38,110,447	339,221,240
			£301,104,793	Net Decrease.

INDIA.

Bhopal.—This native state is to have a new constitution. An Executive, a Council of State, and a Legislative Council are to be established.

Malabar Native States.—The two States of Travancore and Cochin are to be transferred from the political control of the Madras Government to the Government of India.

Finances (p. 136).—The finances of the Central and Provincial Governments have been completely separated since April 1, 1921. The Central revenues are now mainly derived from opium, salt, customs, income tax, tributes, post office and telegraphs, railways, mint, and military services; and the Provincial revenues are derived from land revenue, stamp, excise, forests, registration, irrigation, and civil departments. Provincial Governments have to contribute to the Central Government, and the amount due for 1921-22 is 9,88 lakhs of rupees.

Year ended March 31	Revenue				Expenditure charged to Revenue			
	In India		In England	Total	In India		In England	Total
	Imperial	Provincial			Imperial	Provincial		
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1920 (revised)	87,676	40,281	2,500	130,497	83,918	40,231	17,027	146,176
1921	132,869	70,524	2,764	206,157	130,678	70,524	30,964	262,166

Rate of conversion for 1919-20 is Rs. 15 = 1/-; 1920-21, Rs. 10 = 1/-.

Debt (p. 139).—At March 31, 1921, 564,538,367*l.* (873,224,042*l.* in India and 191,314,325*l.* in England).

Coinage at Calcutta and Bombay Mints, 1920-21 (p. 157).—In rupees : silver, 4,51,95,363 ; nickel, 69,71,482 ; copper, 20,000 ; bronze, 20,08,871 ; total, 5,41,95,710.

• *Gold Standard Reserve, August 31, 1921* (p. 158).—39,629,470*l.*

Banks (p. 158).—The three Presidency Banks have been amalgamated into the Imperial Bank of India, as from January 27, 1921.

NORTH BORNEO.

Governor (p. 102).—Major-General Sir William Rycroft has been appointed to succeed the present governor, A. C. Pearson, C.M.G., next November.

Rodrigues Island (p. 109).—The area is not 4 but 40 square miles.

WU-HAI-WEI.

On February 1, 1922, at a plenary session of the Washington Conference, it was announced that the rest of the Shantung Province having been restored to the complete sovereignty of China under suitable conditions, Great Britain proposed to hand back Wei-hai-wei under like suitable conditions. At the same time, it was stated that no doubt arrangements could be made for the continued use of the place as a sanatorium or summer rest for ships of war, and that H.M. Government would be largely guided in the necessary arrangements by the example of the Sino-Japanese negotiations regarding the Kiaochow leased territory. Subsequently it was mentioned that certain matters of detail must be settled to the satisfaction of both His Majesty's Government and the Chinese Government before the transfer could be effected (p. 181).

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

A Court of Appeal has been established for Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

The following changes of name have been decided upon, whereby German appellations will be replaced by others of native origin :

<i>Former Name</i>	<i>New Name</i>
Wilhelmstal district	Usambara district
„ town	Lushoto
Bismarckburg district	Utiya
„ port, Tanganyika	Kasanga
Langenburg district	Rungwe
Neu Langenburg (town)	Tukuyu
Wiedhafen, Nyasa	Manda.

SIERRA LEONE.

New Governor (p. 262).—A. R. Slater, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast, has been appointed Governor of Sierra Leone.

EGYPT.

Budget for 1922-23.—The estimated revenue for 1922-23 is £E33,630,000, and the expenditure £E31,440,000.

CANADA.

• *Population in 1921* (p. 293).—The complete census returns for 1921 are shown as follows :—

Province	Census Popu- lation, 1921	Province	Census Popu- lation, 1921
Ontario	2,929,054	New Brunswick	387,839
Quebec	2,349,067	Prince Edward Island	88,615
Saskatchewan	761,500	N.W. Territories	6,684
Manitoba	613,008	Yukon	4,162
Alberta	581,995	Canadian Navy	485
Nova Scotia	523,837		
British Columbia	523,363	Total	8,769,469

*Agriculture, 1921 (p. 299).—*Acres under field-crops, 59,835,346 acres. Value of crops, 931,864,000 dollars.

Revised estimates of crops, 1921:—

Crop	Acres 1,000	Bushels 1,000	Crop	Acres 1,000	Bushels 1,000
Wheat	23,361	300,858	Corn for Husking	297	24,904
Oats	16,949	426,233	Potatoes	702	107,346
Barley	2,796	59,709	Turnips, &c.	228	79,150
Rye	1,842	21,455			
Peas	193	2,770			1,220 Tons
Beans	62	1,090	Hay and Clover	10,615	11,366
Buckwheat	361	8,230	Alfalfa	264	662
Mixed Grains	861	22,272	Feeder Corn	585	6,362
Flax Seed	533	4,112	Sugar Beets	28	268

Mineral Production in 1921.—The value of mineral production in the Dominion in 1921 was 170,000,000 dollars, as compared with 227,859,665 dollars in 1920. The following table shows production and value of some of the more important minerals:

Minerals.	Amount		Value	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
			Dollars	Dollars
Nickel tons	5,200	28,000	8,455,954	24,534,282
Asbestos tons	.....	188,687	11,551,812 ¹	14,734,599
Gold fine ounces	875,088	765,007	18,089,674	15,814,098
Lead pounds	63,366,000	35,943,717	3,637,208	3,214,262
Silver ounces	13,058,710	13,330,337	8,208,705	13,427,650
Coal short tons	14,470,000	16,630,000	68,756,568	80,693,723
Copper pounds	54,689,000	51,600,691	.....	.....

¹ Estimated.

Revenue and Expenditure for 1921-22.—The revenue for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922, amounted to 371,520,000 dollars (\$2,555,000^l), and the expenditure 324,758,000 dollars (72,168,000^l).

The net debt amounts to 2,385,000,000 dollars (530,000,000^l).

SASKATCHEWAN.

New Premier.—On April 5, 1922, Mr. W. M. Martin, the Premier of Saskatchewan, resigned his office to accept an appointment on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the Province. He was succeeded by Mr. Charles A. Dunning, the Provincial Treasurer.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

New Ministry.—On April 12, 1922 the Labour Cabinet resigned and a new Coalition Ministry was formed under Sir George Fuller.

QUEENSLAND.

Parliament (p. 398).—The Royal assent has been given to the Act for the abolition of the Legislative Council.

Agent-General in London (p. 398).—J. A. Fiffelly, Treasurer and Secretary for Public Works, has been appointed vice J. M. Hunter.

FIJI ISLANDS.

Population (p. 452).—The 1921 census gave a total of 154,564.

UNITED STATES.

New Postmaster-General (see p. 464).—Dr. Hubert A. Work, of Colorado, born in Pennsylvania, 1860; graduated at the University of Michigan, and (in medicine) at the University of Pennsylvania; President, 1912, of the American Medico-Psychological Society; First Assistant Postmaster-General, 1921; present appointment, March 4, 1922.

ALBANIA.

Minister in London.—H. E. Mehmed Konitza has been appointed the first Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London (March 28, 1922).

BOLIVIA.

New Minister in London.—Señor Albert Gutierrez has been appointed Bolivian Minister to Great Britain.

CHILE.

Budget for 1922.—Revenue, 250,856,115 paper pesos and 67,507,700 gold pesos; expenditure, 306,239,700 paper pesos and 50,424,726 gold pesos.

BRAZIL.

Commerce, 1921.—Imports amounted to 60,466,000*l.*, and exports to 58,587,990*l.*
Principal exports in 1921:—

	£		£
Coffee	34,694,000	Cocoa	1,682,000
Rubber	1,231,000	Cotton	1,556,000
Tobacco	1,933,000	Leather	1,767,000
Sugar	3,292,000	Hides	749,000
Yerba Mate	1,492,000	Frozen Meat	2,376,000

LATVIA.

Erratum (p. 1083).—Latvia was admitted to the League of Nations in 1921 (not 1921).

PERSIA.

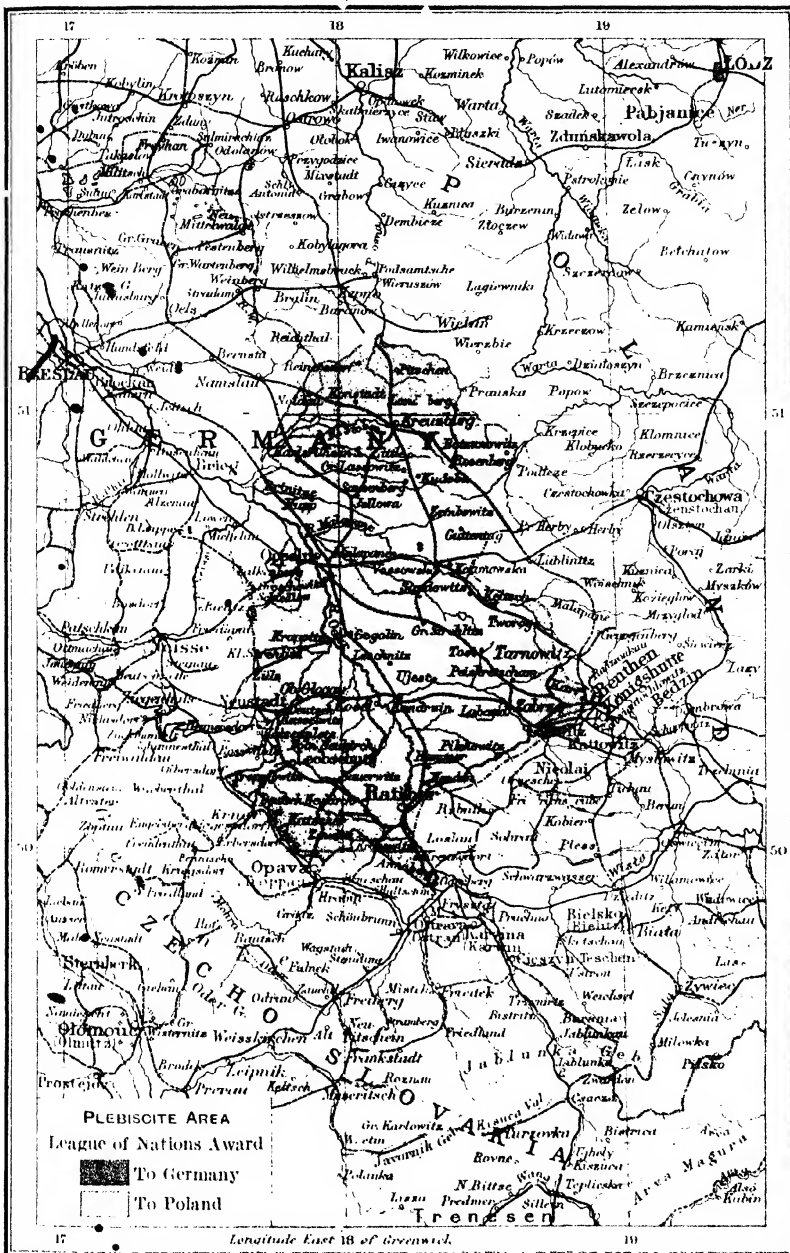
Trade in 1920-21.—The following tables furnish some details of the distribution of the trade of Persia during 1920-21:—

Country	Imports from	Exports to	Country	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£		£	£
British Empire (with India)	7,318,548	2,134,773	Afghanistan	100,337	17,439
Egypt	632,814	3,052,057	France	71,051	39,609
Mesopotamia	132,935	920,414	Japan	64,527	31,769
Russia	402,063	172,298	Italy	45,213	400
U.S.A.	102,450	456,892	Switzerland	5,817	14,382
Netherlands	299,763	235,642	China	3,974	16,000
Belgium	333,548	3,881	Germany	10,739	3,503
Turkey	51,479	181,417	Zanzibar	1,368	9,682
Oman	76,791	129,785	Muscat	1,568	3,690

FEDERATION OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

Present Situation (April, 1922).—On September 15, 1921, the three republics of Honduras, Guatemala, and San Salvador agreed to form the Federation of Central America by signing the Constitution of the new State. Under the Constitution of the new Republic, the city and department of Tegucigalpa, ceded free to the Union by Honduras, was to become the Federal Capital. The Constitution provided for a Legislature of two Chambers, and for the Federal Council, in which the Executive Power should be vested, to take office on February 1, 1922. But before that date both Guatemala and San Salvador withdrew from the new Confederation. It would seem, therefore, that the three signatory States have reverted back to their former sovereignty and independence.

UPPER SILESIA



THE BURGENLAND SETTLEMENT



PART THE FIRST

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire consists of:—

- I. THE UNITED KINGDOM (OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND).
- II. INDIA, THE DOMINIONS,¹ COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES.

Reigning King and Emperor.

George V. born June 3, 1865; son of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX., of Denmark; married July 6, 1893, to *Victoria Mary*, born May 26, 1867, daughter of the late Duke of Teck; succeeded to the crown on the death of his father, May 6, 1910.

Living Children of the King.

- I. *Edward* Albert, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Heir-apparent, born June 23, 1894.
- II. Prince *Albert* Frederick, Duke of York, born December 14, 1895.
- III. Princess *Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary*, born April 25, 1897; married Viscount Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O., February 28, 1922.
- IV. Prince *Henry* William, born March 31, 1900.
- V. Prince *George* Edward, born December 20, 1902.

Living Sisters of the King.

- I. Princess *Louise*, Princess Royal, born February 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, to the late Duke of Fife, who died January 29, 1912. Offspring:—(1) *Alexandra Victoria*, Duchess of Fife, born May 17, 1891; married October 15, 1913, to Prince Arthur, son of the Duke of Connaught. (2) *Maud Alexandra*, born April 3, 1893.
- II. Princess *Victoria Alexandra*, born July 6, 1868.
- III. Princess *Maud* Charlotte, born November 26, 1869; married July 23, 1896, to Charles, Prince of Denmark, now King Haakon VII. of Norway. Offspring:—Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, born July 2, 1903.

Living Brother and Sisters of the late King.

- I. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (died October 28, 1917). Living offspring:—*Albert John*, born Feb. 26, 1869; *Lena Victoria*, born May 3, 1870; *Marie Louise*, born Aug. 12, 1872, married to Prince Aribert of Anhalt July 6, 1891; the marriage was dissolved December 13, 1900.
- II. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne, who became Duke of Argyll, April 24, 1900, and died May 2, 1914.
- III. Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860; died March 14, 1917. Living offspring:—(1) *Arthur*, born Jan. 13, 1883, married *Alexandra Victoria*, Duchess of Fife, October 15, 1913; (2) *Patricia*, born March 17, 1886, married Hon. *Alexander R. M. Ramsay*, D.S.O., R.N.
- IV. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857; married July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry (died January 20, 1896), third son of Prince Alexander of Hesse. Living offspring:—(1) *Alexander Albert*, born Nov. 23, 1886, married *Lady Irene Denison*; (2) *Victoria Eugénie*, born Oct. 24, 1887; married May 31, 1906, to *Alfonso XIII.*, King of Spain; (3) *Leopold Arthur Louis*, born May 21, 1889.

The King's legal title rests on the statute of 12 and 13 Will. III. c. 3, by which the succession to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the 'heirs of her body being Protestants.' By proclamation of May 9, 1910, under the Royal Titles Act, 1901, the title of the King is declared to be 'George V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British

Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.' By proclamation of July 17, 1917, the Royal family became known as the House and Family of Windsor.

By Letters Patent of November 30, 1917, the titles of Royal Highness and Prince or Princess are (except for existing titles) to be restricted to the Sovereign's children, the children of the Sovereign's sons, and the eldest living son of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales.

The Regency Act, 1910 (10 Edw. VII. and 1 Geo. V., ch. 26) appointed Queen Mary to act as regent in the event of the demise of the King and his succession by any of his children under the age of 18 years.

Provision is made for the support of the Royal household by the settlement of the Civil List soon after the commencement of each reign. (For historical details, see YEAR-BOOK for 1908, p. 5.) By Act of 10 Ed. VII. and 1 Geo. V. c. 28 (August 3, 1910), the Civil List of the King, after the usual surrender of hereditary revenues, is fixed at £70,000¹, of which 110,000^l. is appropriated to the privy purse of the King and Queen, 125,800^l. for salaries of the Royal household and retired allowances, 193,000^l. for household expenses, 20,000^l. for works, 13,200^l. for alms and bounty, and 8,000^l. remains unappropriated. The same Civil List Act of 1910 also provides for an annuity of 70,000^l. to Queen Mary in the event of her surviving the King. Should the Prince of Wales marry, the Princess of Wales will receive an annuity of 10,000^l., and should she survive the Prince of Wales, this annuity will be raised to one of 30,000^l. Further, there is to be paid to trustees for the benefit of the King's children (other than the Duke of Cornwall) an annual sum of 10,000^l. in respect of each son (other than the Duke of Cornwall) who attains the age of 21 years, and a further annual sum of 15,000^l. in respect of each such son who marries, and an annuity of 6,000^l. in respect of each daughter who attains the age of 21 or marries. The First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Keeper of the King's Privy Purse are appointed the Royal Trustees under this Act. Queen Alexandra, the Queen-Mother, receives the annuity of 70,000^l. provided by the Civil List Act of 1901. Civil List pensions may be granted, but are not chargeable on the sum paid for the Civil List. All these payments are charged on the Consolidated Fund, into which the surrendered hereditary revenues are carried. The King has paid to him the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, the payments made therefrom in 1920 being 43,000^l. for His Majesty's use.

On the Consolidated Fund are charged likewise the following sums allowed to members of the royal family:—25,000^l. a year to the Duke of Connaught; 6,000^l. to H.R.H. Helena Augusta Victoria (Princess Christian); 6,000^l. to Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll; 6,000^l. to H.R.H. Beatrice Mary Victoria Pedore; 6,000^l. to the Duchess of Albany; and 6,000^l. to each of the late King's daughters.

The Heir Apparent has an income from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, the payment in 1920 on his account being 10,000^l.

Sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Great Britain, from the union of the crowns of England and Scotland:—

	Date of Accession.		Date of Accession.
<i>House of Stuart.</i>		<i>House of Stuart.</i>	
James I.	1603	Anne	1702
Charles I.	1625	<i>House of Hanover.</i>	
<i>Commonwealth.</i>		George I.	1714
Parliamentary Executive	1649	George II.	1727
Protectorate	1653	George III.	1760
<i>House of Stuart.</i>		George IV.	1820
Charles II.	1660	William IV.	1830
James II.	1685	Victoria	1837
<i>House of Stuart-Orange.</i>		<i>House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.</i>	
William and Mary	1689	Edward VII.	1901
William III.	1694	<i>House of Windsor.¹</i>	
		George V.	1910

¹ Change of title made July 17, 1917. Formerly House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.¹

Constitution and Government,

I. IMPERIAL AND CENTRAL.

The supreme legislative power of the British Empire is vested in Parliament. Parliament is summoned by the writ of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the Privy Council, at least twenty days previous to its assembling.

The annual session used to extend from the middle of February to about the middle of August, and only occasionally later, but since 1914 the sittings of Parliament have been interrupted only by comparatively short intervals. Every session must end with a prorogation, and all Bills which have not been passed during the session then lapse. A dissolution may occur by the will of the sovereign, or, as is most usual, during the recess, by proclamation, or finally by lapse of time, the statutory limit of the duration of any Parliament being five years. The life of the last Parliament, beginning in November 1910, should have ended in January, 1916, but was, owing to the war, extended by successive Acts to November, 1918, nearly eight years' duration.

Under the Parliament Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. V, ch. 13), all Money Bills (so certified by the Speaker of the House of Commons), if not passed by the House of Lords without amendment, may become law without their concurrence on the royal assent being signified. Public Bills, other than Money Bills or a Bill extending the maximum duration of Parliament, if passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions, whether of the same Parliament or not, and rejected each time, or not passed, by the House of Lords, may become law without their concurrence on the royal assent being signified, provided that two years have elapsed between the second reading in the first session of the House of Commons, and the third reading in the third session. All Bills coming under this Act must reach the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session. Finally, the Parliament Act limited the maximum duration of Parliament to five years instead of seven (but the duration of the last Parliament was specially extended, as stated above).

The present form of Parliament, as divided into two Houses of Legislature, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the middle of the fourteenth century.

The House of Lords consists of peers who hold their seats—(i) by hereditary right; (ii) by creation of the sovereign; (iii) by virtue of office—Law Lords, and English archbishops (2) and bishops (24); (iv) by election for life—Irish peers (28); (v) by election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers (16). The full house would consist of about 728 members, but the voting strength (in January, 1922) was about 708.

The House of Commons consists of members representing County, Borough, and University constituencies in the three Divisions of the United Kingdom. No one under 21 years of age can be a member of Parliament. Clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as members; Government contractors, and sheriffs, and returning officers for the localities for which they act, are also among those disqualified.

¹ For the "Irish Free State," see p. 8 and introductory matter

No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but non-representative Irish peers are eligible. Under the Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act, 1918, women are also eligible, and the first woman member took her seat in December, 1919.

In August, 1911, by resolution of the House of Commons, provision was first made for the payment of a salary of 400*l.* per year to members, other than those already in receipt of salaries as officers of the House, as Ministers, or as officers of His Majesty's household. Payment began as from April 1, 1911. This provision does not extend to the House of Lords.

Under the Representation of the People Act, 1918, the franchise was revised and extended, several million women and new male voters being enfranchised. Male electors must be of full age (twenty-one years), and have resided, or occupied business premises of an annual value of not less than ten pounds, in the same parliamentary borough or county, or one contiguous thereto, for six months ending on January 15 & July 15 (in Ireland the latter date alone applies). A woman voter must be thirty years of age, and entitled to be registered as a local government elector (or, as regards Scotland, deemed to be so registered) in respect of the occupation of premises of a yearly value of not less than five pounds, or of a dwelling house; or she must be the wife of a husband entitled to be so registered: lodgers in unfurnished, but not furnished, rooms can vote, if otherwise qualified. There is also a University franchise, to be qualified for which a man must be twenty-one years of age, and a woman thirty years, and each must have taken a degree, or, in the case of a woman, have fulfilled the conditions which would entitle a man to a degree. In Scotland and Ireland other scholastic attainments are admitted as qualifications. Male persons who served in the war are entitled to be registered at the age of nineteen years, if otherwise qualified.

No person may vote at a general election for more than two constituencies, for one of which, in the case of a man, there must be a residence qualification, and, in the case of a woman, a local government qualification, her own or her husband's. The second vote must rest on a different qualification.

Disqualified for registration are (among others) infants, peers, idiots and lunatics, aliens, bankrupts; and, for five years after the war, conscientious objectors who have not fulfilled certain conditions as to the performance of war work or other work of national importance. Receipt of poor relief or other alms does not count as a disqualification.

Two registers of electors must be prepared each year, one in the spring, and the other in the autumn, except in Ireland, where only one is required; and the authorised expenses are met by local and State funds in equal parts. University registers may be made up as the governing bodies decide, and a registration fee not exceeding 1*l.* may be charged.

In university constituencies returning two or more members the elections must be according to the principle of proportional representation, each elector having one transferable vote. At a general election all polls must be held on the same day, except in the case of Orkney and Shetland, and of university elections. Provision is made for absent electors to vote, in certain cases by proxy.

Under the same Act the seats in Great Britain were redistributed on the basis of one member of the House of Commons for every 70,000 of the population. By a separate Act, redistribution in Ireland was made on the basis of one for every 43,000 of the population. The total membership of the House of Commons was thereby raised from 670 (as established in 1885) to 707. The establishment of separate governments in Ireland will in due course reduce this number.

The number of persons qualified for registration as parliamentary electors under the Representation of the People Act, 1918, was in 1920 about 21,776,000 (nearly one-half of the population). Women numbered 8,856,000. Prior to this Act the number qualified was about 8,350,000 (all males).

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments called since the accession of Queen Victoria (for heads of the Administrations see p. 10.)—

Reign	Parliament	When met	When dissolved	Existed		
				V.	M.	D.
Victoria	1st	15 Nov. 1837	23 June 1841	3	7	9
	2nd	19 Aug. 1841	23 July 1847	5	11	4
	3rd	11 Nov. 1847	1 July 1852	4	7	21
	4th	4 Nov. 1852	20 Mar. 1857	4	4	18
	5th	30 April 1857	23 April 1859	1	11	23
	6th	31 May 1859	6 July 1865	6	1	6
	7th	1 Feb. 1866	11 Nov. 1868	2	9	11
	8th	10 Dec. 1868	26 Jan. 1874	5	1	16
	9th	4 Mar. 1874	25 Mar. 1880	6	0	21
	10th	29 April 1880	18 Nov. 1885	5	6	20
	11th	12 Jan. 1886	26 June 1886	0	5	14
	12th	5 Aug. 1886	28 June 1892	5	10	23
	13th	4 Aug. 1892	8 July 1895	2	11	4
	14th	12 Aug. 1895	25 Sept. 1900	5	1	13
	15th	3 Dec. 1900	8 Jan. 1906	5	1	5
Edward VII.	1st	13 Feb. 1906	10 Jan. 1910	3	11	24
	2nd	15 Feb. 1910	28 Nov. 1910	0	9	14
George V.	1st	31 Jan. 1911	25 Nov. 1918	7	9	25
	2nd	4 Feb. 1919	—	—	—	—

The executive government of the United Kingdom is vested nominally in the Crown, but practically in a committee of Ministers, called the Cabinet, whose existence is dependent on the support of a majority in the House of Commons. In November, 1918, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland set up an advisory Council of seven members to advise on matters affecting Ireland.

An Act to establish a separate Parliament in Ireland was passed in 1914, but never came into force. In 1920 this was repealed and a new Act passed, the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, under which two Parliaments were provided for, one for "Northern Ireland" (comprising the parliamentary counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Tyrone, and the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry), and one for "Southern Ireland" (the rest of the country). The Act duly came into operation in Northern Ireland, and the first Parliament for that area was opened in June, 1921. The Parliament consists of a Senate of 2 ex-officio and 24 elected persons and a House of Commons of 52 elected members. It has power to legislate for its own area except in regard to (1) matters of Imperial concern, and (2) certain matters temporarily "reserved" to the Imperial Parliament (police, postal service, Post Office and Trustee savings banks, designs for stamps, registration of deeds, Public Record Office, land purchase). Certain funds derived from Irish taxation are allocated to the Northern Irish Exchequer, after deduction of (1) a contribution towards Imperial liabilities and expenditure (temporarily fixed at £7,920,000 a year) and (2) the cost of "reserved" services, while the Parliament has certain powers of independent taxation. The executive power is vested in the Lord Lieutenant (appointed for six years), advised by ministers responsible to Parliament. Senators hold office for a fixed term of years: the House of Commons is to continue for five years, unless sooner dissolved. The qualifications for membership of the Parliament are similar to those for membership of the Imperial House of Commons. Northern Ireland is to continue to return 13 members to the latter. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses they are to have a joint sitting and decide the question at issue by an absolute majority. For further information see introductory pages above.

There was also to be established under the 1920 Act a "Council of Ireland," consisting of 40 persons elected in equal numbers by the two Parliaments. This Council was to administer the railways and fisheries, Diseases of Animals Acts, and any powers delegated to it by identical Acts of the two Parliaments, and to consider any questions bearing on the welfare of Ireland and make suggestions in relation thereto to the two Parliaments. The latter were to have power to establish by identical Acts, in lieu of this Council, a

18. *Minister of Labour*.—Right Hon. T. J. Macdonald, LL.D., born 1861. Present appointment, March, 1920.

19. *Attorney-General*.—Right Hon. Sir E. M. Pollock, K.B.E., K.C., born 1861. Present appointment, March, 1922.

(b) OTHER MINISTERS.

Secretary of State for Air.—Capt. the Right Hon. F. E. Guest, C.B.E., D.S.O., born 1875.

Minister of Pensions.—Right Hon. J. P. Macpherson, K.C., born 1880.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister of Transport.¹—Right Hon. Viscount Peel, G.B.E., born 1867.

Director of Overseas Trade Department.—Sir P. Lloyd-Greame, K.B.E., M.C., born 1884.

First Commissioner of Works.—Right Hon. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, born 1871.

Solicitor-General.—Leslie Scott, K.C., born 1869.

Postmaster-General.—Right Hon. F. G. Kellaway, born 1870.

Paymaster-General.—Right Hon. Sir J. Tudor Walters, born 1866.

Lord Advocate.—C. D. Murray, C.M.G., K.C.

Solicitor-General for Scotland.—Mr. Briggs Constable, K.C.

Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.—Right Hon. Viscount Fitzalan of Derwent, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., born 1855.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland.—Rt. Hon. Sir John Ross, Bt., K.C.

Attorney-General for Ireland.—(Vacant.)

Solicitor-General for Ireland.—(Vacant.)

Vice-President Department of Agriculture.—(Vacant.)

A Mines Department was set up in the Board of Trade in December, 1920, under the Mining Industry Act.

Heads of the Administrations of Great Britain since 1846 (L=Liberal, C=Conservative).

Heads of Administrations	Dates of Appointment	Heads of Administrations	Dates of Appointment
Lord John Russell (L)	July 6, 1846	Marquis of Salisbury (C)	June 24, 1885
Earl of Derby (C)	Feb. 27, 1852	W. E. Gladstone (L)	Feb. 6, 1886
Earl of Aberdeen (Coalition)	Dec. 23, 1852	Marquis of Salisbury (C)	Aug. 3, 1886
Viscount Palmerston (L)	Feb. 10, 1855	W. E. Gladstone (L)	August 18, 1892
Earl of Derby (C)	Feb. 25, 1858	Earl of Rosebery (L)	March 3, 1894
Viscount Palmerston (L)	June 18, 1859	Marquis of Salisbury (C)	June 25, 1895
Earl Russell (L)	Nov. 6, 1865	A. J. Balfour (C)	July 14, 1902
Earl of Derby (C)	July 6, 1866	Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (L)	Dec. 5, 1905
Benjamin Disraeli (C)	Feb. 27, 1868	H. H. Asquith (L)	April 8, 1908
W. E. Gladstone (L)	Dec. 9, 1868	H. H. Asquith (Coalition)	May 25, 1915
Benjamin Disraeli (C)	Feb. 21, 1874		
W. E. Gladstone (L)	April 28, 1880	D. Lloyd George (Coalition)	Dec. 7, 1916

¹ The Ministry of Transport is a new department established in September, 1919, under the Ministry of Transport Act, 1919.

The state of parties in the House of Commons at the end of 1921 was as follows:—Coalition Members: Unionists, 323; Liberals, 120; National Democratic Party, 12; total Coalition, 464. Non-Coalition members: Labour, 69; Unionists, 48; Liberals, 34; Sinn Féiners, 73; Irish Nationalists, 7; others, 12: total Non-Coalition, 243.

CABINETS OF NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE IRISH FREE STATE.

Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, a Cabinet for Northern Ireland was appointed in June, 1921, and under the treaty between Great Britain and Southern Ireland constituting the latter a Free State, a Provisional Government was appointed in January, 1922. For the names of the members of these two bodies, and their offices, see introductory pages.

The Northern Irish Government will probably be represented in the Imperial Parliament through the Home Secretary. Meanwhile the Colonial Secretary is dealing with general questions of policy and the relations of the new Governments.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

England and Wales.—In each county the Crown is represented by H.M. Lieutenant for the county, who is generally also *custos rotulorum*, or keeper of the records. The recommendation of persons for appointment by the Lord Chancellor as justices of the peace rests with the Lieutenants, but local advisory committees are set up, as and when required, to advise the Lieutenants and the Lord Chancellor on these appointments. The Lieutenants are the presidents of the County Associations formed under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, and their duties as such relate to the organisation, equipping and maintenance of the Territorial Forces. Otherwise their duties are almost nominal. There is also a sheriff, who represents the executive of the Crown, an under-sheriff, a clerk of the peace, coroners, who are appointed and paid by the County Councils, and other officers. The licensing of persons to sell intoxicating liquors, and the administration of the criminal law—except that which deals with some of the graver offences—are in the hands of the magistrates.

For the purposes of local government England and Wales are divided into sixty-two administrative counties, including the county of London, differing in area from the old geographical counties, which, except for historical purposes, do not now exist. The new counties are administered by the justices and by a popularly-elected Council, called a County Council, who co-opt a prescribed number of aldermen, either from their own body or from outside it. Aldermen are elected for six years, half of them retiring every third year. A councillor is elected for three years. Women are eligible. The jurisdiction of the County Councils includes all the administrative work formerly performed by the justices and many new powers conferred by recent Acts of Parliament, the principal items being the making of county and police rates; levying of duties on licences for carriages and motor cars, armorial bearings, guns, dogs, killing and dealing in game; borrowing of money; licensing of houses for music and dancing, and of racecourses; maintenance and management of pauper lunatic asylums; maintenance of reformatory and industrial schools; management of bridges and main roads; regulation of fees of inspectors, analysts, and other officers; coroner's salary, fees, and district; Parliamentary polling districts and registration; contagious diseases of animals; allotments, weights and measures, sale of food and drugs.

Under Acts of 1902, 1903, and 1918 the County Councils are also the local education authorities, and other recent acts have in minor matters extended their jurisdiction. The control of the county police is vested in a standing joint committee composed of an equal number of magistrates and members of the County Council. The London Metropolitan police are, however, under the control of the Home Secretary.

The administrative counties, with the exception of the County of London, are subdivided into 'County Districts' which are either 'Urban' or 'Rural,' as the case may be. Generally speaking, an urban district comprises a town or a small area more or less densely populated, and a rural district takes in several country parishes. Women may be elected to these District Councils. The District Councils administer the Public Health and Highway Acts, and also exercise powers under the Housing Acts. Urban District Councils may also take over main roads from the County Councils; provide burial grounds, allotments, baths and washhouses, libraries, open spaces, museums, isolation hospitals, &c.; exercise powers under Provisional Orders or Private Acts for gasworks, tramways, electric light and power works, &c. Any urban district with 20,000 inhabitants may also be a local education authority. The Rural District Councils may also provide allotments, cemeteries, &c.; make arrangements for an adequate water supply; and exercise any 'Urban powers' conferred on them by the Local Government Board.

In every civil parish in a 'rural district' there is a Parish Meeting, at which every parochial elector may attend and vote. In such parishes of over 300 inhabitants there is in addition a Parish Council. Women are eligible for election. Parishes of less than 300 inhabitants may have Parish Councils if authorised by the County Council. To these Parish Councils have been transferred all the civil powers of the old Vestries, including the election of overseers, and in addition very considerable powers over charities, allotments, and other public matters. Where there is no Parish Council some of these powers, including the appointment of the overseers, are exercised by the Parish Meeting. Urban District Councils can, by petitioning the Local Government Board—which is the supreme Local Government authority—obtain part or all of the powers of a Parish Council. Only Parish Meetings may have power to adopt the Public Libraries Acts, the Baths and Washhouses Acts, the Lighting and Watching Acts, the Burials Acts, and the Public Improvements Acts.

The main central authority in London, the capital of the Empire, is the County Council, created by the Local Government Act of 1888. It has considerable powers in regard to public health, housing, bridges and ferries, asylums, street improvements, parks, main drainage, fire brigade, sanitary control, education, and numerous other matters. It is also the tramway authority for the county. The City Corporation have powers respecting sanitation, police, bridges, justice, &c., in the City of London. London comprises the ancient city with an area of one square mile, and an area of 118 square miles beyond the city, which is divided into 28 metropolitan boroughs, under the London Government Act, 1899, each with a mayor, aldermen, and councillors (women are eligible). The Councils have powers in regard to public health, highways, rating, housing, education, &c., but they are not boroughs in the statutory sense as in the rest of the Kingdom. The County Council has certain powers of control over them. It sanctions loans, approves the construction of sewers and the carrying out of local improvements, and has considerable public health duties in connection with the boroughs.

In all the great towns, local business is administered by a municipal Corporation, which derives its authority from charters granted by the Crown,

as modified by the Great Municipal Corporations Act of 1837; and the Act of 1882. There are three kinds of boroughs, county boroughs, quarter session boroughs, and small boroughs of special and generally ancient jurisdiction. The County Boroughs are outside the jurisdiction of the County Councils, but in other Municipal Boroughs these Councils have certain powers and duties. A municipal Corporation consists of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, and acts through a Council elected by the burgesses—practically by the ratepayers. The councilors serve for three years (women are eligible), one-third retiring annually; the aldermen are elected by the Council, and the mayor, who serves for one year, also by the Council. A municipal Corporation has practically all the powers of an urban district council, and in some cases municipal boroughs have a separate commission of the peace and maintain their own police force. As to Poor Law and Education administration, see 'Pauperism' and 'Instruction.'

Scotland.—By the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, a Local Government Board for Scotland was constituted. It consists of the Secretary for Scotland as President, the Solicitor-General of Scotland, the Under-Secretary for Scotland, and three other members nominated by the Crown. The Local Government Act which was passed for Scotland in 1889 followed in its main outlines the English Act of the previous year. The powers of local administration in counties formerly exercised by the Commissioners of Supply and Road Trustees were either wholly or in part transferred to the new Councils, which took over their duties and responsibilities in 1890. The Act of 1894 provided that a Parish Council should be established in every parish to take the place of the Parochial Boards and to exercise powers similar to those of the Parish Councils in England. Municipal bodies exist in the towns of Scotland, as in those of England, with bailies and provosts instead of aldermen and mayors. There are in Scotland five kinds of burghs—(1) Burghs of barony; (2) Burghs of regality (no practical distinction between these two); the councils of these two classes of burghs ceased to exist in 1893 by statutory enactment; (3) Royal Burghs, representatives of which meet together annually in a collective corporate character, as the 'Convention of Royal Burghs,' for the transaction of business; (4) Parliamentary Burghs, which possess statutory constitutions almost identical with those of the Royal Burghs; (5) Police Burghs, constituted under general or local Police Acts, in which the local authority is the Police Commissioners. These two latter burghs, by Acts passed in 1879 and 1895, are enabled to send representatives to the convention.

Ireland.—The principal county authority for local government used to be the grand jury, appointed under the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 116; but, by the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, provision was made for the establishment of popularly elected Councils for counties and rural districts. Under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1919, the councillors are elected for three years, on the system of the single transferable vote. The Council of each county and rural district, immediately after any triennial election, may choose additional members to hold office till the next triennial election. The administrative business formerly managed by the grand juries and presentment sessions has been transferred to these Councils. The Act of 1898 gave them the assessment and collection of the rates, except in urban areas, the maintenance in part of asylums and infirmaries, and the appointment of Coroners. They have functions also in respect of many other matters, such as technical instruction, school attendance and medical inspection of school children, regulation of motor car traffic, collection of licence duty on mechanically-propelled vehicles, treatment of

tuberculosis and venereal disease, and the alteration of Parliamentary Polling Districts and Places. The general business relating to public health and labourers' cottages, formerly vested in the Board of Guardians, now devolves on the Rural District Council. The administration of the poor relief Acts, is exercised by Boards of Guardians. Each Board comprises the councillors of each rural district in the union, together with specially elected representatives of each urban district in the union. The cities of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford are county boroughs, and they, together with five other corporate boroughs, have a mayor, aldermen, and councillors, whose powers are regulated by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 108. The ordinary affairs of the borough, such as lighting, paving, and cleansing, are administered by the Council, which has power to levy rates for these purposes. The County Boroughs, Corporate Boroughs, and other populous centres are Urban Districts, and their Councils are the local authorities for the purposes of the Public Health, Local Government and Housing Acts. In the absence of any other form of incorporation, the Urban District Council, and not the town itself, is the body corporate. In a few small towns, the local affairs are administered by a body of Commissioners appointed under the Towns Improvement Act, 1854, who have powers to discharge certain municipal functions, and are empowered to levy rates to defray the cost of administration. Towns must have 1,500 inhabitants to enable them to obtain municipal government under this Act, and any such town may be constituted an Urban District.

Under the Local Government Act of 1898 and the Local Authorities (Ireland) (Qualification of Women) Act, 1911, women are eligible for election as members of all local government elected bodies in Ireland, in the same manner and on the same conditions as men.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The population was thus distributed at the census, taken June 19, 1921 (provisional figures):—

Divisions	Area in sq. miles	Males	Females	Total Population on June 19, 1921
England (including Monmouthshire)	50,874	16,464,087	18,694,443	35,678,530
Wales	7,466	1,098,133	1,108,579	2,206,712
Scotland	30,405	2,348,403	2,533,885	4,882,288
Ireland	32,586	2,192,048 ¹	2,198,171 ¹	4,390,219 ¹
Isle of Man	227	27,321	32,917	60,238
Channel Islands	75	4,264	48,850	89,614
Total	121,633	22,691,256	24,616,345	47,307,601

¹ Census of 1911 (no Census was taken in 1921). The estimated population in the middle of 1921 was 4,496,000.

² Includes 1911 figures for Ireland.

Population at each of the four previous decennial censuses :—

Divisions	1881	1891	1901	1911
England	24,613,926	27,489,228	30,813,043	34,045,290
Wales	1,360,513	1,513,297	1,714,800	2,025,202
Scotland	3,735,573	4,025,647	4,472,103	4,760,904
Ireland	5,114,836	4,704,750	4,458,775	4,390,219
Isle of Man	53,558	55,608	54,752	52,016
Channel Islands	87,702	92,234	95,618	96,899
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad }	215,374	224,211	367,736	145,729
Total, United Kingdom, &c.	35,241,482	38,104,975	41,976,827	45,516,259

Decennial rate of increase or decrease (—) per cent.

—	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
England	14·5	11·7	12·1	10·5	4·8
Wales	11·8	11·7	13·3	17·7	9·0
Scotland	11·2	7·8	11·1	6·5	2·5
Ireland	-4·4	-9·1	-5·2	-1·5	—
Total U.K.	10·8	8·2	9·9	9·1	—
Isle of Man	-0·9	3·8	-1·5	-5·0	15·8
Jersey	-7·4	4·0	-3·6	-1·3	-4·6
Guernsey, &c.	3·8	7·0	14·1	4·6	-10·8

Proportion per cent. of the population living in the various divisions of the United Kingdom, &c., from 1861 to 1911 :—

Divisions	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
England	64·6	67·5	69·8	72·2	73·4	74·8
Wales	3·8	3·8	3·8	3·8	4·1	4·4
Scotland	10·4	10·6	10·6	10·7	10·7	10·5
Ireland	19·8	17·0	14·6	12·5	10·6	9·7
Isle of Man	·2	·2	·2	·1	·1	·1
Channel Islands	·3	·3	·3	·2	·2	·2
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad }	·9	·6	·7	·5	·9	·3 ¹

¹ Army and Navy abroad.

In 1911, in Wales and Monmouthshire 190,292 persons 3 years of age and upwards, or 7·9 per cent. of the total population, were able to speak Welsh only, and 787,074, or 32·5 per cent., able to speak Welsh and English. In Scotland, 18,400 persons 3 years of age and upwards, or 0·4 per cent. of the total population, could speak Gaelic only, and 183,998, or 3·9 per cent., could speak Gaelic and English. In Ireland, 16,873, or 0·89 per cent. of the population, could speak Irish only, and 565,573 or 12·9 per cent., could speak Irish and English.

The age distribution of the population of the United Kingdom in 1911 was as follows:—

Age-group	Numbers in thousands					
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom ¹		
				Males	Females	Total
Under 5	3,854	533	436	2,431	2,404	4,835
5 and under 10	3,697	514	438	2,333	2,329	4,662
10 " " 15	3,500	490	427	2,222	2,211	4,431
15 " " 20	3,337	462	423	2,110	2,106	4,236
20 " " 25	3,176	420	376	1,902	2,082	3,984
25 " " 35	5,957	741	636	3,506	3,850	7,356
35 " " 45	4,845	601	536	2,909	3,093	6,002
45 " " 55	3,528	447	394	2,114	2,272	4,386
55 " " 65	2,298	296	283	1,367	1,521	2,888
65 " " 70	807	104	146	484	578	1,062
70 " " 75	554	80	168	345	461	806
75 " " 85	454	63	111	262	369	631
85 and upwards	64	10	16	34	57	91
Total	36,071	4,761	4,390	22,017	23,353	45,370

¹ Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

Estimated population of the United Kingdom and its divisions (exclusive of army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad) at the end of June:—

Year (30 June)	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total of United Kingdom
1914	36,960,684	4,747,167	4,381,398	46,089,249
1918	33,474,700 ¹	4,812,274	4,399,000	42,041,700 ¹
1919	36,800,000	4,820,077	4,462,000	46,156,077
1920	37,609,600	4,864,396	4,485,000	46,958,996
1921	37,885,242 ²	4,882,288 ²	4,496,000	47,263,530

¹ Estimated civilian population.

² Census figures for June 19.

1. England and Wales.

The census population of England and Wales 1801 to 1921:—

Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile
1801	8,892,536	152	1871	22,712,266	389
1811	10,164,256	174	1881	25,974,439	445
1821	12,000,236	206	1891	29,002,525	497
1831	13,896,797	238	1901	32,527,843	558
1841	15,914,148	273	1911	36,070,492	618
1851	17,927,609	307	1921	37,885,242	649
1861	20,066,224	344			

Population of England and Wales and of the Administrative Counties

and County Boroughs in 1901, 1911 and 1921. (For areas of administrative counties, etc., 1911,) see STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916, p. 17).

	Area in Statute Acres, 1921 (Land and Inland Water). Counties, including County Boroughs	Census Population			Administrative Counties only
		Counties, including County Boroughs			
		1901	1911	1921	
ENGLAND.					
Bedfordshire	302,942	171,707	194,588	206,478	206,478
Berkshire	463,834	259,069	280,794	294,807	292,433
Buckinghamshire	479,360	198,046	219,551	236,209	236,209
Cambridgeshire	315,168	120,264	128,322	129,594	129,594
Isle of Ely	238,073	64,495	69,752	73,778	73,778
Cheshire	657,950	835,941	965,967	1,025,423	625,001
Cornwall	868,167	322,334	328,098	320,559	320,559
Cumberland	973,086	266,933	265,746	273,037	220,437
Derbyshire	650,369	599,694	683,423	714,539	584,703
Devonshire	1,671,364	662,196	699,703	709,488	440,023
Dorsetshire	625,612	202,063	223,266	228,258	228,258
Durham	649,244	1,187,474	1,369,860	1,478,506	943,670
Essex	979,532	1,083,998	1,359,881	1,468,341	918,111
Gloucestershire	805,794	708,439	736,113	757,668	329,277
Herefordshire	533,924	114,125	114,269	113,118	113,118
Hertfordshire	404,523	258,423	311,284	333,236	333,236
Huntingdonshire	233,985	54,125	55,577	54,748	54,748
Kent	975,965	961,129	1,045,591	1,111,867	1,118,129
Lancashire	1,194,555	4,378,293	4,756,644	4,928,359	1,746,418
Leicestershire	632,770	437,490	476,553	494,522	260,332
Lincolnshire—					
The parts of Holland	263,355	77,610	82,280	85,225	85,225
The parts of Kesteven	469,142	103,962	107,832	108,237	108,237
The parts of Lindsey	972,796	318,450	373,848	408,643	260,294
London	74,850	4,536,267	4,521,685	4,483,249	4,483,249
Middlesex	148,692	792,476	1,126,465	1,253,164	1,253,164
Monmouthshire	349,552	298,076	395,119	450,700	450,700
Norfolk	1,315,064	476,553	499,116	504,277	322,914
Northamptonshire	585,148	294,506	303,797	302,430	211,507
Soke of Peterborough	53,464	41,122	44,718	46,954	46,954
Northumberland	1,291,515	603,119	696,893	746,138	407,397
Nottinghamshire	540,123	514,459	604,098	641,194	378,476
Oxfordshire	479,220	179,962	189,481	189,568	182,566
Rutlandshire	97,273	19,709	20,346	18,368	18,368
Shropshire	861,800	239,782	246,307	242,959	242,959
Somersetshire	1,037,594	434,950	458,009	465,682	397,054
Southampton	968,896	717,164	862,393	910,333	410,223
Isle of Wight	94,146	82,418	88,186	94,697	94,697
Staffordshire	741,318	1,183,998	1,279,049	1,349,225	711,003
Suffolk, East	557,353	255,800	277,155	291,006	211,623
Suffolk, West	390,916	117,153	116,905	108,982	108,982
Surrey	461,833	653,661	845,578	930,377	739,500
Sussex, East	530,555	450,979	457,070	532,206	261,253
Sussex, West	401,916	151,276	176,308	195,795	195,795
Warwickshire	605,275	1,083,069	1,247,418	1,390,092	342,449
Westmorland	504,917	64,409	63,575	65,740	65,740
Wiltshire	864,101	271,394	286,822	292,213	292,213
Worcestershire	458,352	363,490	387,688	405,776	301,120
Yorkshire, East Riding	750,115	385,007	432,759	460,717	173,704
Yorkshire, North Riding	1,362,058	377,338	419,546	456,312	325,299
Yorkshire, West Riding	1,778,529	2,761,321	3,045,377	3,181,654	1,508,610
Totals	32,550,868	30,813,043	34,045,290	35,678,530	23,533,848

	Area in Statute Acres, 1921 (Land and Inland Water). Counties, including County Boroughs	Census Population			
		Counties, including County Boroughs			Admini- strative Counties only. 1921
		1901	1911	1921	
WALES					
Anglesey	176,630	50,606	50,928	51,695	51,695
Brecknockshire	469,281	54,213	59,287	61,275	61,275
Cardiganshire	428,189	61,078	59,871	61,292	61,292
Carmarthenshire	588,472	135,328	160,406	175,069	175,069
Carnarvonshire	366,005	125,649	125,018	131,034	131,034
Denbighshire	428,080	131,582	141,783	154,847	154,847
Flintshire	163,707	81,485	92,705	106,466	106,466
Glamorganshire	520,456	859,931	1,120,910	1,252,701	812,717
Merionethshire	422,372	48,852	45,565	45,450	45,450
Montgomeryshire	510,110	54,901	53,146	51,317	51,317
Pembrokeshire	393,003	87,894	89,960	92,056	92,056
Radnorshire	301,165	23,281	22,590	23,528	23,528
Total Wales (12 Counties)	4,760,470	1,714,800	2,023,202	2,206,712	1,768,728
Totals—					
England and Wales	37,340,338	32,527,843	36,070,492	37,885,242	25,302,076

The area and population of the County Boroughs, and more important other Boroughs, are given in the following table. The County Boroughs are designated by the letters C.B.

	Area in Statute Acres, 1921	Census Population		
		1901	1911	1921
ENGLAND				
Accrington	3,427	43,122	45,029	43,610
Ashton-under-Lyne	1,845	43,890	45,172	43,333
Barnsley (C.B.)	2,385	41,086	50,614	53,670
Barrow-in-Furness (C.B.)	11,002	57,586	63,770	74,254
Bath, City of (C.B.)	5,152	65,956	69,178	68,643
Bedford	2,223	85,144	99,183	40,247
Birkenhead (C.B.)	3,909	110,915	130,794	145,592
Birmingham, City of (C.B.)	43,601	759,063	840,202	919,433
Blackburn (C.B.)	7,420	129,216	133,052	126,680
Blackpool (C.B.)	5,189	47,348	60,746	99,630
Bolton (C.B.)	15,280	168,215	180,851	178,678
Bootle (C.B.)	1,947	60,235	69,876	76,508
Bournemouth (C.B.)	6,545	59,762	79,183	91,770
Bradford, City of (C.B.)	22,881	279,767	288,458	285,979
Brighton (C.B.)	2,545	123,478	131,237	142,427
Bristol, City of (C.B.)	18,436	339,042	357,114	377,061
Burnley (C.B.)	4,620	97,350	106,765	103,175
Burton-upon-Trent (C.B.)	4,203	50,386	48,265	48,927
Bury (C.B.)	5,925	58,544	59,040	56,426
Cambridge	5,457	50,453	55,812	59,262
Canterbury, City of (C.B.)	3,975	24,899	24,626	23,738
Carlisle (C.B.)	4,488	—	52,225	52,600
Chatham	4,356	37,657	42,250	42,665
Cheltenham	4,726	49,439	43,942	48,444
Chester, City of (C.B.)	2,863	38,309	39,028	40,794
Chesterfield	8,474	32,335	53,389	61,236
Colchester	11,333	38,373	43,452	43,377
Coventry, City of (C.B.)	4,147	69,978	106,849	128,205
Crewe	2,184	42,074	44,060	46,477

	Areas in Statute Acres, 1921	Census Population		
		1901	1911	1921
ENGLAND—continued				
Croydon (C.B.)	9,012	133,895	169,551	190,887
Darlington (C.B.)	4,614	44,511	57,328	65,866
Darwen	5,959	38,212	40,332	37,913
Derby (C.B.)	5,272	114,848	123,410	129,836
Dewsbury (C.B.)	6,720	51,246	53,351	54,165
Doncaster	4,831	28,932	48,455	54,052
Dover	1,948	42,672	43,645	39,985
Dudley (C.B.)	3,546	48,793	51,079	55,908
Ealing	4,946	—	61,222	67,753
Eastbourne (C.B.)	6,474	43,574	52,542	62,080
East Ham (C.B.)	3,324	96,008	133,487	143,304
Eccles	2,057	34,369	41,944	44,237
Edder, City of (C.B.)	4,705	47,185	59,002	59,608
Folkestone	2,482	—	33,502	37,571
Gateshead (C.B.)	3,132	109,888	116,917	124,514
Gillingham	4,988	42,745	52,252	54,038
Gloucester, City of (C.B.)	2,318	47,955	50,035	51,330
Great Yarmouth (C.B.)	3,598	51,316	55,905	60,710
Grimsby (C.B.)	2,868	63,138	74,659	82,329
Halifax (C.B.)	13,984	104,944	101,553	99,129
Hastings (C.B.)	4,496	65,528	61,145	66,496
Hornsey	2,875	—	84,592	87,691
Hove	1,543	26,535	42,173	46,519
Huddersfield (C.B.)	11,875	95,047	107,821	110,120
Ipswich (C.B.)	8,112	66,609	73,932	79,383
Keighley	3,902	41,564	43,487	41,942
Kingston-upon-Hull, City of (C.B.)	9,042	240,259	277,991	287,013
Lancaster	3,506	40,329	41,410	40,226
Leeds, City of (C.B.)	28,090	428,968	454,155	458,320
Leicester, City of (C.B.)	8,582	211,579	227,222	234,190
Leigh	6,359	40,001	44,103	45,545
Lincoln, City of (C.B.)	6,123	48,784	61,346	66,020
Liverpool, City of (C.B.)	21,242	704,134	753,353	803,118
Lowestoft	3,327	—	37,886	44,326
Luton	3,132	36,404	49,978	57,077
Maidstone	4,003	—	35,475	37,448
Manchester, City of (C.B.)	21,690	644,873	714,385	730,551
Mansfield	7,068	—	36,888	44,418
Margate	2,463	—	28,458	46,475
Middlesbrough (C.B.)	4,159	91,302	119,910	131,103
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, City of (C.B.)	8,452	247,023	266,603	274,955
Newport (Monmouth) (C.B.)	4,504	67,270	83,691	92,369
Northampton (C.B.)	3,469	87,021	90,064	90,923
Norwich, City of (C.B.)	7,893	113,922	121,490	120,653
Nottingham, City of (C.B.)	10,935	239,743	259,901	262,658
Oldham (C.B.)	4,735	137,246	147,483	145,001
Oxford, City of (C.B.)	4,719	49,336	53,048	57,052
Plymouth (C.B.)	5,711	—	207,449	269,857
Portsmouth (C.B.)	7,664	188,928	233,573	247,343
Preston (C.B.)	5,964	112,989	117,088	117,426
Reading (C.B.)	3,105	80,823	87,693	92,274
Rochdale (C.B.)	6,446	83,114	91,428	90,807
Rotherham (C.B.)	5,957	54,349	62,483	68,045
St. Helens (C.B.)	2,284	84,410	96,551	102,675
Salford (C.B.)	5,202	220,957	231,357	234,150
Scarborough	2,727	—	37,224	46,192
Sheffield, City of (C.B.)	21,930	410,893	460,183	490,724
Smethwick (C.B.)	1,929	54,539	70,694	75,757
Southampton (C.B.)	9,192	104,824	145,096	160,997
Southend-on-Sea (C.B.)	7,082	—	70,676	106,021
Southport (C.B.)	9,728	63,594	69,643	76,644
South Shields (C.B.)	2,390	100,858	108,647	116,687

	Areas in Statute Acres, 1921	Census Population		
		1901	1911	1921
ENGLAND—continued.				
Stockport (C.B.)	7,063	92,832	119,870	123,315
Stockton-on-Tees	5,465	51,478	58,521	64,150
Stoke-on-Trent (C.B.)	11,112	244,712	231,534	240,440
Sunderland (C.B.)	3,357	116,077	51,159	159,100
Swindon	4,265	45,006	50,751	54,920
Tynemouth (C.B.)	4,372	51,366	58,816	63,786
Wakefield, City of (C.B.)	4,060	48,256	51,511	52,892
Wallasey (C.B.)	3,324	53,579	78,504	90,721
Wallsend	3,420	31,602	41,461	43,013
Walsall (C.B.)	7,433	86,430	92,115	96,964
Warrington (C.B.)	3,057	64,242	72,166	76,811
West Bromwich (C.B.)	5,859	65,175	68,332	73,761
West Ham (C.B.)	4,632	267,358	289,030	300,905
West Hartlepool (C.B.)	2,684	62,627	69,923	68,689
Wigan (C.B.)	5,083	82,428	89,152	89,447
Wimbledon	3,221	41,652	54,966	61,451
Wolverhampton (C.B.)	3,525	94,187	95,328	102,373
Worcester, City of (C.B.)	3,662	46,624	47,982	48,848
York, City of (C.B.)	3,730	77,914	82,282	84,652
WALES				
Cardiff, City of (C.B.)	6,489	164,333	182,259	200,262
Merthyr Tydfil (C.B.)	17,760	69,228	80,990	80,161
Swansea (C.B.)	21,600	91,537	143,997	157,561

The number of married persons in 1911 was 13,126,070 (6,495,786 males and 6,630,284 females), and widowed 1,980,615 (615,811 males and 1,364,804 females).

The number of buildings used or intended as dwellings in England and Wales in 1911 was: inhabited, 7,141,781; uninhabited, 408,652; being built, 38,178. In 1901, the numbers were: 6,260,852, 448,932, and 61,909 respectively. 75,604 inhabited blocks of flats (comprising 253,243 separate flats) were enumerated in 1911. The average number of persons per inhabited building was 5·05 in 1911, against 5·20 in 1901. Buildings not used as dwellings in 1911 included 49,970 places of worship, 10,533 government and municipal buildings, and 3,050 theatres and other places of amusement.

Assuming that the population of urban sanitary districts is urban, and the population outside such districts rural, the following table shows the distribution of the urban and rural population of England and Wales in 1901 and 1911, their percentage of increase during the decennium, and percentage of population living in the different classes of towns:—

Population of Districts	No. of Districts	Aggregate population		Percentage of increase	Percentage of Population in 1911
		1901	1911		
250,000 and upwards	12	8,859,683	9,147,488	3·3	25
100,000—250,000	32	3,981,499	4,546,594	14·2	13
50,000—100,000	53	3,045,692	3,556,927	16·8	10
20,000—50,000	148	3,932,829	4,622,484	17·6	13
10,000—20,000	231	2,787,843	3,256,011	16·8	9
3,000—10,000	458	2,373,186	2,643,738	11·4	7
Under 3,000	203	370,386	389,094	5·2	1
Total Urban	1,137	25,351,118	28,106,936	11·1	78
Rural	657	7,176,725	7,907,556	10·2	22
Total Population	—	32,527,843	35,070,492	10·9	100

The municipal and parliamentary City of London, coinciding with the registration City of London, has an area of 675 acres, and in 1901 had a night population of 26,923, and in 1911, 19,657. A day census of the City of London, taken on April 25, 1911, gave a population of 364,061. The previous day census, taken in 1891, gave a total of 301,384. The registration County of London (the London for purposes of the Census, the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and for poor law purposes), coinciding with the administrative county, has an area of 74,850 acres, and nearly coincides with the collective area of the London parliamentary boroughs. The population of registration London, of the 'Outer Ring,' and of 'Greater London,' (the area covered by the City and Metropolitan police), according to the census returns of 1891, 1901, 1911, and 1921 were:—

	1891	1901	1911	1921
Registration London.	4,227,954	4,536,267	4,521,685	4,483,249
'Outer Ring'	1,405,852	2,045,135	2,729,673	2,992,919
'Greater London' ¹	5,633,806	6,581,402	7,251,358	7,476,168

¹ Area 443,449 acres.

Occupation statistics of the population in England and Wales aged 10 years and upwards in 1911:—

	Males	Females	Total
Government	248,624	50,975	299,599
Defence	205,817	—	205,817
Professional	367,578	347,043	714,621
Domestic	387,677	1,731,940	2,121,717
Commercial	2,062,710	151,321	2,214,031
Agriculture and Fishing	1,165,654	94,822	1,260,476
Industrial	7,015,605	2,452,533	9,468,138
Unoccupied and unspecified	2,268,535	10,026,379	12,294,914
Total	13,662,200	14,857,113	28,519,313

2. Scotland.

Area 29,797 square miles, including its islands, 186 in number, but excluding inland water 609 square miles.

Population (including military in the barracks and seamen on board vessels in the harbours) at the dates of the several censuses:—

Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. n. ile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile
1801	1,608,420	54	1871	3,360,018	113
1811	1,805,864	60	1881	3,735,573	125
1821	2,091,521	70	1891	4,025,647	135
1831	2,364,386	79	1901	4,472,103	150
1841	2,620,184	88	1911	4,760,904	160
1851	2,888,742	97	1921	4,882,288	164
1861	3,062,294	100			

The number of married persons in 1911 was 1,500,582 (743,747 males and 762,835 females), and widowed, 264,109 (82,612 males and 181,497 females).

There are 33 civil counties, as follows:—

	Area in Statute Acres	Census Population			
		1901 Total	1911 Total	1921 Total	1921 Males only
1. Aberdeen	1,261,521	304,439	312,177	300,980	140,993
2. Argyll	1,990,472	73,642	70,902	78,856	35,684
3. Ayr	724,523	254,468	268,337	299,254	143,039
4. Banff	403,053	61,488	61,402	57,293	27,382
5. Berwick	292,535	30,824	29,643	28,395	13,598
6. Bute	139,658	18,787	18,186	33,711	13,914
7. Caithness	438,833	33,870	32,010	28,284	13,475
8. Clackmannan	34,927	32,029	31,121	32,543	15,544
9. Dumbarton	157,433	113,865	139,831	150,868	74,141
10. Dumfries	686,302	72,571	72,825	75,365	35,850
11. East Lothian (Haddington)	170,971	88,665	43,254	47,487	22,965
12. Fife	322,844	218,840	267,739	292,902	143,073
13. Forfar	559,037	284,082	281,417	270,950	122,053
14. Inverness	2,695,004	90,104	87,272	82,446	39,490
15. Kincairdine	244,482	40,923	41,008	41,779	19,696
16. Kinross	52,410	6,981	7,527	7,963	3,837
17. Kirkcudbright	575,832	39,383	38,367	37,156	17,160
18. Lanark	562,821	1,339,327	1,447,031	1,529,307	761,291
19. Midlothian (Edinburgh)	234,325	488,796	507,666	506,378	234,974
20. Moray (Elgin)	304,931	44,800	43,427	41,561	19,202
21. Nairn	104,252	9,291	9,319	8,790	3,970
22. Orkney	240,847	28,699	25,897	24,109	11,454
23. Peebles	222,240	15,066	15,258	15,330	6,855
24. Perth	1,595,802	123,283	124,342	125,515	58,261
25. Renfrew	153,332	268,980	314,552	298,887	146,343
26. Ross and Cromarty	1,977,248	76,450	77,364	70,790	33,668
27. Roxburgh	426,028	48,804	47,192	44,989	20,230
28. Selkirk	170,793	23,356	24,601	22,606	10,115
29. Shetland	352,319	28,166	27,911	25,520	11,610
30. Stirling	288,842	142,291	160,991	161,726	81,424
31. Sutherland	1,297,914	21,440	20,179	17,800	8,672
32. West Lothian (Linlithgow)	76,861	65,708	80,155	83,976	43,934
33. Wigtown	211,984	32,685	31,998	36,782	14,366
TOTAL SCOTLAND	19,070,466	4,472,103	4,760,904	4,882,288	2,348,403

Of the total population in 1911, 91·7 per cent. were born in Scotland, 3·47 per cent. in England and Wales, 3·67 per cent. in Ireland, 0·52 per cent. in foreign countries, and 0·64 per cent. elsewhere.

Inhabited houses 1911, 1,013,369; uninhabited, 89,060; building, 4,718; total, 1,107,147. The average number of persons to each inhabited house was 4·92 in 1891; 4·82 in 1901; and 4·70 in 1911.

The 'urban' population of Scotland in 1911 is defined as the population of localities containing over 1,000 persons, and are burghs, special scavenging districts, or special lighting districts. On this basis the 'urban' population was 3,591,276 or 75·4 per cent. of the total, and the 'rural'

population 1,169,628 or 24·6 per cent. Population of the principal burghs :—

Burghs.	Census Population.			Burghs	Census Population.		
	1901	1911	1921		1901	1911	1921
Glasgow ¹	775,594	784,496	1,034,069	Coatbridge	36,991	43,286	43,009
Edinburgh ¹	317,459	320,318	420,281	Dunfermline	—	29,213	39,886
Dundee ¹	162,982	165,004	168,217	Kirkcaldy	34,079	39,601	39,591
Aberdeen	153,503	163,891	158,969	Hamilton	32,775	38,644	39,420
Paisley	79,363	84,455	84,837	Kilmarnock	34,165	34,728	35,756
Greenock ¹	68,911	75,140	81,120	Ayr	28,697	32,986	35,741
Motherwell ¹	31,144	40,380	68,869	Falkirk	29,280	33,574	33,312
Clydebank ¹	20,898	37,548	46,515	Perth ¹	33,995	35,854	33,208

¹ In these cases the boundaries of the burghs have been altered since 1901, and the 1901 population of the burghs as they stood in 1911 and 1921 is given.

The occupations of the population aged 10 years and upwards, according to the census of 1911, were as follows :—

	Males	Females	Total
Government and defence	42,476	4,932	47,408
Professional	45,713	35,962	81,675
Domestic	34,488	166,578	201,066
Commercial and transport	245,621	37,844	283,465
Agricultural and fishing	193,731	33,380	227,111
Industrial	911,728	314,514	1,226,242
Total occupied	1,473,757	593,210	2,066,967
Unoccupied and non-productive	309,024	1,338,410	1,647,434
Total	1,782,781	1,931,620	3,714,401

3. Ireland.

Area 32,586 square miles ; population at different census periods :—

Year of Census	Population	Pop per sq. mile	Year of Census	Population	Pop. per sq. mile
1801	5,395,456	166	1861	5,798,564	178
1811	5,937,856	186	1871	5,412,377	167
1821	6,801,827	209	1881	5,174,836	159
1831	7,767,401	239	1891	4,704,750	144
1841	8,175,124	251	1901	4,458,775	137
1851	6,552,385	201	1911	4,390,219	135

No census was taken in 1921.

The number of married persons in 1911 was 1,191,142 (589,861 males and 601,281 females), and widowed, 296,263 (91,523 males and 204,740 females).

Population of the counties and county boroughs at the censuses of 1901* and 1911:—

Counties and County Boroughs	Area in Statute Acres (exclusive of water)	Population			Persons per 100 Acres 1911
		Total	Total	Males only	
<i>Province of Leinster.</i>					
Carlow	221,485	37,748	36,292	18,481	16
Dublin County	218,873	157,568	172,394	78,708	79
Dublin C.B.	7,911	290,638	304,802	147,656	3,853
Kildare	418,645	63,566	66,627	37,684	16
Kilkenny	509,458	79,159	74,962	38,551	15
King's	493,263	60,187	56,832	29,804	12
Longford	257,770	46,672	43,820	22,656	17
Louth	202,181	65,820	63,665	32,191	32
Meath	577,735	67,497	65,091	33,934	11
Queen's	424,838	57,417	54,629	28,711	13
Westmeath	434,665	61,629	59,986	31,910	14
Wexford	580,950	104,104	102,273	51,568	18
Wicklow	499,957	60,824	60,711	31,113	12
Total of Leinster	4,847,731	1,152,829	1,162,044	582,967	24
<i>Province of Munster.</i>					
Clare	788,336	112,334	104,232	53,877	18
Cork County	1,841,035	328,489	315,431	161,165	17
Cork C.B.	2,681	76,122	76,673	36,351	2,860
Kerry	1,161,752	165,726	159,691	81,474	14
Limerick County	661,574	107,947	104,551	53,527	16
Limerick C.B.	2,385	38,151	38,518	18,702	1,614
Tipperary	1,051,304	160,232	152,433	78,584	15
Waterford County	453,051	60,418	56,502	29,133	13
Waterford C.B.	1,438	26,769	27,464	13,317	1,910
Total of Munster	5,963,556	1,076,188	1,035,495	526,130	17
<i>Province of Ulster.</i>					
Antrim	702,654	196,090	193,864	93,651	28
Armagh	312,772	125,892	120,291	58,578	39
Belfast C.B.	14,937	349,180	386,947	181,268	2,591
Cavan	467,025	97,541	91,173	47,223	20
Donegal	1,193,641	173,722	168,537	84,627	14
Down	608,862	205,889	204,303	97,951	34
Fermanagh	417,912	65,430	61,836	31,600	15
Londonderry County	512,691	104,512	99,845	49,138	20
Londonderry C.B.	2,579	39,892	40,780	18,525	1,581
Monaghan	318,990	74,611	71,455	35,953	23
Tyrone	779,563	150,567	142,665	71,738	18
Total of Ulster	5,831,626	1,582,826	1,581,696	770,862	80
<i>Province of Connaught.</i>					
Galway	1,467,850	192,540	182,224	94,408	13
Leitrim	376,510	69,343	63,582	32,759	17
Mayo	1,333,356	199,166	192,577	96,345	15
Roscommon	608,290	101,797	93,956	48,522	16
Sligo	442,205	84,083	79,045	40,060	18
Total of Connaught	4,228,211	646,932	610,984	312,089	14
Total of Ireland	20,371,124	4,458,775	4,390,219	2,192,048	21

Of the total population in 1911, 96·4 per cent. were born in Ireland, 2·1 per cent. in England and Wales, 0·9 per cent. in Scotland, and 0·6 per cent. abroad.

The population of Dublin and its suburbs was 375,135 in 1904, and 403,030 in 1911. The estimated population of the registration area in 1919 was 399,000. The estimated population of Belfast in 1919 was 393,000.

Inhabited houses, 1911, 861,879; 1901, 858,162; 1891, 870,578. Uninhabited houses, 1911, 69,010; 1901, 74,321; 1891, 69,320. Houses building, 1911, 3,608; 1901, 2,536; 1891, 2,602.

The civic population in 1911 is shown in the following table :—

In Towns of	No. of Towns	Inhabitants	Per cent. of Total Population
Over 100,000	2	691,749	15·5
Between 50,000 and 100,000	4	76,673	1·7
„ 20,000 and 50,000	5	173,896	4·0
„ 10,000 and 20,000	14	169,554	3·9
„ 5,000 and 10,000	23	152,270	3·5
„ 2,000 and 5,000	64	206,453	4·7
Total	109	1,470,595	33·5

In 1901, the 'civic' population numbered 1,384,929, or 31·1 per cent. of the total population.

The population was divided as follows according to occupation in 1911 and 1901 :—

—	Males	Females	Total, 1911	Total, 1901
Professional class	103,603	37,531	141,134	131,035
Domestic „	25,831	144,918	170,749	219,418
Commercial „	101,396	9,747	111,143	97,889
Agricultural „	721,669	59,198	780,867	876,062
Industrial „	434,699	178,698	613,397	639,413
Indefinite and non-productive	804,850	1,768,079	2,572,929	2,494,958
Total	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219	4,458,775

4. Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

The population of these Islands was found to be as follows at the successive censuses —

Islands	Census Population			Area in Statute Acres, 1921
	1901	1911	1921	
Isle of Man	54,752	52,016	60,238	145,325
Jersey	52,576	51,898	49,494	28,717
Guernsey, Herm, and Jethou	40,474	41,858	40,120	16,018
Alderney	2,062	2,561		1,962
Sark, Brechou, and Lihou	506	582		1,386
Total	150,370	148,915	149,852	193,408

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

England and Wales.

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages
1914	36,960,684	879,096	37,329	516,742	294,401
1918	38,474,700 ¹	662,661	41,452	611,861	287,163
1919	36,800,000	692,438	41,876	604,203	369,411
1920	37,524,000	957,994	44,267	466,213	379,658
1921 ²	37,885,242 ³	849,045	37,928	458,710	—

¹ Estimated civil population. ² Provisional figures. ³ Census figures for June 19.

In 1921 the proportion of male to female births was 1,051 male to 1,000 female.

Scotland.

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages
1914	4,747,167	123,934	8,879	73,557	35,049
1918	4,812,274	98,554	7,854	78,372	34,529
1919	4,820,077	106,268	8,424	75,149	44,137
1920	4,864,396	136,538	10,207	68,179	46,838
1921	4,882,288 ¹	123,196	8,757	66,211	39,268

¹ Census figures.

Proportion of male to female births in 1921 was 1,049 to 1,000.

Ireland.

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages
1914	4,381,398	98,806	2,943	71,345	23,695
1917	4,380,000	86,370	2,638	72,724	21,073
1918	4,399,000	87,304	2,726	78,695	22,570
1919	4,462,000	89,325	2,906	78,612	27,193
1920	4,485,000	99,536	3,313	66,538	26,826

The proportion of male to female births in Ireland in 1920 was 1,062 to 1,000.

2. *Emigration and Immigration.*

In the thirty-eight years 1815–1852, the total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom was 3,463,592. Up to 1852 the emigration returns made no distinction between British subjects and foreigners. From 1853 to

1920 inclusive, the number of passengers of British origin, to places out of Europe, was 14,140,000; and the number of foreigners, to such places, was 5,880,000, total, 20,020,000. Figures of the passenger traffic to and from non-European countries in recent years are given as follows:—

	Outward			Inward			Balance outward.
	British subjects	Aliens	Total	British subjects	Aliens	Total	Total
1913	469,640	22,051	701,691	227,643	144,975	372,618	229,073
1915	104,919	21,588	126,507	129,652	17,537	147,189	20,682 ¹
1916	76,479	17,410	93,889	84,654	13,929	98,583	4,694 ¹
1917	20,578	7,293	27,871	21,026	13,016	34,042	6,171 ¹
1918	17,319	5,505	22,824	15,414	10,556	25,970	3,146 ¹
1919	180,232	21,272	201,504	163,230	40,371	193,601	7,903
1920	352,429	84,355	436,784	180,064	103,641	283,705	153,079

¹ Balance inward.

A revised form of passenger list was adopted in April, 1912, and this shows that the number of British emigrants (excluding persons only temporarily absent from the United Kingdom) to places out of Europe, and the immigrants of British nationality into the United Kingdom were as follows:—

	Emigrants.	Immigrants.
1913	390,000	86,000
1914	215,000	104,000
1915	77,000	92,000
1916	53,000	58,000
1917	10,000	12,000
1918	11,000	9,000
1919	147,000	93,000
1920	285,000	86,000

The destinations of British subjects leaving the United Kingdom for non-European countries in 1920 were mainly the United States (90,429), British North America (134,079), Australasia (49,357), British South Africa (29,019), India and Ceylon (19,326). The bulk of the aliens travelled to the United States (61,224 in 1920).

The passenger movement between the United Kingdom and European countries (including all ports in the Mediterranean and Black Seas) in recent years is given as follows:—

Year	Passengers		Balance Inward
	To U.K.	From U.K.	
1913	1,309,874	1,184,412	125,462
1915	447,270	431,060	16,190
1916	212,491	219,017	6,526 ¹
1917	182,484	201,953	19,469 ¹
1918	171,220	189,225	17,996 ¹
1919	425,183	569,922	144,739 ¹
1920	725,253	738,860	13,607 ¹

¹ Balance outward.

The number of Irish who emigrated from Ireland was in 1913, 30,967; 1914, 20,314; 1915, 10,659; 1916, 7,302; 1917, 2,129; 1918, 980; 1919, 2,975; 1920, 15,536. The total number from May 1, 1851, to the end of 1920, was 4,338,199.

Religion.

1. England and Wales.

The Established Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. Civil disabilities on account of religion do not attach to any class of British subjects. Under the Welsh Church Acts, 1914 and 1919, the Church in Wales and Monmouthshire was disestablished as from March 31, 1920, and Wales has been formed into a separate Archbishopric. Property belonging to the Church in Wales, and a sum of 1,000,000*l.* provided by Parliament, have been assigned to a temporary body not exceeding three persons, called the Welsh Commissioners, for distribution to a body representing the Church (called the Representative Body), and to certain other authorities including the University of Wales.

The King is by law the supreme governor of the Church in England, possessing the right, regulated by statute, to nominate to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics. The King, and the First Lord of the Treasury in his name, also appoint to such deaneries, prebendaries, and canonries as are in the gift of the Crown, while a large number of livings and also some canonries are in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

There are 3 archbishops (at the head of the three 'provinces' of Canterbury, York and Wales) and 39 bishops, and 36 suffragan and assistant bishops in England and Wales. Each archbishop has also his own particular diocese, wherein he exercises episcopal, as in his province he exercises archiepiscopal jurisdiction. Under the bishops are about 30 deans and 100 archdeacons. Under the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919, there is a National Assembly, called 'the Church Assembly,' in England, consisting of a House of Bishops, a House of Clergy, and a House of Laymen, which has power to legislate regarding Church matters. The first two Houses consist of the Convocations of Canterbury and York, which in turn consist of the bishops (forming an Upper House), archdeacons, and deans, and a certain number of proctors, as the representatives of the inferior clergy (forming the Lower House). The House of Laymen is elected by the lay members of the Diocesan Conference. Parochial affairs are managed by a Parochial Church Meeting and Church Council. Every measure passed by the Church Assembly must be submitted to an Ecclesiastical Committee, consisting of fifteen members of the House of Lords nominated by the Lord Chancellor, and fifteen members of the House of Commons nominated by the Speaker. This Committee reports on each measure to Parliament, and the measure becomes law if each House of Parliament passes a resolution to that effect.

The number of civil parishes (districts for which a separate poor rate is or can be made) at the census of 1911 was 14,614. These, however, in most cases, do not coincide with ecclesiastical parishes, which have lost their old importance. Of such parishes there were (1911) 14,387, inclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. Each parish has its church, presided over by an incumbent or minister, who must be in priest's orders, and who is known as rector, vicar, or perpetual

curate, according to his relation to the temporalities of his parish. Private persons possess the right of presentation to about 8,500 benefices; the patronage of the others belongs mainly to the King, the bishops and cathedrals, the Lord Chancellor, and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1918 there were about 13,000 beneficed clergy, and 6,800 curates, etc. The voluntary offerings in the Church of England in 1918 amounted to 8,853,000*l.*

Of 33,682 churches and chapels registered for the solemnisation of marriage at the end of 1919, 16,117 belonged to the Established Church and 17,568 to other religious denominations. Of the marriages celebrated in 1919, 59·7 per cent. were in the Established Church, 5·2 per cent. in the Roman Catholic Church, 11·9 per cent. were Nonconformist marriages, 0·64 per cent. were Quaker marriages, 0·5 per cent. Jewish, and 23·1 per cent. civil marriages in Registrar's Office.

The following is a summary of recent statistics of certain churches in England and Wales, Channel Islands, and Isle of Man :—

Denomination	Sitting accommodation	Full Members	Ministers in Charge	Local and Lay Preachers	Sunday School Teachers	Sunday School Scholars and Bible Class
Wesleyan Methodist	2,389,000	484,000	2,529	18,457	116,000	850,000
Primitive Methodist	—	206,000	1,105	14,211	55,000	419,000
United Methodist	—	144,000	715	4,763	37,000	263,000
Independent Methodist	48,000	9,000	374	—	3,000	25,000
Wesleyan Reform Union	56,000	8,000	23	428	2,400	23,000
Congregational	1,727,000	451,000	2,883	4,886	68,000	606,000
Baptist	1,362,000	380,000	1,925	4,871	53,000	490,000
Presbyterian	184,000	84,000	360	—	7,400	64,000
Calvinistic Methodist	560,000	187,000	948	298	24,000	166,000
Moravian	11,000	5,000	40	2	600	4,000
Lady Huntingdon's Con- nexion	13,000	1,900	27	46	300	2,700
Churches of Christ	—	16,000	—	9,000	2,000	18,000
Society of Friends	—	19,000	—	—	2,000	17,000
Anglican	—	2,291,000	—	—	182,000	2,585,000

The Unitarians have about 350 places of worship, the Catholic Apostolic Church about 80, the New Jerusalem Church about 75. The Salvation Army, a religious body with a semi-military organisation, carries on both spiritual and social work at home and abroad, and had (December, 1919) about 24,600 officers and *employees*, 11,170 corps and outposts, and 71,400 local officers; their places of worship in the United Kingdom have about 550,000 sittings. There are about 260,000 Jews in the United Kingdom with about 200 synagogues.

Roman Catholics in England and Wales are estimated at 1,900,000. There are (1921) four archbishops (of whom one is a cardinal), thirteen bishops, and one archbishop and three bishops auxiliary; about 3,900 priests (not all officiating); and about 1,930 churches, chapels, and stations.

2. Scotland.

The Church of Scotland (established in 1560 and confirmed in 1688) is presbyterian, the ministers all being of equal rank. There is in each parish a kirk session, consisting of the minister, and of several laymen

called elders. There are 84 presbyteries (formed by groups of parishes), meeting frequently throughout the year, and these are grouped in 16 synods, which meet half-yearly and can be appealed to against the decisions of the presbyteries. The supreme court is the General Assembly, which consists of over 750 members, partly clerical and partly lay, chosen by the different presbyteries, with a few representatives from royal burghs and universities. It meets annually in May (under the presidency of a Moderator appointed by the Assembly the Sovereign being represented by a nobleman known as Lord High Commissioner), and sits for ten days. Any matters not decided during this period may be left to a Commission.

The number of parishes is 1,457, and the number of churches, chapels, and stations about 1,700. Under regulations enacted by the General Assembly, the parishioners choose their own ministers. The entire endowments of the Church from all sources, including manse and glebes, amount to about 400,000*l.* per annum. The voluntary contributions of the congregations for religious and charitable purposes in 1920 amounted to 801,058*l.* The number of communicants in 1920 was about 739,000; ministers, about 1,800; lay missionaries, 105; Sunday scholars, 193,600; attending Bible classes, 56,000.

On October 31, 1900, the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland (formed by secessions at various times from the Church of Scotland) constituted themselves into the United Free Church of Scotland. A minority, representing 26 congregations, regarding themselves as the Free Church of Scotland, claimed all the property and endowment funds. A Royal Commission reported that the Free Church was unable adequately to carry out all the trusts of the property. The Churches (Scotland) Act, 1905, was passed for the apportionment of the church property between the Free and the United Free churches by an Executive Commission of five, and the result was that funds amounting to 459,469*l.* were allocated to the Free Church (310,000*l.* for general provision and the remainder for College provision and various other purposes). The United Church's foreign mission was extended in 1918 to the oversight of the Basel Mission (formerly under German domination) in the Gold Coast. The foreign mission agents (including natives) number 5,001, and income 450,000*l.* The United Church had, on December 31, 1920, 1,484 congregations, and 32 preaching stations; 530,000 members, besides adherents; 2,058 Sunday schools, with 22,130 teachers and 198,000 children in attendance. The Church courts are the General Assembly, 12 synods, 64 presbyteries, and 2 continental presbyteries. Annual revenue from free-will offerings is over a million sterling. The Church has three theological colleges (at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen) with 19 professors and lecturers. The Free Church had in 1921, 176 congregations and stations, 91 ministers and probationers, and one college. Contributions to schemes amounted to 20,599*l.*, and other income to 33,033*l.* There are in Scotland some small outstanding Presbyterian bodies and also Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Unitarians. The Episcopal Church in Scotland has 7 bishoprics, 416 churches and missions, 320 clergy, and 56,000 communicants.

The Roman Catholic Church had in Scotland (1920) two archbishops, four bishops and one bishop-auxiliary; about 600 priests, 454 churches, chapels, and stations, and about 546,000 adherents.

The proportion of marriages in Scotland according to the rites of the various Churches in 1919 was: Established, 37·9 per cent.; United Free, 22·3; Roman Catholic, 10·6; Episcopal, 3·2; others, 7·1; irregular, 18·9.

3. Ireland.

- The principal religious professions in Ireland, as recorded at the census of 1911, are as follows:—

	Leinster	Munster	Ulster	Connaught	Total
Roman Catholics . . .	990,045	973,805	690,816	588,004	3,242,670
Protestant Episcopalians	140,182	60,646	366,773	19,010	576,611
Presbyterians . . .	12,866	21,180	421,410	2,069	440,525
Methodists . . .	8,068	4,175	48,816	1,323	62,382
Other Professions . . .	10,883	2,689	53,881	578	68,031
Total . . .	1,162,044	1,035,495	1,587,696	610,984	4,396,219

The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is under four archbishops, of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam, and 24 bishops, besides one bishop-auxiliary. On a vacancy the clergy of the diocese nominate a successor in whose favour they postulate or petition the Pope. The bishops of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the Pope. The new bishop is generally chosen from this latter number; but the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals. The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish, which is generally the best in the diocese, from licences of marriage, &c., and from the cathedraticum, a small contribution paid by incumbents of parishes. The incomes of all classes of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland arise partly from fees, but principally from Christmas and Easter dues, and other voluntary offerings. Number of priests in Ireland (1919), about 3,830.

The Church of Ireland (Protestant Episcopal) ceased to be 'established by law' by Act of Parliament (1869) 32 & 33 Vict. cap. 42. It has (1922) two archbishops, 11 bishops, and 1,500 clergymen; 1,400 churches. Previous to disestablishment its income was 600,000*l.*, and its entire capital was estimated at 14,000,000*l.* By the Disestablishment Act about 7,600,000*l.* was allotted to it by way of commutation, and 500,000*l.* in lieu of private endowments. The Church is governed by a General Synod, consisting of a House of Bishops (13 in number) and House of Representatives (208 clerical and 416 lay members). There are also 23 diocesan synods. The funds of the Representative Body on December 31, 1920, amounted to 9,787,357*l.*

The largest Presbyterian body consists of 36 presbyteries, and has 615 ministers and 561 congregations, with 105,000 members; contributions during year 1920-21, 382,177*l.*; total church income, 481,000*l.* This Church has two colleges, one in Belfast purely theological, the other (Magee College) in Londonderry with theological, literary, and scientific departments. The two together have 15 professors and lecturers.

The proportion of marriages in Ireland in 1920 according to the modes of celebration was: Roman Catholic, 68.2 per cent.; Church of Ireland, 14.7 per cent.; Presbyterian, 12.0 per cent.; civil contract, 2.5 per cent.; other denominations, 2.6 per cent.

Instruction.

University Education.

In England the highest education is given at the ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the former having 22 colleges and 3 private halls, and the latter 17 colleges and 1 hall; the university of Durham, founded in 1831, with a college of medicine, and since 1871, a college of science at Newcastle; the university of London, founded in 1836 and reorganised in 1900 so as to be

a teaching as well as an examining body, with 24 colleges or schools giving instruction in 8 faculties; the Victoria University (Manchester), founded in 1880; the Birmingham University, founded in 1900; the Liverpool University, founded in 1903; the Leeds University, founded in 1904; the Sheffield University, founded in 1905; and the Bristol University, founded in 1909. There are also University Colleges at Exeter, 58 lecturers, &c., 720 students, 1920-21; Nottingham (founded 1881), 122 lecturers, and 2,760 students, 1920-21; Reading (started with the establishment of art classes in 1860), 120 lecturers, &c., 1,640 students, 1922; and Southampton (founded 1850), 39 lecturers, &c., 900 students, 1921. There are special Agricultural Colleges at Carlisle, Cirencester, Glasgow, Newport (Shropshire), Kingston-on-Soar (Derby), Wye (Kent), Uckfield (Sussex), and Ripley (Surrey). The university of Wales, founded in 1903, has 3 colleges (Cardiff, Aberystwyth, and Bangor). In Scotland there are 4 universities, viz., at St. Andrews, founded 1411; Glasgow, 1450; Aberdeen, 1494; Edinburgh, 1582. The Carnegie trust, founded in 1901 with a capital of 2,000,000*l.*, has an annual income of 100,000*l.*, of which half is devoted to the equipment and expansion of the Scottish Universities and half to assisting students. In Ireland is the university of Dublin, founded 1591. In 1909 was founded in Dublin the National University of Ireland, and in Belfast the Queen's University of Belfast. The former has 3 constituent colleges, viz., the University Colleges of Cork, Galway, and Dublin. The following table gives the approximate number of professors, lecturers, &c., and students of the Universities in the United Kingdom for 1921-1922.

Universities	Number of Professors, &c.	Number of Students	Universities	Number of Professors, &c.	Number of Students
<i>England—</i>			<i>Scotland—</i>		
Oxford	100 ⁶	4,200 ²	St. Andrews	105	800
Cambridge	160	5,960	Glasgow	223	4,700
Durham	178	1,410	Aberdeen	127	1,550
London	1,240 ¹	8,100 ³	Edinburgh	290	4,440
Manchester	317	2,700	<i>Total for Scotland</i>	745	11,490
Birmingham	154	1,900	<i>Ireland—</i>		
Liverpool	224 ⁴	2,540 ⁴	Dublin (Trin. Col.)	83	1,400
Leeds	255	1,670 ⁵	Dublin (National)	200 ⁶	1,800 ⁶
Sheffield	174	2,600 ⁵	Belfast	73 ⁴	1,300 ⁶
Bristol	210 ⁶	1,000 ⁶	<i>Total for Ireland</i>	356	4,500
<i>Total for England</i>	3,012	32,080	<i>Wales</i>	290	2,800
			<i>Totals of above</i>	4,433	50,870

¹ Comprising about 200 professors, readers and lecturers, 860 "recognised teachers," and 180 "appointed teachers." ² Undergraduates, 1920-21.

³ Internal students. In addition there are external students who comprise all surviving undergraduates of the University who have not taken a degree nor been registered as internal students. The number is not ascertainable.

⁴ Year 1919-20.

⁵ Includes evening students.

⁶ Estimated.

At most of the Universities and University Colleges women students are admitted on equal terms with men. There are, however, several colleges exclusively for female Students:—Bedford (69 teachers, &c., 560 students), Royal Holloway (31 teachers, 200 students) and Westfield Colleges (15 teachers, &c., 112 students) in London; Newnham (13 teachers, &c., 255 students) and Girton (24 teachers, &c., 240 students) Colleges in Cambridge; Lady Margaret Hall (6 teachers, &c., 103 students), Somerville College (9 teachers, &c., 135 students), St. Hugh's College (7 tutors, 135 students), and St. Hilda's College (7 teachers, 89 students), in Oxford. Women were first admitted to membership of Oxford University, and to take degrees, in October, 1920.

Secondary and Technical Education, &c.

In *England and Wales* the councils of counties, of county boroughs, of non-county boroughs with population over 10,000, and of urban districts with population over 20,000, are the local authorities for higher education. Under the Education Act, 1918, County and County Borough Councils are required (with the approval of the Board of Education, and in co-operation, if necessary, with other educational authorities) to provide for the development and organisation of education in their several areas, and in any schemes submitted for approval to the Board of Education in furtherance of this object, provision must be made to secure that children and young persons under 18 years of age shall not be debarred by inability to pay fees from receiving the benefits of any form of education from which they are capable of profiting. Continuation schools are to be established, providing courses of study, instruction, and physical training, without payment of fees, for persons under 16 years of age, and subsequently for those under 18 years of age; subject to certain exemptions, attendance at these schools is compulsory for 320 hours (in some cases 280 hours) each year.¹ The students' employment may be suspended, if required by the Education Authority, on any day during which attendance is necessary at these schools. 'Works schools' may be recognised, and must be inspected. Local education authorities may also (with the approval of the Board of Education) provide or aid the supply of holiday or school camps; centres and equipment for physical training, playing fields, school baths and swimming bath; and other facilities for social and physical training. Provision must be made for the supply and training of teachers; and teachers and students may be aided to carry on research. County and County Borough Councils must also provide for the medical inspection of children and young persons in secondary schools, continuation schools, and certain other non-elementary schools and educational institutions. To these purposes the local education authorities may apply money raised by rates, besides devoting to them the residue under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, and they may borrow money. Grants are to be made to them by the Board of Education, amounting to not less than half the net expenditure recognised by the Board. They have power to provide scholarships, including allowances for maintenance, and to pay fees: in schools provided by them they must not pay for religious instruction; in schools not provided by them they can neither impose nor forbid religious instruction.

In 1919-20, there were in England and Wales 1,140 recognised secondary schools on the Grant List, with 308,000 full-time pupils (159,000 boys and 149,000 girls). In addition there were 206 other secondary schools recognised by the Board of Education as efficient, with about 37,000 pupils (21,000 boys and 16,000 girls). The latter numbers include 38 preparatory schools (*i.e.*, preparatory to secondary schools proper) with 3,140 pupils. The Board also recognised a number of institutions providing technical instruction courses, and day technical classes; schools of nautical training; university tutorial classes; schools of art; and evening and other part-time schools. Examinations in science and art are held by the Board, and scholarships, exhibitions, &c., are awarded to successful competitors.

In *Scotland*, under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1918, the local authorities for the purposes of education are called 'education authorities,' and the 'education areas' for which they are elected are the burghs of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Leith, and the counties,

¹ Some schools have already been established, but further provision is temporarily suspended.

including the remaining burghs. These authorities work through 'school management committees,' representing the authority, the parents, and the teachers. Adequate provision of all forms of primary, intermediate, and secondary education in day schools, without payment of fees, must be made by these authorities. They may grant assistance, by payment of fees (in cases where fees are payable), travelling expenses, maintenance allowances, &c., to suitable persons, to facilitate their attendance at intermediate or secondary schools, or at universities, training colleges, or other educational institutions. A county education authority may also provide books for the use of the resident adult population. Continuation classes must be provided for young persons under the age of 16 years on a certain date, the age limit ultimately becoming 18 years, and attendance is required for at least 320 hours per year between the hours of 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. Exemption from such attendance may be granted in certain circumstances. In 1919-20 there were 148 grant-receiving secondary schools, with an average number of scholars on the register of 45,965.

In *Ireland*, under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, the control of education was assigned to the Parliaments of Northern and Southern Ireland. In Northern Ireland an Education Department has been established. The Act remained inoperative in Southern Ireland, but education there will be controlled by the Government of the Irish Free State now being constituted. There was an Intermediate Education Board whose income was derived partly from the interest on the capital sum of one million sterling (Irish Church Funds), partly from an annual sum of 46,567*l.* provided under the Revenue Act, 1911, in lieu of the amount formerly payable under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise Act), 1890. The income in 1921 from these and certain other sources was 86,306*l.* In addition, under the Intermediate Education Act, Ireland, 1914, the Board received from Parliament a sum of 40,000*l.*, known as the Teachers' Salaries Grant, and two further sums of 50,000*l.* each voted by Parliament, known as the Additional Grant and the Interim Grant.

The Board holds every year a general public examination for such candidates as present themselves. It pays grants to schools in respect of this examination, and also pays grants on the results of inspection. In 1921 these grants amounted to 42,040*l.*, besides exhibitions and prizes to students amounting to 5,225*l.* In that year 12,419 students (7,299 boys and 5,120 girls) presented themselves for examination, and the numbers who passed were 3,499 boys, 2,404 girls, total 5,903. Apart from these subventions, secondary education in Ireland is in private hands.

Throughout Ireland technical instruction is organised under the Councils of county boroughs, urban districts, and counties, and was controlled by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, with the advice of a Technical Instruction Board and a Consultative Committee of Education. In 1920-21, out of the Parliamentary grant to the Department, 77,792*l.* was paid as grants to technical schools and classes of science and art and technical instruction in non-agricultural subjects; 35,999*l.* as grants for the teaching of experimental science, drawing, manual training, and domestic economy, in day secondary schools; and 1,842*l.* as grants for drawing and manual instruction in certain primary schools. There are also an annual grant (out of the Department's Annual Endowment Fund) of 55,000*l.* for technical education in non-agricultural subjects, and a grant of 8,240*l.* for manual instruction and domestic economy in rural districts, made by the Agricultural Board. Central institutions under the Department are the Royal College of Science, Dublin, with 390 students (1920-21), the Metropolitan School of Art, with 348 pupils (1920-21), the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, 34 students, and the Killarney School of housewifery with 25 students (1920-21). In urban and county technical schools and classes (1920-21) there were 42,293 students. Northern Ireland now has its own Education Department.

Elementary Education.

• *England and Wales.*—Elementary education in England and Wales is under the control of the Board of Education. The local administration is in the hands of the Councils of counties, of county boroughs, of non-county boroughs with population over 10,000, and of urban districts with population over 20,000. The last two authorities can transfer their powers to the local county councils. The education authorities work through committees (consisting of members of their own bodies, other persons with special qualifications, and women) and school managers. Schools aided, but not provided, by local authorities have 4 'foundation' managers and 2 managers appointed by Councils. Women may be managers. On July 31, 1918, the number of Local Education Authorities in England and Wales for enforcing school attendance was 318.

The local education authorities maintain all public elementary schools and control the expenditure necessary for this purpose. The only financial responsibility resting on the managers of 'non-provided' schools is to supply the buildings. In the case of schools not provided by the local authorities, their directions as to secular instruction (including the number and qualification of teachers) must be complied with; they have power to inspect the schools, and they must receive, free of charge, the use of the school-house for elementary school purposes. Education funds are derived from State grants (to the extent of at least half the net expenditure recognised by the Board of Education), local rates, &c., and the education authorities have borrowing powers. Income from endowments for such purposes of elementary education as fall within the scope of the local education authorities is paid to these authorities and applied in aid of the rates.

Elementary education is free. Attendance at school is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 14 years, and bye-laws may be made in any area requiring attendance up to the age of 15 years, either for children generally, or with certain exceptions. (For attendance at Continuation Schools, see above, p. 33.) Provision must be made for courses of advanced instruction for the older or more intelligent children; and for 'practical' instruction in cookery, laundrywork, housewifery, dairywork, handicrafts, gardening, &c. The local education authorities may supply, or aid the supply of, nursery schools and classes for children between 2 and 5 years of age, or such later age as may be approved by the Board of Education, and may make arrangements for attending to the health, nourishment, and physical welfare of such children. During 1920-21 there were 22 Nursery Schools with an average attendance of 620. Arrangements must also be made for the education of physically or mentally defective children, and epileptic children. Provision may also be made for holiday or school camps, centres for physical training, school baths, and other facilities for social and physical training. In exceptional circumstances (such as remoteness of the homes from the school) board and lodging, and other facilities, may be provided.

Provision must be made by local education authorities for attending to the health and physical condition of children in public elementary schools, and for the supply of meals.

Employment of children under the age of 12, and street-trading under the age of 14, are prohibited.

In 1920, the number of schools (public elementary, special, and certified efficient) in England and Wales for elementary education was 21,601, with accommodation for about 7,100,000 pupils. The number of scholars on the books of these schools on January 31, 1919, was: 221,862 aged under 5; 4,582,760 aged 5 and under 12; 1,113,232 aged 12 and over; total,

5,917,854. In 1920 there were 12,266 voluntary schools for ordinary public elementary education, with accommodation for about 2,370,000 pupils; and 8,705 Council schools, with accommodation for about 4,355,000 pupils; total ordinary public elementary schools, 20,971, with total accommodation for about 7,085,000. The average attendance at these schools in 1920-21 was about 5,220,000. The number of teachers in 1921 was 170,000. 'Special' schools comprised, in 1920, 59 for the blind, with accommodation for 3,260 pupils; 50 for the deaf, with accommodation for 4,620 pupils; 197 for mentally defective children, with accommodation for 15,550 pupils; 166 for physically defective children, with accommodation for 11,900 pupils; 6 for epileptic children with accommodation for 500 pupils; and 52 'certified efficient' schools. There were also 60 poor law schools, on March 31, 1920. On 31 March, 1920, there were 29 Nursery schools recognised by the Board, and about 340 play centres. In 1919-20 there were 88 training colleges for teachers for elementary schools in England and Wales, with accommodation for 13,578 students.

Scotland.—Under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1918, elementary education is controlled by specially elected 'education authorities' (see under Secondary Education, &c., p. 33). Education is compulsory up to the age of 15 years, with exemption, on certain conditions, for children over 13. 'Nursery schools' may be provided for children over 2 and under 5 years of age (or a later age, if approved by the Scottish Education Department). Existing 'voluntary' schools may be transferred to the education authorities, who must accept such transfer. After November, 1920, grants to voluntary schools, made under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1897, ceased, except in special circumstances.

Employment of children under the age of 13, and street-trading under the age of 17, are prohibited.

The number of elementary schools in receipt of grants in 1920 was 3,123, with accommodation for 963,000 pupils. The average attendance during the year ended August 31, 1920, was 675,000, and the average number of children on the register, 769,000. These figures include 104 intermediate schools; accommodation, 16,400; average number on register, 12,700.

There were, in 1920, 24,604 certificated teachers and 188 assistant teachers. In 1920-21 there were, at 4 training centres and 3 training colleges, 2,031 senior students; and 2,823 junior students, &c., at a large number of training centres. In 1920-21 there were 1,083 continuator class centres.

Ireland.—Elementary education in Ireland has been, since 1831, under the control of the 'Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.' In 1918 there were 8,002 primary schools in operation: the average number of pupils on the registers was 688,955; and the average attendance was 488,031.

The teachers receiving personal salaries from the Commissioners on December 31, 1918, numbered approximately 7,590 principal teachers, 5,770 assistants, besides 45 workmistresses and 2,380 junior assistant teachers. There are 7 training colleges, affording facilities for the training of 1,195 King's scholars.

Northern Ireland now has its own Education Department, under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920.

The expenditure under the Education Acts in 1918-19 was as follows:—

	Source of Income			
	Local Rates	Parliamentary Votes & Grants	Other Receipts (fees, &c.)	Total
	£	£	£	£
England and Wales	22,385,000	18,968,600	2,321,000	43,674,600
Scotland	2,524,500	3,139,000	986,000	6,649,500
Ireland	—	2,340,000	439,000	2,779,000
Total U.K.	24,909,500	24,447,600	3,746,000	53,102,000

Justice and Crime.

England and Wales.

The Supreme Court of Judicature is the ultimate authority in all cases, civil and criminal, in England and Wales. It exercises its power through the High Court of Justice and a variety of subordinate local courts. The principal courts having criminal jurisdiction are the petty sessional courts, the general or quarter sessions, the courts of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, more popularly known as 'assizes,' and the Central Criminal Court. Two or more justices of the peace, the Lord Mayor or any alderman of the City of London, or any metropolitan or borough police magistrate or other stipendiary magistrate, sitting in a court house, constitute a petty sessional court. The courts of quarter sessions are held four times a year by the justices of the county. Similar courts can be held at other times, and are then called 'general sessions.' Two justices constitute a court, but usually a larger number attend. Women may be magistrates. Certain cities and boroughs have a court of quarter sessions, with similar jurisdiction to the county justices in quarter sessions assembled, in which the recorder of the borough is the judge. The assize courts are constituted by Judges of the High Court (or in some cases by King's Counsel bearing His Majesty's special commission). These go on circuit twice or four times a year, visiting every county in turn, and hearing and determining all civil cases entered for trial and all criminal cases presented by the Grand Jury of the County or Riding of the County. Trials are, in general, by jury, and the jury, subject to the direction of the Judge on points of law, are the sole judges of the facts of the case. Women are liable to serve on juries. The Central Criminal Court is the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for the City of London and a large surrounding district. The sessions of this court are held at least twelve times a year and more often if necessary. The Recorder and the Common Serjeant, and, if the number of the prisoners makes it necessary, the judge of the City of London Court, sit on the first two days, after which they are joined by one of the judges of the High Court on the rota, for whom the more serious cases are reserved. Criminal cases of special importance or complexity arising in any part of the country may, by direction of the Lord Chief Justice, be brought for trial in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice before three High Court Judges, the Lord Chief Justice himself presiding. A petty sessional court deals summarily with minor offences. Cases of a more serious nature are usually investigated by a petty sessional court before being tried at the sessions or the assizes. To every sessions, assize, and to every sitting of the Central Criminal Court, the sheriff cites 24 of the chief inhabitants of the district, of whom not less than 12 and not more than 23 are sworn and constitute a grand jury, which examines the bill

of indictment against the accused person, hears the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution, and if it thinks a *prima facie* case for trial is made out, endorses the bill 'a true bill.' All criminal trials, except those which come before a court of summary jurisdiction, take place before a judge and a petty jury of twelve persons. Appeal is allowed in criminal cases: (i.) on a point of law; (ii.) on a question of fact, or other sufficient ground if the judge certifies the case as fit for appeal, or the Court of Criminal Appeal grants leave to appeal; and (iii.) against the sentence (if not fixed by law) with the leave of the Appeal Court. On a conviction the judge can, if he think fit, reserve a question of law (but not of fact) for the Court of Criminal Appeal, which can reverse, amend, or affirm the judgment. The only other method of securing the revision of a sentence is by the Royal prerogative, exercised on the advice of the Home Secretary, by which a sentence can be modified or annulled. No man can be tried again for the same crime after a petty jury has found him 'not guilty.' Nominally all the judges are appointed by the King, but in practice the Lord Chancellor (who is a minister, ex-officio president of the House of Lords, and goes out with the ministry), the Lord Chief Justice, the Lords of Appeal, who sit in the House of Lords and on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the Lords Justices of Appeal who sit in the Court of Appeal, are appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, and all the other judges on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor.

The courts having jurisdiction in civil cases are the County Courts, created in 1846, Assizes, and the High Court. Above the High Court is the Court of Appeal, and above that the House of Lords.

The authorised strength of the police force in England and Wales on September 29, 1921, was 56,908 (including 19,307 Metropolitan police). The estimated cost in 1921-22 is 18,991,000*l*.

Scotland.

The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges of the Court of Session, and sits more or less frequently, as the number of cases before it may require, in Edinburgh or in the circuit towns. One judge can, and usually does, try cases, but two or more preside in cases of difficulty or importance. It is the only competent court in cases of treason, murder, robbery, rape, fire-raising, deforcement of messengers, and generally in all cases in which a higher punishment than imprisonment is by statute directed to be inflicted; and it has moreover an inherent jurisdiction to punish all criminal acts, both those already established by common law or statute, and such as have never previously come before the courts and are not within any statute.

The sheriff of each county is the proper criminal judge in all crimes occurring within the county which infer only an arbitrary punishment, and if the case is tried with a jury the High Court has no power of review on the merits. Even in cases indicted to the High Court the accused is, under the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act of 1887, regularly asked to plead in the sheriff court, and minor objections to the indictment can be wholly or in part disposed of there. Borough magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases occurring within the burgh or county, and in a number of minor offences under various statutes.

The Court of Session exercises the highest civil jurisdiction in Scotland, with the House of Lords as a Court of Appeal.

The police force in Scotland at the end of 1919 had an authorised strength of 6,124.

Ireland.

In Ireland persons charged with crime are as a rule brought before a court of petty sessions. In most cases one magistrate is sufficient to form a court to try a case to be decided at petty sessions: in some instances two are requisite. Offences are divided into two classes, those in which justices have a 'summary jurisdiction,' in which cases they hear and determine the complaint, the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914, providing for an appeal in practically every case. The second class is 'indictable offences.' In these cases the justice merely takes the depositions and returns the case for trial to the next court having jurisdiction to try it—quarter sessions or assize court as the case may be. In the event of the prosecution failing to make out a case against the accused, the magistrates refuse informations. The Attorney-General may send up a bill at assizes, even without the preliminary magisterial investigation, or in a case in which a magistrate has wrongly refused informations. There is this difference, however, between quarter sessions in Ireland and in England: in England they are presided over by an unpaid chairman, who need not be a lawyer and who is elected by his fellow justices of the peace for the county; while in Ireland they are presided over by a paid official, who must be a practising barrister of ten years' standing, appointed by the Crown, and who is also judge of the county court (which corresponds to the English county court). The criminal jurisdiction of a county court judge is very extensive, and the Recorder of Dublin has practically the same criminal jurisdiction as a judge of the High Court. The assizes are presided over by one of the common law judges of the High Court of Justice. In the quarter sessions, recorder's court, and assizes the trial is by jury in all cases save appeals from petty sessions. In addition to the ordinary unpaid justices there are paid resident magistrates. The Criminal Law and Procedure Act contains special provisions for dealing with crime in certain cases. Nearly all the clauses of the Criminal Law and Procedure Act, however, require a proclamation of the Lord-Lieutenant in Council before they come into force. In the city of Dublin, the divisional magistrates for the police district of Dublin metropolis deal with all summary cases arising within their jurisdiction, and their jurisdiction is somewhat more extensive than that of the ordinary county justices.

Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, there was to be a Supreme Court of Judicature, consisting of two divisions, the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal in Southern Ireland, and similar courts in Northern Ireland, and also a High Court of Appeal for the whole of Ireland. An appeal from the latter Court to the House of Lords was provided for in certain circumstances. The High Court for Northern Ireland came into existence on October 1, 1921, but the Act remained inoperative in Southern Ireland. The administration of justice in the latter area will be taken over by the Irish Free State.

The number of police on March 31, 1919, was 10,754.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.
Superior Courts.

Year	Number of persons for trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
ENGLAND AND WALES. (Assizes and Quarter Sessions.)				
1914	10,132	1,276	11,408	9,277
1917	4,397	1,072	5,769	4,567
1918	4,920	1,127	6,047	4,837
1919	6,838	1,164	8,002	6,311

Year	Number of persons for trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
SCOTLAND. (High Court of Justiciary and Sheriff Courts.)				
1914	1,129	163	1,292	(a) 1,012
1917	823	134	957	826
1918	583	197	780	630
1919	986	308	1,294	1,028
IRELAND. (Assizes, Dublin Commission, and Quarter Sessions.)				
1914	1,698	272	1,970	1,410
1917	1,122	292	1,414	918
1918	918	263	1,181	737
1919	1,212	237	1,479	948

(a) Exclusive of persons outlawed, and also of cases where bail was forfeited for non-appearance.

Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

Year	Indictable offences				Non-indictable offences		
	Persons apprehended or summoned		Convicted	Committed for trial	Persons apprehended or summoned		Convicted
	Total	Females only			Total	Females only	
ENGLAND AND WALES.							
1914	63,665	10,846	24,949	10,193	643,776	107,955	491,760
1917	66,016	13,129	31,018	5,737	511,938	105,727	362,823
1918	61,048	11,877	28,433	5,988	434,347	88,569	299,607
1919	57,379	10,509	25,303	8,288	522,448	85,831	397,149
SCOTLAND.							
	(a)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(c)		
1914	23,969	3,966	17,046	277	141,819	29,326	102,119
1917	21,199	3,724	14,765	371	82,742	16,705	51,350
1918	18,878	3,109	13,518	204	60,494	10,716	36,049
1919	19,244	2,716	14,015	363	81,149	13,607	54,425
IRELAND.							
1914	6,611	1,223	1,977	2,049	164,705	25,850	136,823
1917	5,418	1,441	1,546	1,347	109,071	21,285	87,472
1918	4,363	1,165	1,145	1,165	98,969	19,850	77,781
1919	4,431	857	1,143	1,540	96,993	17,808	79,051

(a) Persons 'proceeded against' and exclusive of number 'committed for trial.'

(b) Persons reported to Crown Counsel, who directed trial by Sheriff summarily.

(c) Number 'proceeded against.'

National Insurance.

Under the National Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1921, provision is made for compulsory insurance against loss of health, for the prevention and cure of sickness, and for compulsory insurance against unemployment.

(i) *National Health Insurance.*—This is administered by the Ministry of Health in England and Wales and corresponding Departments in Scotland and Ireland; by other specially constituted authorities; and by approved friendly societies, trade unions, &c. The persons who are compulsorily insured, known as *employed contributors*, comprise, with certain exceptions, all males and females aged 16 and under 70, whether British subjects or

not, employed under contract of service express or implied, whether paid by time or piece. Among persons excluded are those employed otherwise than in manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding 250*l.* per year. Insured persons who are not members of an Approved Society must contribute to a Post Office Fund and are known as *deposit contributors*; their benefits are limited. Special provisions exist for married women, the army, navy, and air force, mercantile marine, and certain other classes. Certain persons not compulsorily insured may become *voluntary contributors*. The funds are provided by the employer (5*d.* per week per employed person), the worker (5*d.* per week by males and 4*d.* by females), and the State. Special rates are applicable in cases of voluntary insurers, and low wage-earners, and the rates in Ireland are 1*d.* lower for contributors and ½*d.* lower for employers than in Great Britain. Contributions cease at the age of 70 when the Old Age Pension Acts (*q.v.*) come into play. The benefits include medical treatment, sanatorium treatment, payments during sickness (ordinary rate 15*s.* per week for men, and 12*s.* for women), and disablement (7*s.* 6*d.* per week), and (in the case of women) a payment of 40*s.* on confinement. Other benefit are also possible if funds permit.

The number of insured persons under the Health Insurance Scheme in 1919 was about 15½ millions. The total income in 1918-19 was about 30½ million £ (including 8½ million £ contributed by the State), and the total expenditure 20½ million £.

(ii) *Unemployment Insurance*.—This is administered by the Board of Trade through the Employment Exchanges, Trade Unions, and Friendly Societies. Under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 and 1921, substantially all persons covered by the Health Insurance scheme are compulsorily insured against unemployment, except out-workers and persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service. Employees of local authorities, railways, and certain other public utility undertakings, and persons with rights under statutory superannuation schemes, are also exempted where the Minister of Labour certifies that they are employed under conditions which make the National Insurance unnecessary. The contributions are: Men of 18 and over, 8*d.* per week from employer and 7*d.* from employee; women of 18 and over, 7*d.* from employer and 6*d.* from employee; boys between 16 and 18, 4*d.* from employer and 3½*d.* from employee; girls between 16 and 18, 3½*d.* from employer and 3*d.* from employee. The State contributes, in addition, one-fourth of the aggregate amount of the contributions paid by employers and employees. The benefit consists of a weekly payment of 15*s.* for men, 12*s.* for women, and half these amounts to contributors under 18, during a maximum period of 26 weeks per year, subject to certain conditions, but 44 weeks' benefit is allowed in the period from March 1921 to June 1922. At the age of 60 insured contributors may, under certain conditions, obtain a refund of their own contributions, less any benefits paid, together with interest. Industries may, with the approval of the Minister of Labour, contract out of this scheme by setting up suitable schemes of their own.

The number of persons covered by the unemployment scheme is estimated to be about 12,000,000 (8½ millions men and 3½ millions women). Total income, 1918-19, 4½ million £ (including 1½ million £ from State funds), and expenditure 600,000*l.*

Old Age Pensions and War Pensions.

Under the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908 to 1919, every person over 70 years of age who has been a British subject for at least 10 years up to the date of the receipt of pension; who, if a natural-born British subject, for twelve out of the twenty years, and if not a natural-born British subject, for twenty years up to the date of receiving a pension has resided in the United Kingdom (residence abroad is allowed to count in certain circumstances); and whose yearly means do not exceed 49*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, is entitled to a pension: provided he is not in receipt of indoor poor relief (medical and surgical relief for three months does not disqualify), or is not a lunatic in an asylum. The minimum age for blind persons has been reduced to 50 years. An existing pensioner may in certain circumstances be disqualified for receiving further pensions. For every borough and urban district with a census population of at least 20,000,¹ and for every county (excluding borough and district areas) a local pension committee (who may appoint sub-committees) is appointed by the borough, district, or county council. Pension officers (to investigate and report to the committees) are appointed by the Treasury. The central pension authority is the Local Government Board. The weekly amount of the pension is 10*s.* if the yearly means of the pensioner do not exceed 26*l.* 5*s.* If the yearly means exceed 26*l.* 5*s.*, the weekly pension decreases by 2*s.* for every 5*l.* 5*s.* by which this limit is exceeded, up to 47*l.* 5*s.*, when the rate becomes 1*s.* per week. If

¹ In Scotland the population limit does not apply; in Ireland the limit is 10,000 instead of 20,000.

the yearly means exceed 49*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* no pension is payable. On March 25, 1921, there were 1,002,342 pensions payable in the United Kingdom (353,794 to men and 648,548 to women). The total amount paid in pensions in 1920-21 was 25,087,000*l.*

The number of war pensions or allowances paid by the Ministry of Pensions in November, 1921, was approximately 3,200,000, and the estimated cost in 1921-22 was 107,000,000*l.* (exclusive of 4,000,000*l.* for administration expenses).

Pauperism.

There is a Poor Law, under a variety of statutes, applicable to the three Kingdoms, by which paupers, under certain conditions, are to be relieved in their own houses or lodged in workhouses or poor-houses built for the purpose. The law is administered by the Local Government Board, through Boards of Guardians elected for the purpose. England and Wales, including the Metropolis and the municipal boroughs, are divided into 653 poor law unions, for each of which there is elected a Board of Guardians. In urban districts and in the Metropolis guardians are separately elected, but in rural districts the rural district councillors act as guardians for the parishes they represent on the district council. Guardians are elected on the same popular franchise as district councillors. Women are eligible. In every civil parish overseers are appointed whose duty it is to make and collect the poor rate.

Amount expended in poor-relief for year ended March 25 for England and Ireland, and May 15 for Scotland. For Scotland, the amount includes expenditure on buildings and loans repaid and interest:—

Year	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.
	£	£	£	£
1899-1900	11,567,649	1,141,660	1,125,110	13,834,419
1913-14	15,055,863	1,609,358	1,320,987	17,986,208
1915-16	16,085,586	1,411,521	1,400,406	18,897,513
1916-17	16,187,748	1,497,326	1,474,297	19,159,371
1917-18	17,039,623	1,536,924	1,599,531	20,176,078
1918-19	18,423,883	—	1,816,093	—

The aggregate expenditure by local authorities in England and Wales, which is ordinarily classed as relating to the relief of the poor, during the period of 80 years ended March 25, 1914, was approximately 676,000,000*l.*

Statistics of Paupers.

England and Wales.

1st January	Indoor ¹	Outdoor ¹	Lunatics in County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses	Casual Paupers	Net total of persons relieved ²
1914	264,292	388,917	100,941	7,568	761,578
1917	215,283	321,813	97,356	2,875	637,327
1918	198,493	296,104	90,718	1,470	586,785
1919	183,110	287,244	83,172	1,091	554,617
1920	186,273	305,822	82,288	2,035	576,418

¹ Excluding casual paupers.

² Deductions being made for persons counted twice in the preceding columns.

Scot'land.

Jan. 15	Poor relieved (Excluding Vagrants)		Vagrants		Total
	Paupers	Dependents	Paupers	Dependents	
1914	66,729	38,394	103	19	105,245
1918	57,620	29,137	33	5	86,795
1919	54,591	28,207	34	3	82,835
1920	55,643	29,985	48	2	85,678

Ireland.

January (end of first week)	Indoor paupers			Outdoor paupers	In asylums	Total
	Adult able-bodied ¹	All others	Total			
1914	3,915	31,440	35,355	37,837	1,652	74,844
1918	2,503	25,010	27,513	35,082	1,590	64,185
1919	2,151	22,405	24,556	35,880	1,396	61,832
1920	2,023	22,882	24,905	35,511	1,407	61,823

¹ Excluding any who may be temporarily disabled by sickness.

Included in the number of indoor paupers in Ireland are casuals, who numbered 394 in January, 1920.

Finance.

I. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year ended March 31	REVENUE		
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual Receipts into the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimates
	£	£	£
1914 (pre-war)	194,825,000	198,242,897	+ 3,417,897
1918	638,600,000	707,234,565	+ 68,634,565
1919	842,050,000	889,020,825	+ 46,970,825
1920	1,168,650,000 ¹	1,339,571,381	+ 170,921,381
1921	1,418,300,000	1,425,984,666	+ 7,684,666
1922	1,216,650,000	—	—

¹ Budget Estimate revised.

Year ended March 31	EXPENDITURE		
	Budget and Supplementary Estimates	Actual Pay- ments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimates
	£	£	£
1914 (pre-war)	199,011,000	197,492,969	- 1,518,031
1918	2,767,631,000	2,696,221,405	- 71,409,595
1919	2,972,157,000	2,579,301,188	- 392,895,812
1920	1,642,295,000	1,665,772,928	+ 23,477,928
1921	1,271,168,000	1,195,427,877	- 75,740,123
1922	1,089,728,000	—	—

The revenue in detail for 1920-21 (exclusive of 328,928¹ duties collected for and due to the Isle of Man, but inclusive of the proceeds of duties the value of which is assigned under various Acts to local purposes), and the expenditure, are given below, as are also the Exchequer receipts for 1920-21, and the Budget estimate for 1921-22. Of the revenue for 1920-21, 72 per cent. was derived from taxation.

Sources of REVENUE	Net Receipts 1920-21		Exchequer Receipts ¹ 1920-21	Budget Estimate 1921-22
	£	£	£	£
i. Customs— Imports:				
Cocoa, Chocolate, &c.	1,792,829			
Coffee	506,817			
Chicory	84,164			
Currants	109,806			
Raisins	289,906			
Other dried fruits	296,488			
Motor spirit	2,559,392			
Rum	9,965,043			
Brandy	4,142,081			
Other spirits	3,020,089			
Sugar, glucose, &c. a	29,369,828			
Tea	16,861,207			
Tobacco	55,520,658			
Wine	2,912,527			
Cinematograph Films	213,672			
Clocks and Watches .	781,498			
Motor Cars and Motor Cycles	4,050,302			
Musical Instruments .	435,478			
Matches and Lighters	895,023			
Other articles	—16,270			
		133,850,538	134,003,000	126,800,000
ii. Excise—				
Spirits	53,907,633			
Beer	123,393,903			
Sugar, Saccharin, Glu- cose	1,074,687			
Tobacco (home grown)	11,326			
Licence duties, &c.:				
Liquor	3,921,804			
Other	1,095,805			
Railways	8,396			
Table Waters and Cider	1,265,118			
Matches and Lighters	2,155,654			
Entertainments . . .	11,735,840			
Patent medicines . .	1,369,730			
Other sources	£2,986			
		199,962,882	199,782,000	196,200,000

¹ That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer during the financial year.

Sources of REVENUE	Net Receipts 1920-21		Exchequer Receipts ¹ 1920-21	Budget Estimate 1921-22
	£	£	£	£
iii. Motor vehicle duties	—	7,775,159	7,073,000	9,000,000
iv. Estate, &c., duties —				
Estate duty ²	10,613,627			
Temporary estate duty ³	4,204			
Probate and Account duty ³	15,387			
Legacy duty	5,292,731			
Succession duty	1,216,957			
Corporation duty	38,168			
		47,181,080	47,729,000	48,000,000
v. Stamps (excluding Fee, &c., Stamps)—				
Deeds	11,440,800			
Receipts, Drafts, &c.	4,715,823			
Bills of exchange	1,800,250			
Contract Notes	166,312			
Companies' capital duty	5,960,308			
Bonds to bearer	597,791			
Bankers' Notes, &c.	272,442			
Licences and Cer- tificates	160,461			
Insurances	1,158,504			
Other sources	268,123			
		26,540,814	26,591,000	21,000,000
vi. Land Tax	—	649,816	650,000	} 2,500,000
vii. House Duty	—	1,955,686	1,900,000	
viii. Property and Income Tax and super-tax	—	396,334,323	394,146,000	410,500,000
ix. Excess Profits Tax	—	218,099,128	219,181,000	120,000,000
x. Corporation profits tax	—	701,177	650,000	30,000,000
xi. Land Value Duties	—	307,897	20,000	—
Total Produce of Taxes	—	1,032,742,706	1,031,725,000	964,000,000
xii. Postal service	—	36,116,165	36,100,000	} 60,000,000
xiii. Telegraph service	—	5,353,711	5,200,000	
xiv. Telephone service	—	8,122,420	8,200,000	
xv. Crown Lands	—	685,341	660,000	650,000
xvi. Interest on Suez Canal Shares, &c.	—	30,770,729	30,770,729	12,000,000
xvii Miscellaneous (in- cluding Fee, &c., Stamps)	—	313,134,531	313,328,937	180,000,000
Total non-tax Revenue	—	394,182,897	394,259,666	252,650,000
Total Revenue	—	1,426,925,603	1,425,984,666	1,216,650,000

¹ That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer during the financial year.

² On property of persons dying after August 1, 1894.

³ On property of persons dying before August 2, 1894.

The national expenditure chargeable against Revenue falls under two categories ; I., the Consolidated Fund Charges, mainly bestowed on the National Debt ; and II., the Supply Services, including the Army, Navy, and Civil Services.

Branches of EXPENDITURE	Year ended March 31, 1921	Budget Estimate, 1921-22
I. Consolidated Fund :	£	£
National Debt Services :—		
Interest of Funded Debt	7,879,840	24,500,000
Terminable Annuities	2,588,563	
Interest of Unfunded Debt	5,949,154	
Management of Debt	741,987	
New Sinking Fund	7,310,456	320,500,000
Interest, &c., on War Debt	325,098,616	
	349,598,616	345,000,000
ii. Road Fund	8,936,689	8,400,000
iii. Payments to Local Taxation Accounts	10,785,504	11,115,000
iv. Land Settlement	6,929,793	5,000,000
v. Other Consolidated Fund Services :—		
Civil List	470,000	1,557,000
Annuities and Pensions	347,142	
Salaries and Allowances	56,322	
Courts of Justice	533,789	
Miscellaneous	389,021	
	28,448,260	26,272,000
Total Consolidated Fund Services	378,046,876	371,272,000
II. Supply :		
i. Army	181,500,000	106,665,000
ii. Air Force	22,300,000	18,411,000
iii. Navy	88,428,000	82,479,000
iv. Civil Services	460,216,000	379,035,000
v. Customs and Excise	4,610,000	14,701,000
vi. Inland Revenue	6,649,000	
vii. Post Office Services	53,678,000	67,165,000
Total Supply Services	817,381,000	668,456,000
Total Expenditure Chargeable against Revenue	1,195,427,876	1,039,728,000

The Exchequer issues shown above are those with which the various departments were supplied to meet all requirements, whether original or supplementary.

In addition to the ordinary expenditure above given, there were in 1920-21 issues to meet capital expenditure under the Telegraph (Money) Acts, 1913 and 1920, 5,900,000*l.*; Housing Act, 1914, 43,000*l.*; the Post Office (London) Railway Act, 1913, 144,000*l.*; amounting in the aggregate to 6,087,000*l.* The money raised for Supply purposes by National Savings Certificates was 41,130,794*l.* and by other loans, 70,960,875*l.*; total, 112,091,669*l.* The balance in the Exchequer on April 1, 1920, was 9,369,097*l.*; the gross receipts into the Exchequer in the year 1920-21 amounted to 7,126,758,208*l.*; the gross issues out of the Exchequer amounted to 7,133,052,799*l.*; leaving a balance on March 31, 1921, of 3,074,506*l.*

Army and Navy and other war expenditure down to 31 March, 1919, was met by votes of credit, the total of which, voted from August, 1914, to November, 1918, amounted to 8,742,000,000*l.*, of which 362,000,000*l.* represented votes of credit for 1914-15, 1,420,000,000*l.* for 1915-16, 2,010,000,000*l.* for 1916-17, 2,450,000,000*l.* for 1917-18, and 2,500,000,000*l.* for 1918-19.

The following were the principal items of the Civil Service estimates for 1921-22 :—

	£
Public Education	63,518,000
Old Age Pensions	26,150,000
Ministry of Pensions	111,557,000
Ministry of Health, &c. Insurance, &c. .	31,220,000
Ministry of Labour. Civil Demobilisation and Resettlement, &c. .	18,325,000
Loans to Dominions and Allies	5,000,000
Railway Agreements, Transport, &c.	30,673,000
Ministries of Munitions and Shipping	13,046,000
Coal Mines Deficiency	3,000,000
Other Civil Services	76,546,000
	<hr/>
	379,035,000

The estimated expenditure chargeable against Capital in 1921-22 was as follows :—

	£
Telegraph (Money) Act, 1913	9,032,000
Post Office (London) Railway Act, 1913	34,500
Housing Act, 1914	156,000
Electricity Supply Act, 1919	1,250,000
	<hr/>
	10,472,500

The net expenditure for the Revenue Departments in 1921-22 was estimated as follows: Customs and Excise, 6,676,000*l.*; Inland Revenue, 8,025,000*l.*; Post Office, 67,165,000*l.* Thus the total expenditure for

Civil Service and Revenue Departments for the year was estimated at 460,901,000*l*.

The following statement shows for the year ended March 31, 1921, the net amount estimated to have been contributed by England, Scotland, and Ireland to the revenue and expenditure on English, Scottish, and Irish services:—

	England	Scotland	Ireland	From other Sources	Total
Net Revenue as contributed:—	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	100,405,000	14,977,000	12,508,000	—	133,850,000
Excise	166,321,000	18,536,000	15,106,000	—	199,963,000
Motor Vehicles, etc., duties	7,069,000	706,000	—	—	7,775,000
Estate, &c. duties	38,722,000	6,030,000	1,974,000	455,000	47,181,000
Stamps	23,550,000	1,900,000	988,000	103,000	26,541,000
Land tax	619,000	31,000	—	—	650,000
House duty	1,826,000	130,000	—	—	1,956,000
Income and super tax	342,120,000	40,907,000	9,538,000	3,760,000	396,334,000
Excess profits duty, etc.	181,233,900	30,527,000	6,339,000	—	218,099,000
Corporation Profits Tax	606,000	85,000	10,000	—	701,000
Land value duties	—	46,000	15,000	—	61,000
Total revenue from taxes	868,132,000	113,835,000	46,448,000	4,327,000	1,032,742,000
Postal service	31,034,000	3,441,000	1,641,000	—	36,116,000
Telegraph service	4,528,000	459,000	267,000	—	5,354,000
Telephone service	7,030,000	863,000	229,000	—	8,122,000
Crown lands	634,500	39,000	11,500	—	685,000
Sundry Loans, etc.	—	—	—	30,770,500	30,770,500
Miscellaneous	2,340,500	1,116,000	146,500	309,531,500	313,134,500
Total non-tax revenue	45,567,000	5,918,000	2,395,000	340,302,000	394,182,000
Aggregate revenue	913,699,000	119,753,000	48,843,000	344,629,000	1,426,924,000
Expenditure (Exchequer Issues):—	English services	Scottish services	Irish services	General services	Total
Debt, Army, Navy, Air	—	—	—	642,041,500	642,041,500
Civil Government Charges : On Consolidated Fund : Civil List and Miscell.	409,000	160,000	138,500	873,500	1,581,000
Road Fund	—	—	—	8,937,000	8,937,000
Payments to local tax- ation accounts, &c.	8,017,500	1,236,500	1,531,500	—	10,785,500
Land settlement	6,211,000	719,000	—	—	6,930,000
Voted	163,978,000	24,908,500	27,306,000	244,023,500	460,216,000
Total Civil Govt. charges.	178,615,500	27,021,000	28,976,000	253,834,000	488,446,500
Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue	8,652,000	1,112,000	639,000	826,000	11,259,000
Post Office services	44,169,000	4,930,000	3,361,000	1,218,000	53,678,000
Total expenditure	231,436,500	33,096,000	32,976,000	597,919,500	1,195,428,000

II. TAXATION.

The net receipts from the principal branches of taxation were as follows in the years stated:—

Year ended March 31	Customs ¹	Excise ¹	Estate, &c. Duties ¹	Stamps ¹	Land Tax	Inhabited House Duty	Property & Income Tax and Super Tax	Excess Profits Duty
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1913-14 ²	35,569	39,658	27,165	9,983	690	1,994	47,241	—
1915-16	59,576	61,208	30,938	6,780	680	1,975	129,161	188
1916-17	70,710	56,488	31,192	7,764	653	1,888	205,678	141,615
1917-18	70,890	38,578	31,735	8,554	683	1,911	238,136	223,116
1918-19	103,466	59,663	30,800	12,417	643	1,860	293,268	233,977
1919-20	149,554	133,782	42,760	22,891	671	1,935	359,434	289,208
1920-21	133,851	199,963	47,181	26,541	650	1,956	396,334	217,145
1921-22 ³	126,800	196,200	48,000	21,000	2,500		410,500	120,000

¹ The principal items included in these branches of revenue are shown on pages 44-45 above.

² Pre-war year.

³ Budget estimates.

An Excess Profits Tax of 50 per cent. upon the excess of profits over pre-war standards was introduced in 1915, and produced 187,846*l.* in 1915-16. The rate was later increased to 60 per cent.; then to 80 per cent. for 1917 and 1918; for 1919 the rate became 40 per cent. and on and after January 1, 1920, 60 per cent. The yield is shown in the above table.

The gross amount of income brought under the review of the Inland Revenue Department in the year ended April 5, 1919, in the United Kingdom, was 2,445,655,000*l.*; in 1913-14 it was 1,167,184,000*l.*; in 1920-21 it was estimated to be approximately 3,000,000,000*l.* The income on which tax was actually received in 1918-19, after allowing for exemptions and abatements, was 1,287,278,000*l.* The estimated number of incomes above 130*l.* a year in 1918-19 is 5,747,000: the number actually chargeable with tax is estimated at 3,547,000, of which 2,590,000 did not exceed 300*l.*

Prior to April 6, 1915, incomes of and below 160*l.* per year were exempt from income tax. From April, 1915, to April, 1920, the limit was 130*l.* per year. In the case of taxable incomes, abatements were made, and also allowances for children, wife, and insurance premiums, on the lower range of incomes. The rates of tax per *£* of taxable income varied as follows:—

	Earned Income.			Unearned Income		
	s.	d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.
1913-14	0	9	to 1 2	1	2	
1914-15	1	0	„ 1 8	1	4	to 1 8
1915-16	1	9½	„ 3 0	2	4½	„ 3 0
1916-17	2	3	„ 5 0	3	0	„ 5 0
1917-18	2	3	„ 5 0	3	0	„ 5 0
1918-19 and 1919-20	2	3	„ 6 0	3	0	„ 6 0

From April, 1920, exemption is allowed to bachelors with earned incomes below 150*l.* (or unearned below 135*l.*), and to married persons with earned incomes below 250*l.* (or unearned below 225*l.*) There are abatements and allowances (for children, dependent relatives, life assurance premiums, &c.), on higher incomes. The "standard" rate of tax is 6*s.*, but on the first 225*l.* of a person's "taxable" income the rate is 3*s.*

The gross income and income on which tax was received in 1918-19 were distributed as follows:—

	Gross income £	Income taxed £
Profits from the ownership of Lands	51,980,000	175,832,406
" " Houses	235,422,757	
" " Other property	1,296,300	
Profits from the occupation of lands	98,800,000	39,980,033
" British and other Government securities	80,150,398	70,466,147
Profits from businesses, concerns, professions, employments (except those of a public nature), and certain interest—		
Weekly wage earners	590,827,226	73,845,569
Others	1,030,123,827	744,754,988
Salaries of Government, Corporation, and Public Company officials	348,054,803	182,599,025
Total	2,445,655,311	1,287,278,171

The gross income from the ownership of land and houses in 1918-19 was distributed as follows:—

	England £	Scotland £	Ireland £	United Kingdom £
Land	36,700,000	5,580,000	9,700,000	51,980,000
Houses	207,648,080	21,967,071	5,807,606	235,422,757

The amount of super-tax received was 2,891,345*l.* in 1910-11; 3,018,388*l.* in 1911-12; 3,599,706*l.* in 1912-13; 3,339,008*l.* in 1913-14; 10,121,023*l.* in 1914-15; 16,787,654*l.* in 1915-16; 19,140,411*l.* in 1916-17; 23,278,704*l.* in 1917-18; 35,560,083*l.* in 1918-19; 42,404,597*l.* in 1919-20. The estimated aggregate income of the super-tax payers in 1919-20 was 410,000,000*l.*, the estimated yield 46,000,000*l.*, and the estimated number of persons chargeable, 56,000. Super-tax is payable by persons with incomes exceeding 2,000*l.* per year (prior to 1914-15, 5,000*l.* per year; from 1914-15 to 1917-18, 3,000*l.* per year, and in 1918-19 and 1919-20, 2,500*l.* per year).

In accordance with various Acts passed between 1888 and 1911, there are paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the **Local Taxation Accounts** of England, Scotland, and Ireland sums equivalent to the proceeds (in some cases, of the year, 1903-9, and in other cases of the current year) of certain excise licence duties, part of the beer and spirit duties, and part of the probate and estate duties. Certain other grants are also payable.

The payments actually made to the Local Taxation Accounts in 1920-21 are given as follows:—

	On account of beer and spirit duties	On account of licence duties	On account of estate duties	Other grants, &c.	Total
Payments to:	£	£	£	£	£
England	1,107,260	2,495,629	4,374,752	40,000	8,017,641
Scotland	152,348	383,535	602,291	98,466	1,236,640
Ireland	124,567	214,336	343,918	847,901	1,531,322
Total payments	1,384,075	3,094,100	5,320,961	986,367	10,785,508

III. NATIONAL DEBT.

Borrowing by the State on the security of taxes was practised in Norman times, but the National Debt really dates from the time of William III. The acknowledged debt in 1689 was about 664,000*l.*, on which the annual charge for interest and management was only 40,000*l.* At various subsequent dates the amounts were as follows (including the Irish debt throughout):—

Year	Debt ¹ Million £	Annual charge, includ- ing annuities Million £	Annuities only (included in pre- vious column) Million £
1727. Accession of George II.	52	2.4	0.2
1766. Commencement of Seven Years' War	75	2.8	0.2
1763. End	133	5.0	0.5
1775. Commencement of "American War"	127	4.7	0.5
1784. End	243	9.5	1.4
1793. Commencement of French Wars	248	9.7	1.3
1815. End	861	32.6	1.9
1817. Consolidation of "English" and Irish Exchequers	839	31.6	2.0

¹ These amounts do not include the capital value of terminable annuities.

Year	Debt ¹ Million £	Gross debt including terminable annuities Million £	Annual charge, includ- ing annuities Million £	Annuities (included in pre- vious column) Million £
1854. Commencement of Crimean War	775	802	27.4	3.9
1857. End	808	837	28.6	4.0
1899. Commencement of "Boer War"	599	635	23.2	7.3
1903. End	743	798	27.0	6.5
1914. Commencement of "European War"	678	708	24.5	3.2
1917. (March 31)	4,040	4,064	127.3 (1916-17)	2.9
1918. (March 31)	5,899	5,921	189.9 (1917-18)	2.8
1919. (March 31)	7,460	7,481	270.0 (1918-19)	2.6
1920. (March 31)	7,859	7,879	332.0 (1919-20)	2.6
1921. (March 31)	7,616	7,634	349.6 (1920-21)	2.6

¹ These amounts do not include the capital value of terminable annuities.

² Including 1,162,000,000l. owing to other countries (mainly the U.S.A. : 967,000,000l.).

The following statement shows the total amount of the Gross Liabilities and the Assets of the State on March 31, 1921 :—

Liabilities :	Million £	Million £
Funded Debt	314.8	
Estimated Capital Liability of Terminable Annuities	17.7	
Unfunded Debt	7,252.9	
	<hr/>	
Less Bonds tendered for Death Duties	7,585.4	
	11.0	
Other Capital Liabilities :		7,574.4
Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1913	17.2	
Telephone Transfer Act, 1911	5.6	
Uganda Railway Acts, 1896 to 1902	1.5	
Public Offices (Acquisition of Site) Act, 1895	0.8	
Public Offices (Whitehall) Site Act, 1897	0.4	
Royal Niger Company Act, 1899	0.3	
Naval Works Acts, 1895 to 1905	10.4	
Military Works Acts, 1897 to 1903	5.0	
Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900	0.2	
Pacific Cable Act, 1901	1.5	
Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903	0.1	
Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903	1.1	
Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904	0.9	
Post Office (London) Railway Act, 1913	1.0	
Housing Act, 1914	1.6	
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Acts, 1914, 1919	1.4	
	<hr/>	
Total Gross Liabilities		48.7
		<hr/>
Assets :	£	
Suez Canal Shares, market value (March 31, 1921)	19.4	
Other Assets ¹	64.7	
	<hr/>	
Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland		84.1
		<hr/>
		3.1

¹ Excluding advances from votes of credit to Dominions, Allied Powers, &c., and other war assets. These loans were estimated to be at March 31, 1921 : loans owing by Allies, 1,787 million ; Dominions, 156 million ; loans for relief, 17 million ; other loans and surplus stores, &c., 3 million ; total 1,963 million.

The debt at September 30, 1921, included, among other items, the following:—

	Million £
2½ per cent. War Stock and Bonds (repayable 1925-28)	62·7
4½ " " " (" 1925-45)	12·8
5 " " " (" 1920-47)	1,006·2
4 " " " (" 1920-42)	66·8
4 " " Funding Loan (" 1900-90)	404·6
4 " " Victory Bonds (" 1975 or before)	355·9
3, 5, & 5½ per cent. Exchequer Bonds (repayable 1921-30)	237·2
4 & 5 " " National War Bonds (repayable 1922-29)	1,200·8
Treasury Bonds (repayable 1925-35)	173·0
National Savings Certificates	287·6
3½ per cent. Conversion Loan	266·1
2½ " " Consols	277·1

Treasury Bills, March 31, 1921, amounted to 1,120·8 million pounds.

The total expenditure on account of debt in 1920-21 charged against the revenue was 349,599,000*l*.

The net decrease in the aggregate gross liabilities of the State in 1920-21 was 252,544,883*l*.

IV. LOCAL TAXATION.—*Local Revenue.*

Receipts from	England and Wales (1915-16)	Scotland (1915-16)	Ireland (1915-16)
	£	£	£
Rates	75,811,000	8,269,000	3,678,000
Water, Gas, & Electric Light Undertakings	25,851,000	5,266,000	1,160,000
Tramways and Light Railway, &c.	11,240,000	1,616,000	283,000
Government contributions	23,353,000	3,037,000	1,515,000
Loans	8,950,000	1,468,000	1,028,000
Miscellaneous	23,207,000	2,705,000	1,307,000
Total receipts	168,452,000	22,301,000	8,971,000

Local Expenditure.

Expenditure by	Eng. & Wales 1913-14	Scotland 1915-16	Ireland 1915-16
	£	£	£
Town and Municipal Authorities for Police, Sanitary, and other Public Works, &c.	112,904,000	12,023,000	3,444,000
Unions and Parishes for Poor Relief, &c.	17,590,000	1,527,000	1,391,000
County Authorities for Police, Lunatic Asylums, &c.	22,813,000	2,712,000	2,538,000 ²
Rural District and Parish Councils, &c.	5,324,000	13,000 ¹	810,000 ³
Other Authorities	10,777,000	5,962,000	657,000
Total	169,408,000	22,237,000	8,835,000

¹ By Parish Councils only.

² Irish Police and education are mainly provided for from Imperial funds.

³ By Rural District Councils and Rural Sanitary Authorities.

The estimated expenditure of the London County Council (exclusive of revenue-producing undertakings) for the year ending March 31, 1921, amounted to 20,040,299*l*. Of this amount 11,725,508*l*. was to be raised by rates. The debt of the Council and the London Borough Councils at March 31, 1920, was 98,367,563*l*., and of the City of London, 4,780,421*l*.

At the end of the financial year 1915-16, the outstanding local debt of England and Wales amounted to 564,506,000*l*.; that of Scotland to 66,719,000*l*.; of Ireland to 26,289,000*l*.; total, 657,514,000*l*. (including 49,948,000*l*. outstanding in respect of loans taken over or raised by the Metropolitan Water Board, and 27,110,000*l*. outstanding in respect of loans accounted for by the Port of London Authority). The local debt of England and Wales outstanding in March, 1920, was 556,000,000*l*.

Defence.

During the later years of the Great War important questions of naval and military policy were determined by the War Cabinet, which developed from an amalgamation of the Cabinet with the Committee of Imperial Defence. In 1920 the Committee of Imperial Defence was revived, and again became responsible, as it was before the war, for the co-ordination of naval, military, and air policy. Of this Committee the Prime Minister is *ex-officio* President, and he has power to call for the attendance at its meetings of any naval or military officers, or of other persons, with administrative experience, whether they are in official positions or not. The usual members are the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, for War and Air, the Colonies, India, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the First Sea Lord, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the Chief of the Air Staff, the Directors of the Intelligence Departments of the War Office and the Admiralty.

I. ARMY.

The land forces of the United Kingdom consist of the Regular Army, the Territorial Army, and the Reserve Forces. The British troops of the Regular Army serve both at home and overseas and are commonly referred to as the British Army in contradistinction to the Indian Army or Native Army, and to the Local Forces in certain British Colonies and Dependencies, the personnel of which is native with a proportion of British officers.

The Regular Army, whether at home or abroad, except India, is paid for by the Imperial Exchequer (although certain Dominions pay contributions towards its upkeep); India pays a contribution towards the cost of troops at home owing to these serving as a *dépôt* for the regular troops in India. The Imperial Exchequer pays for Indian and Colonial troops serving outside their own countries. The Territorial Army serves only at home in peace time, but as the destruction of the German fleet and the supreme position of the British Navy in Home Waters has practically eliminated all risk of invasion, members of the Territorial Army are now asked to accept liability for service overseas in time of war, subject to the consent of Parliament. The rank and file for both Regular Army and Territorial Army are obtained by voluntary enlistment. The Reserve Forces consist of the Army Reserve, the Militia and the Channel Islands and Colonial Militia, and the Territorial Reserve. The Army Reserve is composed of men who have completed their period of colour service with the Regular Army; its strength in 1921-22 was 86,800. The Militia, which is intended to serve as a supply source to the Regular Army after the Army Reserve is exhausted, is in process of reconstruction. The Channel Islands and Colonial Militia consist of the Channel Islands Militia, the Malta Militia, the Bermuda Militia, and the Isle of Man Volunteers. The Territorial Reserve is in process of formation.

After the Armistice of November 11, 1918, was concluded with Germany the War Office issued a scheme of extended service for soldiers then serving, by which men were invited to re-engage for 2, 3, or 4 years. As soon as sufficient men had been obtained by this means to reconstitute a certain

number of regular formations for service overseas, the normal pre-war terms of service were reintroduced. By these terms service is for 12 years, with permission to extend to 21 years in certain circumstances. Of the original 12 years, from 3 to 9 are spent 'with the colours,' i.e., on permanent service, and the remainder of the time in the Army Reserve; the majority of the men serve for 7 years with the colours and 5 years in the Army Reserve, which is the rule for infantry other than the Foot Guards. Men enlist between 18 and 25 years of age.

The Peace establishment of the various formations has not yet been fixed, but the normal rule is that formations serving at home are on a low establishment, while the establishment abroad is higher, and in India peace and war establishments are practically identical. On mobilisation for war the ranks are brought up to war establishment, after eliminating recruits and young soldiers, by calling up men from the Reserve.

For purposes of training and command the fighting troops are for the most part organised in divisions, which consist of 3 infantry brigades, divisional artillery and engineers, together with the necessary auxiliary services. The cavalry is organised in brigades. The infantry brigades are composed of 4 battalions, the cavalry brigades of 3 regiments. The organisation of the Territorial Army is analogous to that of the Regular Army, and it consists of 14 divisions, composed of infantry, artillery, engineers, and auxiliary services, and of the mounted brigades, chiefly composed of yeomanry.

For purposes of command the United Kingdom is divided up into seven 'commands' and the London District. The commands are (1) Aldershot of very limited area, (2) Eastern, including the eastern and southern counties, (3) Irish, (4) Northern, including the northern midlands and north-eastern counties, (5) Scottish, (6) Southern, including the southern midlands and south-western counties, (7) Western, including Wales, Lancashire and north-western counties. These commands (except the Aldershot command) are divided up into Territorial Recruiting districts for the Regular Army. The Eastern, Northern, Scottish, Southern, and Western commands and the London District each include from 1 to 4 Territorial mounted brigades, and 2 or 3 Territorial divisions. There are normally two Regular divisions each in the Aldershot and the Irish command, one Regular division in the Eastern and one in the Southern command, but in 1921 owing to the increase in the garrison of Ireland and to the dispatch of troops to Upper Silesia, none of these divisions in England were complete. At the head of each command is a general officer (styled the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief). He is assisted by a general officer of lower rank who is responsible for questions of administration apart from training and defence questions.

The land forces are administered by an Army Council which is composed of the Secretary of State for War, who is its President; the heads of the seven departments into which the War Office is primarily divided, namely, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who is responsible for drawing up plans of attack and defence, for military training, for intelligence work, and for education; the Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff who is the first assistant of the Chief and represents him in his absence on the Army Council; the Adjutant-General, who is responsible for recruiting, interior economy, discipline, and for the medical service; the Quartermaster-General, who is responsible for equipment, supply, transport, and remounts; the Master-General of the Ordnance, who is responsible for armament and works; the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, who is

the Vice-President of the Council and is responsible for the Territorial Army; the Finance Member, who is responsible for finance; and the two permanent Secretaries of the War Office. The Territorial Army is to a large extent administered by County Associations over which the War Office merely maintains a general control as regards expenditure.

The principal military educational establishments are the Royal Military Academy, educating youths to be officers in the artillery and the engineers, the Royal Military College where officers are obtained for cavalry and infantry, and the Staff College, which trains officers for the staff. The Officers' Training Corps in two divisions representing respectively the universities and public schools, is intended to provide officers for the Territorial Army.

The gross estimated expenditure for the army for the year 1921-22 amounted (March, 1921) to 118,915,000*l.*, and appropriations in aid to 12,600,000*l.*, leaving a net expenditure of 106,315,000*l.* Owing to the increased pay, and to the increase in the price of food, clothing and equipment, the cost of the individual Regular soldier is approximately three times what it was in 1914.

The total personnel charged to British votes in 1921-22 was 341,000, of whom 201,127 were British troops, 55,600 were men temporarily borne on the strength as consequence of the war (war-time sick and wounded and awaiting demobilisation), and 84,200 were Indian and Colonial troops. There were in India 75,896 British troops, so that the actual establishment of the Regular Army in 1921-22 was $201,127 + 75,896 = 277,023$.¹ The garrison of Constantinople, Egypt, Palestine, and Mesopotamia included a number of Indian troops. The strength at January 1, 1922, was: regulars (excluding India), 193,000; territorials, 135,000.

The distribution of this establishment was as follows:

A. By Units (British).

	Cavalry Regiments		Royal Artillery Batteries			Royal Engineer Troops and Companies	Signal Service Companies	Battalions Infantry		Machine Gun Corps	Tank Corps	
	House- hold	Line	Horse	Field	Heavy and Mountain			Guards	Line	Battalion	Battalion	Company
Home.	3	13	7	92	32	32	2	10	69	1	2	4
Colonies	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	8	—	—	—
India	—	8	5	40	16	—	—	—	46	—	—	—
Rhine and Plebiscitary Areas.	—	1	—	4	1	1	—	—	8	—	—	1
Constantinople. . . .	—	1	—	4	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Egypt	—	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	7	—	—	1
Palestine	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1
Mesopotamia	—	2	—	8	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	3
Total	3	28	15	148 ¹	55	54	2	10	145 ¹	1	2	10

¹ As the result of the reports of the Committee on National Expenditure 1922, the establishment of the Regular Army is to be reduced during 1922-23 by 33,000 officers and men. Other reductions will involve the disbandment of 24 battalions of infantry, 47 batteries of artillery; and the equivalent of 5 line cavalry regiments by reducing the peace establishment of the remainder. The projected army estimates for 1922-23 amount to 61,000,000*l.*, including the Middle East.

dying out, and that of pre-Jutland and post-Jutland ships coming in. Of the last-named class the British Navy is destitute, though the Hood was modified in the light of war experience. The following summary shows the position before the Washington Conference.

Class.	Completed by end of		
	1920	1921	1922
Dreadnoughts	42	39	23
Pre-Dreadnought battleships	8	—	—
Armoured Cruisers	—	—	—
Light Cruisers	90	50	68
Destroyers about	1	190	207
First Class Torpedo boats about		?	47
Submarines about		98	70

¹ Owing to the sweeping reductions which were in progress in these classes of vessels, in 1920 and 1921, it was impossible to give any useful figures. The flotilla leaders are included in the total number of destroyers. Ships and vessels of the Dominions are included in the above table. See notes following the ship lists.

There were 37 monitors in 1919, but all have now been removed from the fleet. Two new classes of river gunboats have been added (640 and 98 tons), 12 of each class.

In the following tables the ships are grouped in classes according to type. The dates of the Naval Estimates under which they were sanctioned are given.

Battleships and Battle-Cruisers (Dreadnought Type).

The Colossus, Collingwood (both now training ships), Hercules, Neptune, St. Vincent, Temeraire, Bellerophon and Superb have recently been removed from the effective list. As a result of the Washington Conference, all ships down to and including the *Australia* (except the *Thunderer*) are to be scrapped.

Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated or Shaft Horse-power	Max. Speed
			Belt	Big Guns				
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
1909-1910	Orion	22,500	12	11	10 13·5in. ; 16 4in. .	2	27,000	21
	Thunderer							
	Monarch							
	Conqueror							
	Lion ¹	26,350	9	10	8 13·5in. ; 16 4in. .	2	70,000	28
	Princess Royal ¹							
	¹ New Zealand ²	18,800	8	10	8 12in. ; 15 4in. .	2	44,000	25
	¹ Australia ²	18,800	8	10	8 12in. ; 15 4in. .	2	44,000	25

¹ Battle Cruisers.

² New Zealand, built at charge of the New Zealand Government ; Australia, Royal Australian Navy.

Dreadnoughts—(continued).

Naval Estimates	Name	Displace- ment	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated or shaft Horse-power	Max. Speed
			Belt	Big Guns				
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
1910- 1911	{ King George V. Centurion . . . Ajax . . . }	23,000	12	10	10 13·5in. ; 12 4in. .	2	27,000	21
1911- 1912	{ Benbow . . . Emperor of India Iron Duke . . . Marlborough . . . Tiger ¹ . . . }	25,000	12	10	10 13·5in. ; 12 6in. .	4	29,000	21·
		28,500	9	9	8 13·5in. ; 12 6in. .	2	85,000	28
1912- 1913	{ Queen Elizabeth Valiant . . . Warspite . . . Barham . . . Malaya . . . }	27,500	13	10	8 15in. ; 12 6in. .	4	75,000	25
1913- 1914	{ Royal Sovereign Royal Oak . . . Rainilies . . . Resolution . . . Revenge . . . }	25,750	13	11	8 15in. ; 14 6in. .	4	40,000	23
1914- 1915	{ Renown ¹ . . . Repulse ¹ . . . Hood ¹ . . . }	26,500	6	9	6 15in. ; 17 4in. .	2	112,000	32
		41,200	12	15	8 15in. ; 1·5·5·5in. .	4	144,00	31

*Light Cruisers*⁵

War	{ Furious ² . . . Courageous . . . Glorious . . . }	19,100	—	—	10 5·5in. ; 5 3in. .	18	90,000	31
		18,600	—	—	4 15in. ; 18 4in. .	14	90,000	31·5
1909- 1910	{ Weymouth. Yarmouth . . . Dartmouth . . . }	5,250	—	Shields	8 6in.	2	22,000	25
1910- 1911	{ Chatham ⁴ . . . Southampton . . . Dublin . . . Melbourne ³ . . . Sydney ³ . . . Brisbane ³ . . . Adelaide ³ . . . Encounter ³ . . . }	5,400	—	Shields	8 6in.	2	25,000	25
		5,888	3·	—	11 6in. ; 9 smaller .	2	12,500	20·7

¹ Battle Cruisers.³ Royal Australian Navy.² Seaplane carrier.⁴ New Zealand Navy.⁵ Under the American plan the cruisers and other light forces were to be reduced to a total displacement of 450,000 tons.

Light Cruisers—(continued).

Naval Estimates	Name	Displace- ment	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo tubes	Indicated or shaft Horse-power	Max. Speed
			Belt	Big Guns				
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
1911— 1912	{ Birmingham . . . Lowestoft . . . }	5,440	—	Shields	9 6in.	2	25,000	25
War	{ Effingham . . . Frobisher . . . Hawkins . . . Raleigh . . . Vindictive . . . }	9,750	3	Shields	7 7·5in. ; 8 3in. . .	6	63,000	30
1912— 1913	{ Aurora ¹ . . . Galatea . . . Inconstant . . . Royalist . . . Penelope . . . Phaeton . . . Undaunted . . . }	3,500	3	—	3 6in. ; 4 4in. . . .	4	40,000	28·5
1913— 1914	{ Champion . . . Caroline . . . Cordelia . . . Comus . . . Cleopatra . . . Conquest . . . Calliope . . . Carysfort . . . }	2,750	3	—	2 6in. ; 8 4in. . . .	4	40,000	28·5
War	{ Danae . . . Dauntless . . . Dragon . . . Fletcher . . . Dionede . . . Delhi . . . Dunedin . . . Durban . . . }	4,750	3	Shields	6 6in. ; 2 3in . . .	12	40,000	29
War	{ Cardiff . . . Coventry . . . Curlow . . . Cairo . . . Colombo . . . Capetown . . . Calcutta . . . Ceres . . . Carlisle . . . }	4,190	3	—	5·6in. & 2 3in . . .	4	40,000	29

Royal Canadian Navy.

Light Cruisers—(continued).

Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated or shaft Horse-power	Max. Speed
			Belt	Big Guns				
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
War	Curacao	1,120	—	—	5 6in. ; 2 3in.	4	40,000	29
	Alcedon							
	Calypso							
	Caradoc							
	Concord	3,750	—	—	5 6in. ; 2 3in.	2	40,000	28·5
	Centaur							
	Cambrian							
	Canterbury							
	Constance	3,750	—	—	4 6in. ; 1 4in.	6	40,000	28·5
	Castor							
	Enterprise	7,550	3	—	7 6in. ; 2 4in. AA	12	80,000	32·5
	Emerald							
	Hermes ¹	10,400	—	—	10 5·5in. ; 4 4in. AA	—	40,000	25
	Eagle ¹	26,200	—	—	—	—	55,000	24
	Argus ¹	5,000	—	—	4 4in. AA	—	20,000	20·7
1916	Pegasus ¹	3,070	—	—	4 12pr. 2 AA	—	9,500	—
1919	Princess Margaret ²	5,070	—	—	2 4·7in.	—	15,000	22·5
1915	Anzac ³	1,660	—	—	4 4in.	4	36,000	34

¹ Seaplane carriers. The Eagle was built as the Almirante Cochrane, battleship, but was taken over in an early stage by the British Navy and completed for her present use.

² Mine layer.

³ Royal Australian Navy, flotilla leader.

There are also cruisers and other vessels employed as depôt ships, store-ships, repair ships, mine-sweepers, fleet sweeping sloops and otherwise as auxiliaries.

The destroyers of the post-war Fleet are of the following classes: flotilla leaders, 1670–1800 tons, 34–36·5 knots 15, including one Australian; V class, 1325 tons, 65; S class, 930–1075 tons, 65 (including 5 Australian); MR class, 1085 tons, 8; R class, 900–1065 tons, 46; Paramatta class (Australia) 4; M class (Canada), 2; total number 205. Also about 60 torpedo-boats.

The submarines were of successive classes. E class (660–800 tons) 14; H class (440–500 tons) 23; K class (1880–2650 tons) 7; L class (890–1070 tons) 32; M class (not described—one 12in. gun) 3; R class (420–500 tons) 10; total number 89; in addition 8 Dominion submarines. The E and other classes are being reduced, and the total number (excluding Dominion) will be about 70.

Dominion Navies.—Lord Jellicoe made a tour of the Dominions with the object of arriving at an understanding with the Governments on the naval defence of the Empire. His report presented to the Government of Australia emphasized the desirability of the Commonwealth becoming

self-contained in regard to shipbuilding and the manufacture of guns, mountings, explosives, and aircraft. He considered that the interests of the Empire were likely to demand within the next five years a Far Eastern Fleet comprising vessels of the Royal Navy, the East Indian Squadron, and the Australian, Canadian, and New Zealand Navies. This Fleet would consist of at least 8 modern battleships, 8 battle-cruisers, 10 light cruisers, 40 destroyers, and 36 submarines. The total cost for maintenance was estimated at 19,750,000*l.* The Imperial Cabinet (July, 1921) left on record its view that co-operation among the constituent parts of the Empire is necessary, but that the details must be left to the Dominion Parliaments and recommendations be deferred until after the Washington Conference.

The Royal Australian Navy, in addition to the ships named in the lists above, has 4 destroyers of the River class and 5 of the S class, 6 S class submarines and various sloops and other vessels.

The New Zealand Navy, in addition to the Chatham, has the Laburnum, Sloop, and the Philomel as a training ship.

The Royal Canadian Navy, in addition to the Aurora, has 2 M class destroyers and 2 H class submarines.

III. AIR FORCE.

In May, 1912, the Royal Flying Corps first came into existence. It was then divided into two wings, the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps, administered by the Admiralty and War Office respectively, while a joint Air Committee was formed, consisting of representatives of both services, to secure co-operation. The powers of this body were limited, and it failed to secure its object. A second Committee, formed in February, 1916, was equally unsuccessful. It was followed by an Air Board in May, 1916, and by a second Air Board in January, 1917. Both of these had inadequate powers. On January 2, 1918, an Air Ministry was formed, and the control of the Royal Air Force was vested in an Air Council analogous to the Army Council. The Air Minister was given the status of a Secretary of State and became President of the Council. In April, 1918, the naval and military wings were amalgamated, under the Ministry of the Air, as the Royal Air Force. From April, 1919, to April, 1921, the Secretaryship of State was held by a Minister who also filled another office, and the direct charge of the Air Ministry was placed in the hands of an Under-Secretary of State, who became Vice-President of the Air Council. In April, 1921, a separate Secretary of State for Air was appointed.

The Air Council is composed of the Secretary for Air, who is President, the Under-Secretary for Air, who is Vice-President, the Chief of the Air Staff, the Controller-General of Civil Aviation, the Director-General of Supply and Research, two additional Members of Council, and the Secretary of the Air Ministry. Under the direction of the Secretary for Air, the Under-Secretary for Air is responsible for Finance and the control of landed property of the Ministry; the Chief of the Air Staff is responsible for plans of operations, for the collection and distribution of intelligence, for the training and organization of the Air Service, for personnel, equipment, and medical services; the Director-General of Supply and Research is responsible for design, research, armament, the supply of aircraft, and aeronautical inspection; the Controller-General of Civil Aviation is responsible for the control and development of civil aviation, for the organization of air routes and for Meteorological information.

The Force consists of the Royal Air Force, the Air Force Reserve, and the Territorial Air Force. The establishment of the Royal Air Force for the year 1921-22 is 30,880 exclusive of those serving in India, who are paid for by the Government of India. The Air Force is organised into commands as follows:—

I. United Kingdom: (a) Inland Area, (b) Coastal Area, (c) Irish Wing, (d) Cranwell, (e) Halton.

II. Overseas: (a) Middle East Area, (b) India, (c) Mediterranean Group, (d) Rhine.

Areas are subdivided into groups and wings, a certain number of squadrons being allotted to each group or wing. Squadrons are subdivided into flights.

The Air Estimates for 1921-22 amount to gross 18,926,500% ; appropriations in aid 621,500% ; net 18,305,000%. Estimates for 1922-23 amount to 10,000,000%. The Royal Air Force is assisting in the garrisoning of Irak and Palestine.

From the opening of Civil Aviation in May 1920 down to December 1920, British Aircraft had flown 1,556,000 miles. The total number of passengers carried was 106,712 and the goods carried weighed 167 tons. The number of accidents was 48 but 20 of these did not involve injury. The rate of passengers killed was 0.10 per 1,000 and of injured 0.15 per 1,000.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

General distribution of the surface in 1920 (Woods and Plantations in 1913):—

Divisions	Total surface (excluding water)	Woods and plantations (1913)	Mountain and heath grazing land	Permanent pasture	Arable land
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
England . . .	32,386,000	1,697,000	2,732,000	12,667,000	11,181,000
Wales . . .	4,751,000	187,000	1,430,000	1,820,000	889,000
Scotland . . .	19,070,000	852,000 ¹	9,134,000 ³	1,359,000	3,880,000
Ireland . . .	20,247,000	296,000 ¹	— ²	9,122,000 ⁴	5,271,000 ⁴
Isle of Man . .	141,000	1,400	35,000	17,000	72,000
Channel Islands .	44,000	200	2,000	10,000	21,000
Total . . .	76,639,000	3,033,600	13,333,006	21,995,000	20,764,000

¹ Area in 1914.

² Corresponding figures not available.

³ Area in 1917.

⁴ Area in 1918.

Distribution of the cultivated area, and the number of live-stock in the United Kingdom:—

—	1913 (pre-war)	1918 ^a	1919	1920	1921
<i>Cultivated area:</i>	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn crops ¹	8,211,641	10,950,985	10,105,323	9,379,614	8,902,301
Green crops ²	3,984,734	4,065,164	3,894,590	4,085,588	3,779,958
Flax ³	59,953	163,093	115,039	151,136	48,097
Hops ⁴	35,676	15,666	16,747	21,002	25,133
Small fruit	100,094 ⁵	90,939 ⁵	84,837 ⁵	87,439	100,751
Bare fallow	396,472	414,124	657,885	573,962	512,910
Clover and ma- ture grasses	6,643,146	5,520,796	81,452,000 ^u	31,774,000	—
Permanent pas- ture	27,309,188	25,045,981			
Total	46,740,904	46,266,748	46,326,000	46,073,000	—

¹ Corn crops are wheat, barley or bere, oats, rye, beans, peas.

² Green crops are mainly potatoes, turnips and swedes, mangold, cabbage, kohlrabi, rape, vetches or tares.

³ Mainly in Ireland.

⁴ All in England. Produce 1921, 224,000 cwt.

⁵ Including Irish orchards.

—	1913 (pre-war)	1918	1919	1920	1921
<i>Live Stock:</i>	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Horses ¹	1,874,264	1,916,347	1,914,933	1,884,902	2,137,200
Cattle	11,936,600	12,311,149	12,491,427	11,770,274	11,887,000
Sheep	27,629,206	27,062,681	25,119,220	23,407,072	23,749,500
Pigs	3,305,771	2,809,215	2,925,093	3,113,314	3,116,500

¹ Horses for agriculture, mares kept for breeding, and unbroken horses

Details of the principal crops are given in the following table for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland separately:—

—	Wheat	Barley or Bere	Oats	Beans	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips and Swedes	Mangold	Hay
ACREAGE:—THOUSAND ACRES.									
<i>England and Wales:</i>									
1913 ¹	1,702	1,559	1,975	259	128	442	1,053	419	6,770
1918	2,557	1,501	2,780	242	128	634	909	400	5,745
1919	2,221	1,510	2,564	274	132	475	983	396	5,672
1920	1,875	1,637	2,266	246	129	545	988	384	6,069
1921	1,976	1,436	2,147	237	106	558	893	374	5,810
<i>Scotland:</i>									
1913 ¹	55	198	938	6	0.2	149	432	1.8	572
1918	79	153	1,244	7	0.4	169	397	2.6	538
1919	80	174	1,111	7	0.4	155	427	2.6	542
1920	54	204	1,032	6	0.4	162	425	1.8	577
1921	65	171	1,012	5	0.4	154	411	1.8	554
<i>Ireland:</i>									
1913 ¹	34	173	1,019	1.3	0.2	582	277	79	2,482
1918	157	185	1,550	1.8	0.4	702	294	98	2,470
1919	70	186	1,442	1.4	0.3	589	273	75	2,520
1920	50	207	1,332	1.4	0.3	584	277	77	2,518
1921	43	175	1,254	1.4	0.3	568	266	79	2,370
<i>U. Kingdom:</i>									
1913 ¹	1,760	1,960	3,962	266	128	1,173	1,758	500	9,824
1918	2,793	1,839	5,604	251	128	1,365	1,679	484	9,590
1919	2,371	1,870	5,117	281	132	1,219	1,683	473	8,734
1920	1,979	2,018	4,680	253	130	1,291	1,690	463	9,164
1921	2,084	1,782	4,413	243	107	1,280	1,570	455	8,734

¹ Pre-War year.

	Wheat	Barley or Bere	Oats	Beans	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips and Swedes	Mangold	Hay
TOTAL PRODUCE.									
<i>England and Wales:</i>	1,000 Quatrs	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons
1913 ¹	6,642	6,323	9,378	315	422	2,895	12,794	7,611	9,052
1918	10,530	6,080	14,339	889	439	4,209	12,018	8,231	6,756
1919	7,976	5,474	11,417	855	441	2,733	11,159	6,294	5,186
1920	6,669	6,337	10,746	957	444	3,151	14,193	7,357	8,211
1921	8,723	5,309	10,022	778	313	1,958	6,611	6,284	5,339
<i>Scotland:</i>									
1913 ¹	283	921	4,502	28	0.6	971	7,330	36	947
1918	402	677	6,457	33	0.3	1,151	5,514	49	818
1919	383	764	5,305	33	0.2	832	7,146	43	712
1920	260	973	5,157	27	0.3	1,237	7,692	29	942
1921	321	739	4,793	19	0.3	1,040	7,132	36	786
<i>Ireland:</i>									
1913 ¹	162	960	6,780	8	0.0	3,739	5,189	1,629	5,396
1918	711	1,003	10,400	9	1.5	3,863	5,303	2,041	4,728
1919	306	975	8,773	—	—	2,747	4,487	1,432	4,810
1920	175	903	6,706	—	—	1,986	4,107	1,246	5,547
1921	181	714	5,763	—	—	2,556	3,882	1,519	3,253
<i>U. Kingdom:</i>									
1913 ¹	7,087	8,204	20,660	954	423	7,605	25,313	9,276	15,395
1918	11,643	7,760	31,196	931	441	9,223	22,835	10,321	12,332
1919	8,665	7,213	25,495	888 ²	442 ²	6,312	22,792	7,769	10,708
1920	7,104	8,211	22,609	934 ²	444 ²	6,374	25,992	8,582	14,700
1921	9,225	6,762	20,583	797 ²	313 ²	6,554	17,625	7,820	9,383

YIELD PER ACRE.

	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<i>England and Wales:</i>									
1913 ¹	31.23	32.45	38.00	28.30	26.40	6.55	12.20	18.15	1.34
1918	32.9	32.4	41.3	29.4	27.5	6.6	13.2	20.6	1.18
1919	28.7	29.0	35.6	25.0	26.7	5.7	11.4	16.0	0.90
1920	28.5	31.0	37.9	31.1	27.4	5.8	14.4	19.0	1.36
1921	35.3	29.6	37.3	26.2	23.7	5.3	7.4	16.8	0.92
<i>Scotland:</i>									
1913 ¹	41.32	37.15	38.40	37.37	24.60	6.51	16.96	19.84	1.65
1918	40.65	35.43	41.53	36.55	25.47	6.79	13.90	19.22	1.52
1919	38.5	35.2	38.2	39.4	18.0	5.4	16.8	17.0	1.29
1920	38.2	38.1	40.0	37.6	25.7	7.6	18.1	16.4	1.63
1921	39.4	34.6	37.9	31.7	20.0	6.8	17.4	20.0	1.53
<i>Ireland:</i>									
1913 ¹	38.09	44.43	51.71	48.78	32.49	6.42	18.76	20.64	2.17
1918	36.2	43.4	52.7	40.9	28.4	5.5	18.0	20.9	1.9
1919	35.1	41.8	48.7	—	—	4.7	16.4	19.1	1.9
1920	27.9	34.9	40.3	—	—	3.4	14.9	16.1	2.2
1921	33.7	32.7	36.8	—	—	4.5	14.6	19.2	1.4
<i>U. Kingdom:</i>									
1913 ¹	31.67	34.01	41.72	28.60	26.41	6.48	14.40	18.54	1.57
1918	33.3	33.8	44.5	29.7	27.5	6.1	14.3	20.6	1.4
1919	29.2	30.9	39.9	25.3 ²	26.7 ²	5.2	13.6	16.5	1.2
1920	28.7	32.1	39.1	31.2 ²	27.4 ²	4.9	15.4	18.5	1.6
1921	35.4	30.4	37.3	26.2 ²	23.6 ²	5.1	11.2	17.2	1.7

¹ Pre-War year.

² Excluding Ireland.

For the quantities of cereals and live stock imported, see under *Commerce*.

The live stock in Ireland in 1921 numbered: Horses, 555,000; mules and jennets, 27,000; asses, 230,000; cattle, 5,197,000; sheep, 3,708,000; pigs, 977,000; goats, 261,000; poultry (1918), 24,424,000.

The number of holdings in Great Britain (from 1 acre upwards) is given as follows for 1921 :—

Size of Holdings, 1921	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1— 5 acres . . .	81,217	17,374	98,591
5— 50 „ . . .	197,126	32,923	230,049
50—300 „ . . .	128,843	23,195	152,038
Over 300 acres . . .	12,947	2,511	15,458
Total . . .	420,133	76,003	496,136

The Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, makes the County Councils and the Councils of County Boroughs responsible for the provision of small holdings (each covering from one to 50 acres, or even more), and allotments (each up to five acres in area). Up to the end of 1914 the total quantity of land acquired for small holdings by the various local authorities in England and Wales was 198,104 acres, let to 13,327 individual tenants and 5 associations; and the land acquired for allotments was 33,522 acres, let to 120,526 individual tenants and 52 associations. On the 1st May, 1918, there were estimated to be about 1,400,000 allotments in England and Wales. Before the war there were about 500,000.

IRELAND.

Number and Size of Holdings in the year 1918 :—

Size of Holdings	Leinster	Munster	Ulster	Connaught	Ireland
Not exceeding 1 acre . . .	38,809	33,403	33,895	8,717	114,824
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres . . .	12,752	9,327	15,964	8,302	46,345
„ 5 „ „ 10 „ . . .	10,317	7,983	27,480	18,747	64,527
„ 10 „ „ 15 „ . . .	8,162	6,870	24,819	19,411	59,262
„ 15 „ „ 30 „ . . .	17,906	20,072	48,496	36,498	122,972
„ 30 „ „ 50 „ . . .	13,224	20,486	24,683	14,594	72,987
„ 50 „ „ 100 „ . . .	13,182	22,374	15,540	6,629	57,675
„ 100 „ „ 200 „ . . .	6,929	9,885	4,123	2,338	23,275
„ 200 „ „ 500 „ . . .	2,947	2,897	1,145	1,161	8,150
Above 500 acres . . .	657	472	322	517	1,968
Total No. of Holdings.	124,835	133,769	196,467	116,914	571,985

The above figures are not comparable with those published for years prior to 1910. In many cases farms in Ireland extend into two or more townlands, and in former years that portion of a farm in each townland was enumerated as a separate holding. The total number of holdings published was therefore somewhat too large. A change was made in the method of enumeration in 1910, and the present figures are believed to be a very close approximation for the year 1918.

Of the holdings in 1918, 372,815 were owned and 199,170 rented. The 571,985 holdings in 1918 were in the hands of 561,807 separate occupiers.

The Irish Land Acts are of two classes—The Fair Rent Acts, and the Land Purchase Acts. The Fair Rent Acts commenced with Mr. Gladstone's Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, which gave the Irish Tenant the '3 Fs'—Fair Rent, Free Sale and Fixity of Tenure. Under this Act, the great body of agricultural tenants had Fair Rents judicially determined. The rent is fixed by the Land Commission for terms of 15 years, and, on the expiration

of each term, a new rent may be fixed for another term. Up to March 31, 1920, the number of Fair Rents fixed under the Irish Land Acts for a First Statutory Term was 382,975, with an average reduction of 20·7 per cent. on previous rents; for a Second Statutory Term, 144,094, with an average reduction of 19·3 per cent. on first term rents; and for a Third Statutory Term, 6,032, with an average reduction of 9·1 per cent. on second term rents.

The Land Purchase Acts commenced with the 'Bright Clauses' of the Act of 1870, but the system was greatly extended by the 'Ashbourne Act' of 1835, under which 3,992,536*l.* cash was advanced for Land Purchase. A new system was adopted under Mr. Balfour's Act of 1891, which created a special Land Stock for Land Purchase purposes. Under the Irish Land Act of 1903 cash advances are made to enable tenants to purchase their holdings under the supervision of three Estates Commissioners, the money for advances being raised by the issue of Land Stock bearing interest at 2½ per cent. The State is secured by a Guarantee Fund which consists of the various Funds voted by Parliament for Irish Local purposes. The Land Stock could not be issued except at a large discount, and the Land Act of 1909 provided that for future purchasers the money may be raised by the issue of a 3 per cent. stock, and in making advances the Treasury may give the vendor such stock instead of paying cash. Under this Act the Congested Districts Board was reconstituted, the area of its work extended and its income increased. Compulsory powers of purchase were also given to the Estates Commissioners and the Congested Districts Board.

The total amount of the purchase money for which advances have been made under the Irish Land Purchase Acts, 1870 to 1909, up to March 31, 1920, was 108,795,258*l.*, of which 106,933,839*l.* was advanced, and 1,861,419*l.* was lodged in cash by purchasers. In addition, 4,609,131*l.* was advanced to that date by the Land Commission to Rural District Councils, for the erection of labourers' cottages, under the Labourers (Ireland) Acts.

In *England and Wales*, the Board of Agriculture make grants for, and, to some extent, supervise vocational education and scientific research in agriculture. In 1916-17 these grants totalled 76,177*l.* (against 98,646*l.* in 1915-16), largely from the Development Fund (see below). The Board of Agriculture for *Scotland* dispenses certain grants for the development and improvement of agriculture, including agricultural education and research, in that country. In *Ireland* the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction provides itinerant lecturers who give instruction in agriculture, horticulture, bee-keeping, butter-making, poultry-keeping, &c. There are 3 agricultural stations where farm apprenticeships are provided, and numerous agricultural schools and colleges. There are also winter agricultural classes and schools of rural domestic economy.

Under the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts, 1909 and 1910, there are eight "Development Commissioners," appointed to advise the Treasury in the administration of a national fund for the development of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and analogous resources of the United Kingdom. The total sum guaranteed to the Fund was 2,900,000*l.*; interest on investments, and other receipts, up to 31 March, 1920, made the total available funds, 3,541,000*l.* In 1920-21 a further 1,000,000*l.* was voted to the Fund, but was surrendered back to the Exchequer. The balance in the Fund on March 31, 1921, was 795,457*l.*, against which were outstanding liabilities estimated at 550,000*l.* leaving 250,000*l.* for annual advances to meet the cost of existing schemes (estimated at 250,000*l.* to 300,000*l.*), and for any new schemes.

Forestry.—The woodland area of Great Britain in 1908 was 2,781,963 acres (England, 1,720,330; Wales, 186,723; and Scotland, 874,910). Included in these figures are 127,509 acres of plantations, i.e., land planted within the preceding 10 years (England, 72,008; Wales, 11,355; and Scotland, 44,146).

In Ireland in 1918, 289,944 acres were under woods and plantations.

II. FISHERIES.

Quantity and value of fish of British taking landed in the United Kingdom (excluding salmon, except that figures for England and Wales include sea-caught salmon and sea-trout):—

	1913 ¹	1918	1919	1920	1921 ²
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
England and Wales	807,619	234,050	515,423	729,221	558,730
Scotland	362,994	165,463	298,443	316,386	260,010
Ireland	33,820	31,838	40,337	33,595	20,421
U.K. (excluding shell-fish)	1,204,433	431,351	854,203	1,079,202	839,161
	£	£	£	£	£
England and Wales	10,009,326	14,147,810	18,495,216	21,202,521	15,998,068
Scotland	3,723,357	5,991,593	6,063,739	6,522,062	4,910,604
Ireland	274,625	880,197	718,706	535,944	308,588
U.K. (excluding shell-fish)	14,027,308	21,019,100	25,277,661	28,260,527	21,217,260
U.K. Shell-fish	463,642	543,082	691,067	783,700	684,257

¹ Pre-War year.

² Provisional figures.

Statistics for 1919 of fishing boats registered under Part IV of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894:—

—	Boats on Register on December 31, 1919			Total Net Ton- nage	Boats employed at some time during year	Estimated number of men and boys employed in sea-fishing	
	Number					Regular fishermen	Others
	Sailing	Steam	Total				
England and Wales	5,824	3,761	9,585	197,555	8,298	34,568	7,398
Scotland	5,226	2,917	8,143	112,048	6,934	24,059	3,159
Ireland	4,214	600	4,814	24,026	3,457	7,366	9,022
Isle of Man	161	99	260	1,840	205	404	185
Channel Islands	247	40	287	745	279	404	133
Total, 1919	15,672	7,417	23,089	336,234	19,173	66,801	19,897

Imports and Exports of fish into and from the United Kingdom are given as follows. The imports represent fish of foreign taking or preparation, and are therefore not included in the table above giving fish of British taking landed in the United Kingdom:—

	1913 (Pre-War)	1918	1919	1920	1921 ¹
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Imports (fresh, cured or salted)	184,000	159,000	148,000	137,000	141,000
Exports of United Kingdom produce (fresh, cured, salted)	530,000	19,000	136,000	199,000	288,000
Ditto (herrings only)	498,000	9,000	116,000	162,000	250,000
Re-exports (fish of foreign and colonial origin)	27,000	11,000	18,000	20,000	14,000

¹ Provisional figures.

III. MINING AND METALS.

General summary of the mineral production of the United Kingdom in 1919 and 1920 :—

Description of Minerals	1919		1920	
	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Alumina	4,348	545	5,539	623
Arsenical pyrites	75	667	1,178	7,212
Arsenic	2, 27	100,222	1,997	110,873
Barium (compounds)	60,087	198,556	64,150	207,218
Bauxite	9,221	2,811	11,020	3,443
Bog ore	3,045	761	2,179	1,127
Chalk	2,629,406	241,863	3,747,165	444,496
Chert, flint, &c.	50,082	15,348	84,303	35,260
Chromite of iron	150	150	1,100	1,100
Clays and shale	7,765,965	2,358,522	11,030,418	3,648,213
Coal	229,779,517	314,113,160	229,532,081	396,872,423
Copper ore and precipitate	372	10,978	275	9,619
Fluorspar	36,860	36,252	54,683	57,242
Gold ore	—	—	1	150
Gravel and sand	2,048,427	336,421	2,757,052	532,233
Gypsum	220,063	138,265	286,978	196,353
Igneous rocks	4,387,703	1,720,932	5,620,691	2,692,913
Iron ore	12,254,195	7,428,366	12,706,895	9,956,820
Iron pyrites	7,936	7,80	6,659	8,303
Lead ore	13,868	256,377	15,399	325,174
Lignite	—	—	150	180
Limestone (other than chalk)	9,537,495	2,431,627	11,227,817	3,519,506
Manganese ore	12,078	29,111	12,875	26,991
Natural Gas (cub. ft.)	90,000	—	95,000	—
Ochre, unaber, &c.	10,547	17,483	15,537	29,768
Oil shale	2,763,875	1,567,050	2,812,582	2,081,307
Petroleum	315	4,837	375	8,437
Salt	1,908,080	2,079,011	2,158,370	2,468,355
Sandstone	1,699,853	971,329	2,183,816	1,606,493
Slate	164,098	844,394	215,269	1,766,188
Soapstone	688	1,011	361	900
Sulphate of strontia	1,872	4,210	4,183	3,633
Tin ore (dressed)	5,156	678,823	4,858	783,154
Tungsten ores	166	19,255	94	3,524
Uranium ore	—	—	60	1,800
Zinc ore	6,933	62,202	5,064	33,815
Totals	275,384,743 90,000 ¹	335,678,340	284,601,174 95,000 ¹	427,444,894

¹ Cubic feet of natural gas.

The metals obtainable from the ores produced in 1920 were :—Copper, 127 tons, value 13,664*l.*; iron, 3,952,692 tons, 50,182,532*l.*; lead, 10,961 tons, 419,030*l.*; silver, 76,344 oz., 19,583*l.*; tin, 3,065 tons, 907,483*l.*; zinc, 1,655 tons, 74,847*l.*; total value, 51,617,286*l.*

The total number of persons ordinarily employed at all mines under the Coal and Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts during 1920 was 1,270,000. The number of mines at work was 3,349. 1,003,000, persons (males) worked underground, and 258,000 males and 9,000 females above ground. The number employed at quarries under the Quarries Act was 68,000 (excluding persons *occasionally* employed), of whom 44,000 (including 89 females) worked inside the quarries, and 24,000 (including 256 females) outside. The number of quarries at work was 5,479.

Professor H. S. Jevons has estimated the resources of British coal in

1915, within 4,000 feet of the surface,* at 197,000 million tons. Coal raised in the United Kingdom, and coal, coke, and patent fuel exported (the figures in the following tables, for the war period, exclude coal exported from Government stores, etc.):—

Year	Coal raised		Coal, Coke, etc., exported		Bunkers for ships in foreign trade ¹
	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	
1913	287,430,000	145,536,000	76,688,000	3,660,000	21,032,000
1915	253,206,000	157,837,000	45,774,000	38,824,000	13,631,000
1916	256,348,000	200,015,000	41,158,000	50,671,000	12,988,000
1917	243,499,000	207,787,000	37,801,000	51,841,000	10,228,000
1918	227,749,000	238,241,000	34,174,000	52,416,000	8,750,000
1919	229,780,000	314,113,000	38,467,000	92,298,000	12,021,000
1920	229,532,000	396,872,000	28,863,000	120,319,000	13,923,000
1921 ²	163,000,000	—	23,247,000	46,370,000	11,060,000

¹ Not included in exports. Bunkers for ships in foreign and coastwise trade, and Admiralty shipments totalled 38½ million tons in 1917 and 34½ million tons in 1918.

² There was a stoppage of coal mining during the three months April to June, 1921.

In the year 1920, the coal available for home consumption is estimated to have been 185,800,000 tons, some of the principal uses being : Railways, for locomotive purposes, 13,837,000 tons ; gas works and coke ovens, 37,409,000 tons ; manufacture of pig-iron, 2,062,000 tons (plus 10,071,000 tons of coke) ; colliery engines and miners, 23,793,000 tons ; bunkers for ships in coasting trade, 1,705,000 tons.

Exports of coal, 1921, from United Kingdom to countries named :—

Countries	Weight	Value	Countries	Weight	Value
	Tons	£		Tons	£
France . . .	6,396,000	11,148,000	Belgium . . .	618,000	850,000
Italy . . .	2,383,000	6,998,000	India . . .	532,000	809,000
Denmark . . .	1,804,000	2,987,000	Algeria . . .	455,000	712,000
Holland . . .	1,788,000	2,566,000	Portugal . . .	438,000	705,000
Sweden . . .	1,233,000	1,973,000	Gibraltar . . .	368,000	655,000
Spain . . .	1,021,000	1,914,000	Greece . . .	249,000	492,000
Egypt . . .	1,018,000	1,889,000	Brazil . . .	242,000	368,000
Argentina . . .	887,000	1,573,000	Uruguay . . .	222,000	430,000
Germany . . .	818,000	965,000	Malta & Gozo . . .	206,000	439,000
Norway . . .	694,000	1,124,000	Canaries . . .	160,000	242,000

Export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel from the principal ports, 1921 :—

Ports	Tons	Value	Ports	Tons	Value
		£			£
Cardiff . . .	9,324,000	39,885,000	Hull . . .	534,000	2,387,000
Tyne Ports . . .	5,035,000	21,954,000	Hartlepool . . .	503,000	2,241,000
Swansea . . .	3,016,000	12,065,000	Methil . . .	515,000	2,035,000
Newport . . .	3,072,000	11,403,000	Llanelli . . .	542,000	1,926,000
Port Talbot . . .	1,843,000	7,227,000	Graßgemouth . . .	414,000	997,000
Blyth . . .	1,882,000	6,392,000	Burntisland . . .	133,000	681,000
Sunderland . . .	1,253,000	5,081,000	Glasgow . . .	157,000	563,000
London . . .	497,000	2,920,000	Leith . . .	142,000	354,000

Iron ore produced in and imported into the United Kingdom :—

Year	Iron ore produced		Iron ore imported	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
1913	15,997,000	4,544,000	7,442,000	7,046,000
1915	14,235,000	4,588,000	6,197,000	7,177,000
1916	13,495,000	5,545,000	6,934,000	11,775,000
1917	14,846,000	6,430,000	6,190,000	12,040,000
1918	14,613,000	7,107,000	6,582,000	13,441,000
1919	12,254,000	7,428,000	5,201,000	11,271,000
1920	12,707,000	9,557,000	6,500,000	16,545,000
1921	—	—	1,888,000	3,736,000

The exports of British iron ore are insignificant. Of the ore imported in 1921, 786,000 tons, valued at 1,510,000£, came from Spain. Including 473,000 tons of 'purple ore,' the net quantity of iron ore available for the furnaces of Great Britain in 1920 was 19,677,000 tons.

Statistics of blast furnaces in operation :—

Year	Furnaces in Blast	Ore Smelted	Pig-iron made	Coal & coke used	Pig iron Exported
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1913	338	25,708,000	10,260,000	21,224,000	1,128,000
1915	289	21,706,000	8,724,000	(a)	613,000
1916	294	21,506,000	8,919,000	(a)	918,000
1917	318	22,902,000	9,338,000	(a)	734,000
1918	318	22,544,000	9,107,000	(a)	482,000
1919	280	19,044,000	7,417,000	(a)	357,000
1920	285	19,137,000	8,035,000	(a)	462,000

(a) 1915: Coal, 2,509,456 tons; Coke, 9,746,743 tons; 1916: Coal, 2,612,543 tons; Coke, 10,300,888 tons; 1917: Coal, 2,816,318 tons; Coke, 10,961,724 tons; 1918: Coal 2,606,840 tons; Coke, 11,286,680 tons; 1919: Coal, 2,809,587 tons; Coke, 9,384,337 tons; 1920: Coal, 2,062,000 tons; Coke, 10,071,000 tons.

The output in 1920 was:—Pig iron, 8,008,000 tons; steel ingots and castings, 9,057,000 tons. In 1921: pig iron, 2,611,000 tons; steel ingots and castings, 3,625,000 tons.

Various unmanufactured metals imported :—

—	1913 (pre-war)	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Antimony ore and regulus . . . Tons	10,334	24,784	11,521	6,547	5,824	—
Copper ore and regulus . . . "	133,375	44,792	86,332	30,914	31,164	30,833
Copper . . . "	111,848	143,833	204,065	117,757	129,998	—
Lead . . . "	204,136	147,124	207,932	217,610	162,848	132,002
Lead ore . . . "	18,453	8,657	1,502	4,435	7,526	—
Pyrites of iron and copper . . . "	781,711	854,241	836,703	344,457	630,504	288,440
Manganese ore . . . "	601,177	391,264	365,606	264,800	452,612	172,856
Tin . . . "	45,682	27,143	12,567	22,901	28,749	20,967
Tin ore . . . "	34,592	41,208	32,330	35,737	33,810	21,688
Zinc (crude) . . . "	145,004	16,105	64,138	94,226	109,368	72,486
Zinc ore . . . "	64,670	87,368	92,787	78,552	40,345	—
Platinum . . . Troy oz.	42,640	3,806	1,223	2,705	2,752	—
Mercury . . . lbs.	3,401,165	2,173,434	1,077,460	2,841,893	2,662,016	1,640,585

IV. TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

(The following information is furnished by Mr. Thomas R. Ellison of Liverpool).

The progress made by each branch of the textile industry since 1829 is shown in the subjoined statement of the weight of raw material used and the value of yarns and goods exported:—

Annual Average: Periods of Three Years	Weight consumed in Millions of lbs.				Value of Products exported (in Thousands of £'s)			
	Cotton	Wool	Flax	Total	Cotton	Woollen	Linen	Total
1829-1831	243	149	194	586	18,077	4,967	2,138	25,182
1859-1861	1,023	260	212	1,495	49,000	15,041	6,119	70,060
1889-1891	1,618	564	220	2,402	72,114	24,176	6,377	102,667
1899-1901	1,679	623	190	2,492	70,340	20,898	5,857	97,095
1911-1913	2,074	791	237	3,102	123,167	34,194	9,403	166,767
1914-1916	1,854	816	225	2,895	102,548	36,545	8,909	148,002
1917-1919	1,623	835	121	2,579	189,060	68,800	14,100	271,960
1920-21 (2 yrs.)	1,305	711	63	2,079	290,200	95,050	17,100	402,350

The home production of wool in 1921 is estimated at 102 million lbs. ; and that of flax at 22 million lbs. Exports in 1921 were : piece goods, &c. ; cotton, 2,927 million yards ; woollen, 126 million yards ; linen, 40 million yards. Yarn : cotton, 147 million lbs. ; woollen, 30 million lbs. ; and linen, 5 million lbs.

Commerce.

The principal imports on which customs duties are levied are beer, chicory, cinema films, clocks and watches, cocoa, coffee, dried fruits, matches, motor cars and motor cycles, musical instruments, spirits, sugar, tea, tobacco, and wine—spirits, sugar, tea, tobacco, and wine yielding the bulk of the entire levies. In 1919 the imports free of duty (exclusive of bullion and specie and diamonds) amounted to 1,381,634,807*l.*, 84·9 per cent., and those subject to duty to 244,521,405*l.*, 15·1 per cent. of the total imports.

Value of the imports and exports of merchandise (excluding bullion and specie and foreign merchandise transhipped under bond) of the United Kingdom:—

Year	Total Imports	Exports of British Produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1913	768,734,739	525,253,595	109,566,731	634,820,326
1915 ¹	851,893,350	381,868,448	99,062,181	483,930,629
1916 ¹	948,506,492	506,279,707	97,566,178	603,845,885
1917 ¹	1,064,164,678	527,079,746	69,677,461	596,757,207
1918	1,316,150,903	501,418,997	30,945,081	532,364,078
1919	1,626,156,212	798,638,362	164,746,315	963,384,677
1920	1,932,648,881	1,334,469,269	222,753,331	1,557,222,600
1921 ²	1,086,687,213	703,196,282	107,052,072	810,248,354

¹ From the outbreak of War in August, 1914, until the second half of 1917, certain goods belonging to the British and Allied Governments were excluded from the returns of imports and exports. From July, 1917, merchandise imported and exported in public ownership is included, except exports for the use of H.M. forces on active service. In the six months July to December, 1917, such imports (included in the above table) amounted to about 107,000,000*l.*, and British exports to 9,500,000*l.* In 1918 such imports amounted to about 250,000,000*l.*, British exports to 18,500,000*l.*, and re-exports to about 3,000,000*l.*

² Provisional figures.

The value of goods imported into the United Kingdom is generally taken to be that at the port and time of entry, including all incidental expenses (cost, insurance, and freight) up to the landing on the quay. For goods consigned for sale, the market value in this country is required and recorded in the returns. This is ascertained from the declaration made by the importers, and is checked by the expert knowledge available in the Customs Department, with the help of current price-lists and market reports. For exports, the value at the port of shipment (including the charges of delivering the goods on board) is taken. Imports are entered as from the country whence the goods were consigned to the United Kingdom, which may, or may not, be the country whence the goods were last shipped. Exports are credited to the country of ultimate destination as declared by the exporters.

Imports by air in 1920 amounted to 677,000*l.* and exports to 339,000*l.* The trade was mainly in clothes and furs.

The total estimated value of the imports and exports of Ireland (including the trade with Great Britain) is given by the Irish Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, as follows:—

	1914	1917	1918	1919	1920
Imports—	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Farm produce, food and drink stuffs	26,971	41,419	34,429	55,245	64,318
Raw materials	11,162	21,392	21,689	24,433	28,172
Manufactured goods	35,862	56,370	69,898	79,038	111,260
Total Imports	73,995	119,181	126,016	158,716	203,750
Exports—					
Farm produce, food and drink stuffs	41,607	71,801	78,254	93,709	108,810
Raw materials	4,274	5,302	5,369	6,777	5,861
Manufactured goods	31,430	56,702	69,308	75,566	90,044
Total Exports	77,311	133,805	152,931	176,052	204,715

Imports into Ireland from Great Britain, 1920, 160,000,000*l.* ; exports to Great Britain, 203,000,000*l.*

Trade of the United Kingdom according to countries (figures for 1921 are provisional) :—

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to Countries in first column			
			British Produce.		Foreign and Colonial Produce.	
	1913	1921	1913	1921	1913	1921
Foreign Countries :	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Europe and Colonies—						
Russia	40,271	2,700	18,103	2,173	9,591	1,210
Finland	—	7,728	—	1,934	—	970
Estonia	—	730	—	3,951	—	379
Latvia	—	1,620	—	519	—	426
Lithuania	—	344	—	54	—	1
Sweden	14,213	21,626	8,220	9,627	1,014	1,890
Norway	7,437	10,326	6,147	14,060	518	787
Iceland	—	278	—	825	—	71
Denmark and Faroe Islands	23,831	41,367	5,792	10,016	551	1,413
Poland	—	1,848	—	3,024	—	1,885
Germany	80,411	20,550	40,677	17,832	19,822	22,897
Netherlands	27,578	38,858	15,429	37,328	5,093	9,082
Java	2,086	5,547	5,701	11,363	46	91
Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas	1,828	1,058	1,545	3,157	11	7
Dutch West India Islands	42	411	50	224	2	4
Dutch Guiana	378	202	69	70	9	6

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to countries in first column			
			British Produce		Foreign and Colonial Produce	
	1913	1921	1913	1921	1913	1921
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Belgium	23,382	39,958	13,240	19,652	7,420	9,786
Belgian Congo	44	713	289	501	16	20
France	6,353	53,094	28,933	44,257	11,949	12,782
Algeria	1,312	1,731	1,541	1,216	7	13
Tunisia	862	1,131	476	662	19	29
French West Africa	889	1,127	1,479	1,484	64	44
French Somaliland	110	31	214	68	1	—
Madagascar	222	376	79	93	2	1
Syria	—	221	—	2,927	—	26
French Indo-China	277	259	159	570	3	2
French Pacific Poss.	317	47	60	25	14	2
French W. India Islands	—	—	77	75	31	1
Switzerland	11,070	19,964	4,212	5,543	876	1,050
Portugal	3,017	4,195	3,271	3,396	663	755
Azores	56	163	49	48	7	1
Madeira	32	115	250	268	56	39
Portuguese West Africa	171	105	543	496	11	15
Portuguese East Africa	344	1,625	1,728	2,352	85	53
Portuguese Poss. in India	274	90	214	239	3	—
Spain	14,394	21,823	7,852	13,454	780	702
Canary Islands	1,549	5,097	1,671	1,182	179	86
Spanish North Africa	28	137	167	296	17	28
Italy	8,127	8,897	14,610	17,328	1,912	1,732
Tripoli	50	54	137	29	35	18
Austria	7,706	701	4,461	1,728	1,800	409
Hungary	—	98	—	297	—	27
Czechoslovakia	—	5,699	—	1,312	—	1,419
Serb-Croat-Slovene State	—	760	—	1,046	—	27
Greece	2,202	4,014	2,537	5,897	59	261
Crete	25	62	57	18	4	1
Bulgaria	41	141	472	1,048	30	29
Roumania	2,037	3,359	1,947	5,433	71	129
Turkey, European	1,165	722	2,415	4,564	137	97
Turkey, Asiatic	4,251	343	5,291	140	108	5
Smyrna	—	2,635	—	1,705	—	51
<i>Africa—</i>						
Morocco	408	1,143	1,277	3,039	265	242
Liberia	57	106	90	106	11	14
<i>Asia—</i>						
Persia	430	6,581	725	1,524	11	18
Siam	516	1,946	1,352	2,062	25	25
China (exclusive of Hong Kong, Macão and Wei- hai-Wei)	4,672	11,269	14,845	26,001	165	186
Japan (including Formosa)	4,388	8,735	14,580	21,369	297	778
Korea	1	3	250	125	1	—
<i>America—</i>						
United States of America	141,652	275,189	29,295	44,201	30,159	20,853
Philippine Is. and Guam	2,183	1,757	933	671	61	25
Porto Rico	1	17	60	88	—	—
Hawaii	18	23	134	80	1	16
Cuba	3,075	6,425	2,214	1,891	786	592
Hayti	116	135	167	102	1	4
St. Domingo	154	45	162	89	4	15
Mexico	1,880	9,829	2,233	4,596	265	126
Guatemala	356	113	344	385	8	6

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to Countries in first column			
	1913	1921	British produce		Foreign and Colonial produce	
			1913	1921	1913	1921
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Honduras (not British)	1	39	127	126	2	3
San Salvador	116	46	328	256	5	3
Nicaragua	117	101	243	151	7	6
Costa Rica	1,424	1,592	236	250	10	5
Colombia	1,089	2,850	1,693	1,411	21	15
Panama	52	139	457	305	46	18
Venezuela	560	316	826	723	14	12
Ecuador	468	172	415	628	10	10
Peru	3,178	6,437	1,488	2,141	104	32
Chile	5,359	6,564	6,011	5,154	359	91
Brazil	10,008	5,866	12,465	10,439	556	214
Uruguay	2,749	6,242	2,916	3,094	96	45
Bolivia	2,250	866	360	439	16	7
Argentine Republic	42,485	68,261	22,641	27,622	796	427
Paraguay	9	10	195	70	2	—
Total (including those not specified above)	577,219	755,595	329,942	404,425	95,956	94,011
<i>British Possessions:</i>						
<i>In Europe:</i>						
Channel Islands	1,984	4,724	1,351	2,965	251	904
Gibraltar	27	44	828	1,878	91	89
Malta and Gozo	31	60	1,105	1,521	102	195
Cyprus	139	315	147	431	5	10
<i>In Africa:</i>						
<i>West Africa:</i>						
Gambia	54	675	235	338	13	24
Sierra Leone	243	875	758	795	72	64
Gold Coast & Togoland	986	1,976	1,877	3,802	268	346
Nigeria & Cameroons	3,891	7,307	4,734	5,607	277	393
Ascension	—	—	5	29	1	1
St. Helena	6	14	29	40	7	4
<i>South Africa:</i>						
Protect. of S.W. Africa	—	64	—	53	—	1
Cape of Good Hope	9,881	11,683	10,812	13,271	953	622
Natal	2,724	7,112	5,053	9,084	389	284
Orange Free State	—	—	567	426	36	12
Transvaal	196	25	5,752	7,077	483	287
Basutoland	—	—	21	41	1	—
Rhodesia	194	1,076	839	1,136	56	45
Bechuanaland Protectorate	—	—	12	8	—	—
Swaziland	53	—	1	5	—	—
<i>East Africa:</i>						
Tanganyika Territory	—	248	—	251	—	7
Zanzibar and Pemba	175	428	106	285	5	4
Kenya Colony	426	1,286	1,130	1,588	59	46
Uganda Protectorate	298	162	54	163	1	3
Nyasaland Protectorate	100	433	82	271	2	5
Somaliland Protectorate	5	—	4	16	—	—
Egypt	21,395	{ 26,927 1,103	{ 9,806 536	{ 18,880 1,839	158	{ 382 61
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan						
Mauritius & Dependencies						
Seychelles	80	47	24	25	2	1

¹ Exclusive of the value of Diamonds from the Cape of Good Hope. The exports of these from the Cape to the United Kingdom (Cape returns) in 1920 were valued at 11,477,000*l*.

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to Countries in first column.			
			British produce		Foreign and Colonial produce	
	1913	1921	1913	1921	1913	1921
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
<i>In Asia :</i>						
Aden and Dependencies	309	208	483	607	31	22
Palestine	—	434	—	845	—	16
Mesopotamia	—	1,366	—	4,703	—	72
British India	48,420	44,268	70,273	109,002	1,307	2,535
Straits Settlements	15,800	7,283	5,836	8,432	169	151
Federated Malay States	3,574	2,021	1,339	2,269	44	13
Ceylon and Dependencies	7,797	10,658	4,185	3,941	131	83
British North Borneo	94	291	64	90	10	2
Sarawak	1	409	36	87	—	3
Hong Kong	675	982	4,354	6,758	200	178
<i>In Australasia :</i>						
Australia	38,065	67,858	34,471	45,645	3,358	2,784
Territory of Papua	15	—	18	54	1	—
New Zealand	20,338	48,828	10,838	14,928	952	581
Nauru	—	132	—	12	—	—
Fiji Islands	3	134	124	250	4	9
Other Pacific Islands (British)	25	3	13	45	1	2
<i>In America :</i>						
Canada	30,488	62,287	23,795	19,433	3,512	2,066
Newfoundland & Labrador	974	1,812	881	325	115	46
Bermudas	2	2	163	310	24	25
Bahamas	19	24	66	273	10	49
British West India Islands	2,116	5,996	2,339	3,796	383	451
British Honduras	155	200	122	119	21	16
British Guiana	648	1,916	730	1,112	109	56
Falkland Islands	428	443	95	164	22	22
Deep Sea Fisheries	325	1,022	1	—	—	—
Total, British Possessions (including those not specified above)	191,516	331,092	195,312	298,771	13,611	13,041
Grand Total	768,735	1,086,687	525,254	703,196	109,567	107,052

Gold and silver bullion and specie :—

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1913	59,533,549	46,087,359	14,495,049	16,054,679
1915	10,828,366	39,218,113	10,560,161	7,360,576
1916	17,790,302	38,448,912	13,677,650	10,741,342
1919 ¹	66,543,659	14,599,091	2,425,424	2,745,590
1920	50,678,233	92,565,137	9,923,084	11,493,266
1921	49,676,327	59,348,158	10,282,693	12,046,272

¹ Last six months of the year only.

Figures for 1917 and 1918 and the first half of 1919 are not available

Imports and exports for 1913 and 1921 (latter year provisional):—

Import Values C.I.F. Export Values F.O.B	Total Imports		Domestic Exports		Foreign and Colonial Exports	
	1913	1921	1913	1921	1913	1921
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £
Grain and Flour	84,403	138,085	2,305	3,904	1,646	5,804
Feeding-Stuffs for Animals	4,870	6,599	2,170	1,530	72	178
Meat	56,421	132,969	1,196	865	2,107	5,766
Animals Living for Food	305	2,804	43	45	23	—
Other Food & Drink, Non-dutiable	82,434	165,591	24,786	26,053	5,890	8,484
Other Food & Drink, Dutiable	58,683	98,385	—	—	6,253	7,989
Tobacco	8,033	22,814	3,376	5,061	265	2,022
Total, Class I.	295,149	567,247	33,876	37,458	16,256	30,214
II. Raw Materials, etc.—						
Mining, &c., Products: Coal	6	12,130	50,727	42,952	—	2
Iron Ore and Scrap	3,114	6,329	869	1,153	312	685
Non-Ferrous Ores and Scrap	7,454	5,072	419	229	9	—
Wood and Timber	12,573	8,090	168	1,591	601	396
Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste	38,789	30,039	341	367	833	586
Wool, and Woollen Rags	70,571	73,330	—	728	9,143	8,259
Silk, Raw, Knobs and Noils	37,736	43,408	4,623	4,581	13,574	19,259
Other Textile Materials	1,296	953	120	32	102	183
Oil Seeds, Oils, Fats, Gums, &c.	18,455	9,874	314	617	5,177	1,941
Hides and Skins, Undressed	29,418	38,196	2,872	6,051	5,439	5,103
Paper-making Materials	15,067	10,925	1,888	1,291	8,411	7,891
Rubber	5,816	13,855	958	819	298	54
Miscellaneous	21,895	10,498	—	120	14,948	4,066
Total, Class II.	269,939	271,176	66,173	63,559	63,699	50,054
III. Manufactured Articles—						
Coke and Manufactured Fuel	81	242	2,902	3,429	3	—
Earthenware, Glass, &c.	5,408	7,014	7,427	12,080	229	174
Iron and Steel Manufactures	15,890	22,888	55,351	63,778	339	508
Non-Ferrous Metals & Manufactures	29,601	18,468	12,036	11,734	8,252	4,613
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements, &c.	6,699	6,658	7,129	8,954	1,522	1,227
Electrical Goods and Apparatus	1,587	1,981	5,386	13,065	289	217
Machinery	7,267	10,785	33,602	74,631	1,306	1,279
Manufactures of Wood and Timber	3,583	4,921	2,042	1,806	589	209
Cotton Yarns and Manufactures	9,208	5,891	126,467	178,710	1,898	1,786
Woollen, Worsted Yarns & Manuf.	10,020	7,604	35,710	55,104	1,225	1,775
Silk and Silk Manufactures	15,115	19,287	2,153	2,283	1,768	2,987
Manuf. : Other Textile Materials	9,313	8,194	16,070	18,538	2,423	1,245
Apparel	11,173	9,601	20,973	18,392	1,497	1,050
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, & Colours	13,336	12,682	19,533	19,057	1,411	1,893
Oils, Fats, Resins, Manufactures	13,798	56,589	4,444	5,230	448	2,136
Leather and Manufactures	11,630	8,667	5,270	4,761	2,129	1,441
Paper and Cardboard	7,692	11,601	8,679	7,736	277	304
Vehicles (inc. Ships & Aircraft)	5,629	6,907	24,508	57,611	695	1,139
Rubber Manufactures	3,616	4,920	3,088	4,662	553	494
Miscellaneous Articles	13,943	20,155	26,006	27,109	2,902	2,708
Total, Class III.	241,039	245,045	413,820	588,065	29,505	26,635
IV. Animals not for Food	489	394	2,230	3,448	106	119
V. Parcel Post	2,119	2,825	9,155	10,066	—	—
Total	768,735	1,080,687	525,254	703,196	109,566	107,052

The subjoined tables exhibit the value of the great articles of commerce imported, and home produce exported, during five years (*see* footnote ⁽¹⁾ to table on p. 72):—

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Principal Articles Imported	1913 (Pre-war) Thous. £	1918 Thous. £	1919 Thous. £	1920 Thous. £	1921 ¹ Thous. £
Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
Wheat	43,849	53,098	68,423	146,753	70,355
Wheatmeal and flour	6,348	35,683	25,729	21,246	19,067
Maize	13,770	13,679	13,722	27,371	18,460
Barley	8,077	5,426	17,827	14,158	10,523
Oats	5,672	11,529	6,724	5,633	4,403
Rice	2,270	9,432	2,082	6,184	6,413
Hops	1,753	—	2,374	8,823	3,809
Bacon	17,429	90,382	73,592	50,367	43,529
Beef (fresh, salted, etc.)	18,874	52,249	52,053	51,870	45,069
Mutton (fresh, salted, etc.)	11,112	9,565	19,509	28,027	29,601
Lams.	3,068	13,029	16,090	2,972	8,216
Lard	5,552	21,064	18,673	12,793	10,455
Fish	4,887	17,742	14,348	12,889	9,466
Butter	24,084	19,770	19,854	24,519	42,528
Margarine	3,918	1,563	2,280	5,514	5,223
Cheese	7,035	15,906	15,170	20,634	17,400
Vegetables, raw	5,492	7,003	9,284	13,770	12,032
Eggs, egg yolk, etc.	9,591	7,426	15,763	17,871	15,787
Fruits (fresh, dried and preserved)	17,037	18,000	59,573	60,267	—
Sugar (refined and unrefined)	23,067	34,411	53,928	73,140	35,284
Tea	13,783	29,996	33,051	26,958	23,017
Cocoa and Cocoa Preparations	4,273	3,428	11,595	15,506	5,960
Coffee, raw and roasted	2,923	713	5,989	4,478	2,453
Spirits	1,586	3,022	7,257	4,920	2,499
Wine	4,078	7,250	18,167	12,773	5,363
Tobacco	8,033	18,244	41,654	34,920	22,814
Raw Materials—					
Iron ore	7,046	13,441	11,271	16,545	3,736
Wood and timber	33,789	29,157	72,306	82,145	30,039
Cotton, raw	70,571	150,285	190,771	256,679	73,330
Wool, sheep or lambs'	34,226	36,339	96,889	87,624	41,540
Jute	9,247	9,088	13,631	13,100	3,776
Flax	4,771	3,906	2,777	7,776	3,350
Hemp	4,350	14,072	8,796	11,387	2,567
Petroleum (including Motor Spirit)	10,857	63,934	36,296	60,554	54,550
Rubber	20,524	12,115	24,847	21,518	9,242
Hides, raw	5,848	11,926	13,664	11,230	3,756
Cotton seed	4,649	6,470	9,774	8,454	4,231
Flax or Linseed	7,195	8,158	20,663	15,688	8,610
Nuts and Kernels (not fruit)	2,167	12,863	20,650	20,007	8,920
Tin ore and concentrates	3,309	5,144	4,608	4,995	1,952
Pulp of wood	4,618	12,783	15,394	29,501	12,631
Manufactures—					
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	15,890	9,708	11,613	29,017	22,887
Copper (regulus, wrought, manufactures, &c.)	11,069	26,490	14,705	16,704	—
Tin (blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs)	9,252	4,056	5,953	8,597	3,510
Lead (pig and sheet)	3,718	6,823	7,036	6,141	3,012
Zinc, crude and manufactures	3,980	3,600	4,415	5,870	2,353
Yarns and textile fabrics	See previous table		—	—	—
Leather: undressed	5,866	6,901	19,299	7,724	3,063
" dressed, varnished, &c.	4,706	2,824	18,064	11,922	5,285
Motor cars, cycles, parts and tyres.	7,411	5,361	7,320	29,425	10,100

¹ Provisional figures.² Not available.

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Principal Articles Exported	1918 (Pre-War)	1918	1919	1920	1921
United Kingdom Produce—	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Fish	7,503	988	4,690	7,120	6,073
Beer and Ale	2,185	680	1,535	2,983	2,177
Spirits	4,188	3,520	4,474	10,049	8,644
Tobacco	2,376	3,487	5,167	9,129	5,061
Coal	50,727	48,026	83,214	99,627	42,952
Iron and Steel and Manufactures—					
Pig Iron	4,824	4,924	4,828	10,003	1,686
Tinned plates and sheets	7,215	7,56	11,079	18,955	9,079
Galvanised sheets	10,026	267	6,049	19,112	5,984
Total Iron, &c., including items not specified	55,351	36,843	64,424	128,907	63,772
Cotton yarn	15,006	21,389	33,908	47,586	23,928
„ piece goods	97,776	138,516	179,073	315,718	137,168
Other cotton manufactures	13,685	19,508	25,864	38,116	17,613
Woollen and worsted yarn	5,460	6,051	11,951	14,720	7,107
Woollen tissues	14,467	22,711	60,392	75,166	24,639
Worsted tissues	6,186	7,757	11,815	26,683	11,228
Linen piece goods	5,969	6,394	7,806	14,935	5,252
Motor Cars, cycles, tyres, and parts	5,894	4,331	6,176	17,197	7,608
Ships and Boats (new), complete	11,027	1,047	2,328	20,554	29,994
Foreign and Colonial Produce—					
Food and drink	15,991	3,978	41,905	43,949	28,221
Cotton, raw	9,143	24	11,410	33,474	8,188
Wool (including woollen rags)	13,574	2,410	23,542	35,636	19,258
Hides and Skins	8,411	2,034	12,300	15,607	7,391
Rubber	14,837	4,530	13,988	13,867	3,963
Tin	6,147	1,205	2,654	4,119	2,565

¹ Provisional figures.

The principal articles of food and drink, and tobacco, imported and retained for consumption in the United Kingdom in 1913 (the year before the war) and 1918 to 1920, are given as follows :—

Articles		1913 (Pre-War)	1918	1919	1920
Wheat	Thous. Cwts.	105,434	57,889	71,362	109,277
Wheat meal, and flour	" "	11,732	20,211	17,656	11,858
Maize	" "	48,398	14,483	16,849	83,550
Barley	" "	22,427	5,025	16,639	12,652
Oats	" "	18,132	10,976	6,709	6,077
Rice	" "	6,167	7,574	1,484	1,593
Butter	" "	4,033	1,577	1,550	1,677
Margarine	" "	1,510	301	459	896
Cheese	" "	2,232	2,349	2,110	2,731
Eggs	Million	2,568	319	677	846
Coffee	Thous. cwts.	251	427	302	300
Cocoa, raw	" "	464	1,124	1,134	834
Preparations of cocoa, &c.	Cwts.	235	25	180	280
Tea	Lbs.	305,490	310,687	388,005	392,000
Beef (fresh & refrigerated)	Cwts.	9,028	7,536	6,440	8,683
Mutton	" "	5,317	2,084	4,068	4,723
Bacon and hams	" "	5,574	11,932	9,027	5,643
Other meat	" "	2,856	3,444	4,471	3,564
Potatoes	" "	9,345	1,016	989	5,207
Apples	" "	3,121	410	2,967	4,582

¹ Including estimated produce of meat from live animals imported for slaughter.

Articles	1913 (Pre-War)	1918	1919	1920
Oranges . . . Thous. cwt.	5,540	2,640	5,190	4,372
Bananas . . . „ bunches	6,564	729	4,884	7,645
Currants, dried . . . „ cwt.	1,244	281	2,036	1,060
Raisins . . . „ „	725	182	1,083	720
Sugar (raw and refined) . . . „	33,626	18,007	29,193	22,000
Wine . . . „ Galls.	11,363	11,317	19,174	15,099
Spirits (British and foreign) . . . Thous. Prf.	31,794	16,152	21,722	22,147
Beer (home-made) . . . Thous. Stand. Brs.	35,251	12,791	21,752	27,368
Tobacco . . . Thous. lbs.	95,976	108,304	145,375	139,000

In 1921 the United Kingdom imported about 37,000,000 cwt. of wheat from other parts of the Empire and about 43,000,000 cwt. from foreign countries. The great wheat sources were:—

United States . . .	36,065,000 cwt.
Australia . . .	19,993,000 „
Canada . . .	14,589,000 „
Argentina . . .	4,081,000 „

Wheat flour imported 1921, 15,840,000 cwt., of which 7,900,000 came from the United States, 5,866,000 from Canada, and 1,381,000 from Australia.

Quantity of the principal food imports, tobacco, spirits (British and foreign) and beer (British) retained for home consumption per head of population:—

Articles	1911	1912	1913	1914	1919
Bacon and hams . lbs.	14·04	13·30	13·66	14·18	21·9
Beef ¹ . . . „	21·12	20·27	22·12	19·98	15·6
Mutton ¹ . . . „	13·21	12·35	13·03	12·43	9·9
Other meat . . . „	7·25	6·55	6·99	8·39	12·1
Butter . . . „	10·30	9·56	9·88	9·46	3·8
Cheese . . . „	5·67	5·51	5·47	5·78	5·1
Eggs . . . no.	49·99	49·92	56·17	46·30	14·7
Wheat . . . lbs.	241·40	268·07	258·32	250·89	173·1
Flour . . . „	24·57	24·73	28·74	23·91	42·9
Potatoes . . . „	7·94	14·11	22·90	8·05	2·4
Sugar (equivalent of refined) . . . „	80·17	79·41	83·10	79·80	—
Tea . . . „	6·47	6·49	6·63	6·89	8·4
Rice, rice meal, and flour . . . „	13·01	14·86	15·11	14·58	—
Tobacco . . . „	2·05	2·05	2·10	2·19	3·15
Spirits . . proof gall.	0·68	0·67	0·70	0·69	0·47
Beer . . . gall.	27·20	26·83	27·50	27·60	16·9

¹ Including estimated produce of meat from live animals imported for slaughter.

The total value of goods transhipped under bond was: 1916, 10,148,357*l.*; 1917, 11,621,849*l.*; 1918, 10,874,547*l.*; 1919, 15,783,234*l.*; 1920, 18,002,866*l.* (These amounts are *not* included above in the accounts of imports and exports.)

Shipping and Navigation.

Vessels registered as belonging to the United Kingdom (including the Isle of Man and Channel Islands) at the end of each year :—

At end of year	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Total	
	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons
1913	8,336	846,504	12,602	11,273,387	20,938	12,119,891
1916	7,669	714,830	12,405	11,036,788	20,074	11,751,618
1917	7,186	625,418	11,534	9,606,671	18,720	10,232,089
1918	6,856	603,916	11,334	9,496,970	18,190	10,100,886
1919	6,555	592,933	11,791	10,334,986	18,346	10,927,919

The total number of vessels on the registers at ports in the British Empire (including the United Kingdom) in 1919 was 36,409, of 13,136,282 tons net (sailing, 17,537 vessels, tonnage, 1,501,273; steam, 18,872 vessels, tonnage, 11,635,009).

Vessels built in the United Kingdom (including vessels built for foreigners) :—

Year	Other than War Vessels						War Vessels	
	Sailing		Steam		Total		For British Royal Navy	For Foreigners
	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	Tons Displacement	Gross Tons
1913	238	30,382	909	1,170,107	1,247	1,200,489	193,785	55,024
1916	115	14,334	385	409,558	500	423,892	(a)	—
1917	50	7,229	348	764,598	407	771,827	(a)	—
1918	11	5,663	313	820,829	324	826,492	(a)	—
1919	186	44,413	620	974,812	806	1,019,225	(a)	—

(a) Cannot be stated.

The output of merchant shipbuilding in gross tons was: in 1915, 650,919; 1916, 541,552; 1917, 1,163,474; 1918, 1,342,396; 1919, 1,620,442; 1920, 2,055,624.

The total loss of United Kingdom merchant shipping from the outbreak of war in August, 1914, to the end of October, 1918, was 9,031,828 gross tons. New construction in that period amounted to 4,342,296 gross tons, purchases abroad, to 530,000 gross tons, and enemy tonnage captured, to 716,520, making a net loss of 3,443,012 gross tons.

Total shipping of the United Kingdom engaged in the home and foreign trade or in fishing :—

Years	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels			Total Tonnage (Net)
	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	
1913	3,198	506,801	16,166	9,791	11,452,690	275,891	11,959,491
1914	2,877	481,194	14,094	9,609	11,783,346	261,558	12,214,540
1915 to 1918	Cannot be stated.						
1919	1,784	202,255	7,232	7,480	10,294,552	240,428	10,496,807

82 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—UNITED KINGDOM

Of the 256,660 men employed in 1919, 193,158 were British, 16,903 were foreigners, and 46,599 were Lascars.

British shipping engaged in the home trade (i.e. the United Kingdom of ports between the Elbe and Brest) and foreign trade, 1919 :—

Trade	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed
Home ¹ . . .	1,670	16,111	5,991	3,913	552,352	43,553
Partly foreign . .	11	1,203	70	224	171,431	4,439
Foreign . . .	50	84,942	1,171	3,343	9,570,769	201,436
Total . . .	1,731	202,255	7,232	7,480	10,294,552	249,428

¹ Including fishing.

Total net tonnage of sailing and steam vessels (foreign trade), and tonnage with cargoes only, entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom :—

Year	Entered			Cleared			Total		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.
1913	46,603	35,546	82,149	46,647	36,014	82,661	93,250	71,560	164,810
1915 ¹	28,551	24,805	53,356	26,263	24,879	51,142	54,814	49,684	104,498
1916 ¹	25,900	23,793	49,693	22,621	23,465	46,086	48,521	47,258	95,779
1917 ¹	23,089	11,046	34,135	20,542	10,869	31,411	43,631	21,915	65,546
1918 ¹	23,714	9,551	33,265	20,357	8,824	29,181	44,071	18,875	62,446
1919 ¹	30,120	19,532	49,652	30,152	18,949	49,101	60,272	38,481	98,753

With cargoes only.

1913	32,292	16,772	49,064	40,101	27,719	67,820	72,393	44,491	116,884
1915 ¹	22,863	10,862	33,724	20,380	19,149	39,529	43,242	30,011	73,253
1916 ¹	20,217	9,842	30,059	17,752	17,844	35,596	37,960	27,686	65,655
1917 ¹	18,795	4,434	23,229	16,927	9,149	26,076	35,722	13,583	49,305
1918 ¹	19,819	3,414	23,233	14,965	7,772	22,737	34,784	11,186	45,970
1919 ¹	22,080	7,491	29,571	21,963	12,599	34,562	44,043	20,090	64,133
1920 ¹	25,507	10,986	36,493	23,532	13,194	36,726	49,039	24,180	73,219
1921 ¹	25,118	11,994	37,112	24,280	12,115	36,395	49,398	24,111	73,507

¹ Figures for 1915 and later years exclude vessels employed by the Government in connection with the war. On the other hand, the figures for these years are increased to an unknown extent in consequence of the re-measurement of certain steam vessels on the coming into full force, at the commencement of 1914, of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1907.

Of the foreign tonnage (38,481,000 tons) entered and cleared at British ports in 1919,

Norway . . . had	7,955,000	Denmark . . . had	3,661,000	Greece . . . had	593,000
U.S. America . . .	6,117,000	Belgium . . .	1,564,000	Russia . . .	510,000
Holland . . .	5,154,000	Japan . . .	1,266,000	Germany . . .	432,000
France . . .	4,655,000	Spain . . .	942,000	Other foreign	
Sweden . . .	4,393,000	Italy . . .	603,000	countries . . .	630,000

The total net tonnage of vessels that arrived and departed at ports, with cargoes and in Ballast, excluding those coastwise, 1919 :—

London . . .	17,138,000	Plymouth . . .	5,070,000	Falmouth (includ-	
Liverpool (includ-		Hull . . .	4,827,000	ing Truro) . . .	2,982,000
ing Birkenhead) . .	15,540,000	Glasgow . . .	4,271,000	Southampton . .	2,460,000
Cardiff . . .	12,574,000	Newport . . .	3,753,000	Manchester (in-	
Tyne Ports . . .	10,232,000	Swansea . . .	3,221,000	cluding Runcorn)	2,250,000

Middlesbrough	2,055,000	Grimsby (including Inningham)	1,377,000	Grangemouth	743,000
Blyth	1,831,000	Folkestone	1,112,000	Harwich	739,000
Lith	1,758,000	Dover	1,082,000	Grecnock and Port Glasgow	598,000
Port Talbot	1,697,000	Weymouth	930,000	Belfast	517,000
Dartmouth	1,673,000	Hartlepool	861,000		
Bristol	1,629,000	Methil	765,000		
Sunderland	1,592,000				

Total arrivals, with cargo and in ballast, 1921: foreign trade, 68,261,000 tons; coastwise, 41,406,000 tons. Total departures: foreign trade, 67,978,000 tons; coastwise, 41,048,000 tons.

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

The length of track open for traffic at the end of 1920 was 23,734 miles. Further statistics for the United Kingdom:—

Year	Length of lines open at end of year	Total Capital paid up (including nominal additions) at end of year	Number of Passengers conveyed (excluding season-ticket holders)	Weight of goods and mineral traffic originating	Gross receipts including miscellaneous receipts	Working Expenses	Net Income	Proportion of working expenditure to gross receipts ¹
	Miles	Million £	Millions	Million tons	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Per Cent.
<i>Great Britain.</i>								
1913	20,246	1,302·8	1,199·2	364·4	134,549	84,315	50,234	63
1919	20,289	1,280·2	1,522·6	304·9	230,627 ²	179,450	51,177	93
1920	20,292	1,282·0	1,570·0	318·1	303,191 ²	252,036	51,155	98
<i>Ireland.</i>								
1913	3,416	39·4	30·1	5·6	4,902	3,005	1,897	61
1919	3,435	45·5	29·3	6·0	9,501 ²	7,608	1,893	102
1920	3,442	45·5	25·5	5·9	11,575 ²	9,719	1,856	103
<i>United Kingdom.</i>								
1913	23,662	1,342·2	1,229·4	370·0	139,451	87,320	52,131	63
1919	23,724	1,325·7	1,551·9 ³	310·9	240,128 ²	187,058	53,070	94
1920	23,734	1,327·5	1,604·5 ³	324·0	314,766 ²	261,755	53,011	98

¹ Excluding Government compensation.

² Includes compensation from the Government under agreements.

³ Including 23·3 million passengers in 1919 carried 'free' on behalf of the Government, and 1·9 million in 1920. The equivalent number of annual tickets representing season ticket holders in 1919 was 923,000, and 1,033,000 in 1920.

The financial figures for 1913 are not comparable with those for 1919 onwards because, in the later years, there are certain small variations in the list of undertakings, capital figures have been adjusted in respect of duplication, and gross receipts and working expenses include the figures of non-working companies. From August, 1914, to August, 1921, most of the railways were controlled by the Government, and complete statistics for the years 1914–18 inclusive are not available. Under the Railways Act, 1921, the railways of Great Britain are to be grouped into four systems, namely: Southern; Western; N.-Western, Midland and W. Scottish; and N.-Eastern, Eastern and E. Scottish.

Tramways.—In 1919-20 there were in the United Kingdom 2,729 miles of tramways and light railways open for public traffic, of which 2,647 miles were operated by electric traction; 1,754 miles were worked by local authorities, and 975 miles by companies. The total number of passengers carried in 1919-20 was 4,987,526,000.

II.—CANALS AND NAVIGATIONS.

The total length of canals in the United Kingdom in 1905 was 4,673 miles, of which 3,641 miles were in England and Wales, 184 in Scotland, and 848 in Ireland.

Government control of railway-owned canals commenced in August, 1914, and ceased on August 15, 1921; in the case of independently owned canals, control commenced in March, 1917, and ceased on August 31, 1920.

The total tonnages originating on the principal canals of the United Kingdom in 1921 were: Independently owned canals (length, 1,538 miles), 10,237,000 tons; railway owned or controlled canals (length, 1,145 miles), 1,543,000 tons; River Thames (above Teddington), (length, 126 miles), 31,000 tons; Caledonian and Crinan Canals (length, 70 miles), 82,000 tons; total length, 2,879 miles; 11,893,000 tons.

The Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, is 35½ miles in length and 28 ft. in depth. The bottom width of the canal is not less than 120 ft. except for ¾ mile near Latchford, where it is 90 ft. The maximum width of the locks is 65 ft., with the exception of the entrance lock, which is 80 feet wide. The canal is in direct communication with all the principal railway systems and barge canals of the Kingdom. The total paid-up capital of the Company at December 31, 1921, was 17,050,000*l.* The gross revenue of the canal in 1921, including the Bridgewater department and the railways, amounted to 1,861,132*l.*, and the net revenue, including miscellaneous receipts, to 573,382*l.* The traffic receipts in 1921 amounted to 1,197,075*l.* The merchandise traffic paying toll in 1921 amounted to 3,293,670 tons.

III.—POST, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

Post-offices in the United Kingdom, March, 1921, 23,650, besides 50,285 road and pillar letter-boxes (1915); employed by the Post Office, February, 1922, 227,308 persons (170,966 males, and 56,342 females); of these, 13,635 (5,441 females) were temporary officers.

Letters, Post-cards, &c., delivered in 1920-22:—

	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom 1920-21	Total for United King- dom in 1921-22 ¹
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Letters	2,976	300	184	3,460	8,850
Post-cards	507	49	21	577	500
Printed Papers	1,145	138	57	1,340	1,150
Newspapers	155	27	20	202	190
Parcels	113	15	9	137	—
Telegrams	65	8	7	80	—

¹ Estimates.

The number and value of money orders issued in 1920-21 were:—Inland orders, 14,465,000, amount 102,477,000*l.*; foreign and colonial, 2,381,000, amount 16,366,000*l.*; total, 16,846,000, amount 118,843,000*l.* These figures include telegraph orders, the number of which, issued inland, in 1920-21 was 1,183,000 to the amount of 6,703,000*l.*, while those issued to or from foreign and colonial countries numbered 50,000 to the amount of 1,140,000*l.*

Postal orders issued in the United Kingdom :—

Year ended March 31	Number	Value	Year ended March 31	Number	Value
		£			£
1916	132,626,000	36,195,000	1919	110,547,000	36,147,000
1917	124,890,000	35,080,000	1920	106,617,000	37,435,000
1918	126,476,000	37,042,000	1921	101,617,000	37,368,000

The telegraphs were transferred to the State on February 5, 1870; on March 31, 1921, mileage used for telegraph purposes was 283,461. The total mileage of Post Office wires, Telegraph, Telephone, and spare wires, was 4,065,780 miles. Of this total, 1,016,379 miles were aerial, 2,997,992 underground, and 21,409 submarine.

The total number of telegraph offices (including those at railway stations which transact public business) open on March 31, 1921, was 13,980. In 1909-10 the Post Office acquired from the Marconi Company and Lloyd's their wireless telegraphy stations on the coast of the United Kingdom, except certain long-distance Marconi stations. The Post Office has since provided additional stations (long-distance and others). On February 28, 1922, there were 14 Post Office wireless stations in operation and 2 under construction, and a number of "standby" stations exist for emergency purposes. The Marconi Company are working certain stations under licence.

On March 31, 1921, the trunk telephone service had 1,168 exchanges open for business; there were 7,197 circuits containing 472,406 miles of wire, the number of calls during the year 1920-21 was 57,613,000. The London local exchange system had 82 exchanges, 1,320,318 miles of working wire, and 342,271 telephones. The provincial local exchange system had 3,180 exchanges, 1,730,664 miles of working wire, and 637,282 telephones. The approximate number of originated effective calls in 1920-21 was 843 millions. For private wires the rentals amounted to 238,304*l.* in 1920-21.

The receipts and expenditure of the Post Office :—

	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21 ¹
	£	£	£	£
Total postal receipts	21,935,326	34,867,776	35,301,388	40,973,165
Expenditure	15,264,076	25,975,194	30,540,718	39,128,873
Net postal revenue	6,671,250	8,892,582	4,760,670	1,844,292
Total telegraph receipts	3,126,281	6,274,174	5,870,658	5,551,210
Expenditure	4,207,133	6,732,474	7,996,268	10,040,570
Net telegraph deficit	-1,080,852	-458,300	-2,125,610	-4,489,360
Total telephone receipts	6,627,663	10,780,540	9,474,847	8,697,801
Total telephone expenditure	5,886,536	11,819,215	10,928,404	14,997,506
Net telephone deficit or revenue	741,127	-1,038,675	-1,453,557	-6,299,705
Net revenue	6,331,525	7,395,607	1,181,508	-8,944,773

¹ Provisional figures.

Money and Credit.

Value of money issued from the Royal Mint and of imports and exports of British gold and silver coin :—

Year	Gold Money issued	Silver Money issued	Bronze Money issued	British Gold Coin		British Silver Coin	
				Imported	Exported	Imported	Exported
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913	27,638,789	1,934,354	314,525	11,946,744	19,741,360	438,400	691,860
1916	1,554,000	8,192,381	452,800	518,081	18,672,222	527,301	740,265
1917	1,014,000	4,137,032	548,365	1	1	1	1
1918	nil	8,885,325	418,845	1	1	1	1
1919	nil	3,876,175	586,590	875,293 ²	2,542,180 ²	128,021	527,340 ²
1920	nil	5,135,515	599,780	369,624	11,938,338	133,490	662,600
1921	nil	1	602,795	1,277,061	2,012,567	1,525,520	599,070

¹ Information not available.² Six months ended December, 1919.

There is no State bank, but the Bank of England, the Bank of Scotland, and the Bank of Ireland have royal charters, and the first and the last lend money to the Government. Statistics of the Bank of England for the end of December :—

Year	Issue Department			Banking Department				
	Notes issued	Securities	Gold Coin and Bullion	Capital and 'Rest'	Deposits and Post Bills	Securities	Notes in the 'Reserve'	Coin in the 'Reserve'
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1913	50,500	18,450	32,050	17,790	51,510	47,130	21,130	1,050
1917	75,580	18,450	57,100	17,850	166,270	153,190	29,640	1,210
1918	97,000	18,450	78,550	17,800	172,670	163,240	26,690	550
1919	108,748	18,450	90,298	17,825	199,862	199,246	17,398	1,043
1920	144,934	18,450	126,484	17,892	189,865	193,892	12,083	1,783
1921	145,061	18,450	126,614	17,887	122,589	120,125	18,544	1,814

Bank clearings, 1920, 39,019,000,000*l.* ; 1921, 34,931,000,000*l.*

Post Office Savings Bank.—Statistics for 1919¹ and 1918 :—

	England and Wales ²	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom ² 1919	United Kingdom ² 1918
Accounts open at end of year—					
Active	11,958,083	650,142	594,815	13,203,045	11,829,651
Dormant ³	3,733,878	208,589	211,657	4,153,124	4,168,724
Amount—	£	£	£	£	£
Received	158,726,943	4,230,957	4,768,135	167,726,035	79,492,928
Interest Credited	5,476,509	235,362	305,979	6,018,850	5,134,034
Paid	135,033,282	3,581,442	8,415,118	142,029,842	53,255,698
Due to Depositors at end of year	242,190,933	10,487,649	13,659,784	266,348,366	234,633,323

¹ The figures for 1919 include transactions in connection with the payment of gratuities to demobilized men of the Navy, Army, and Air Force.

² Including Islands in the British Seas.

³ Accounts with balances of less than 1*l.*, which have been dormant five years or more.

The total amount credited to depositors at December 31, 1920, was over 266,000,000*l*.

The receipts and payments include purchases and sales of Government Stock for depositors, but the amount on deposit is exclusive of such stock held for depositors. The latter amounted to 215,253,304*l*. at the end of 1919 (against 185,682,830*l*. in 1918).

Trustee Savings Bank.—The number of depositors in these banks in 1920 was about 2,266,000, and the amounts due to them were: in the General or Government Departments, 75,036,000*l*. Cash, and 27,245,000*l*. (face value) Stock; in the Special Investment Departments, *i.e.*, money invested otherwise than with the National Debt Commissioners, 16,185,000*l*. Cash, and 44,745*l*. (face value) Stock; total Cash, 91,271,000*l*.; total face value of Stock, 27,289,745*l*. In 1913, the number of depositors was 1,912,820; the total Cash due to depositors, 68,548,000*l*., and the face value of Stock, 2,795,000*l*.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The sovereign weighs 123·274 grains, or 7·9881 grammes, ·916 (or eleven-twelfths) fine, and consequently it contains 113·001 grains or 7·3224 grammes of fine gold. The shilling weighs 87·27 grains or 5·6552 grammes, and down to 1920 was ·925 (or thirty-seven-fortieths) fine, thus containing 80·727 grains or 5·231 grammes of fine silver, but under the Coinage Act, 1920, the fineness has been reduced to ·500 (one half). Bronze coins consist of a mixture of copper, tin, and zinc. The penny weighs 145·83 grains, or 9·45 grammes. The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 40 shillings; bronze up to 12*d*., but farthings only up to 6*d*.. Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales, except at the Bank itself (3 and 4 Will. 4, cap. 98). The 1*l*. and 10*s*. Treasury Notes issued since the outbreak of the War are also legal tender. The note circulation at February 22, 1922, was: currency notes and certificates, 296,597,000*l*.; Bank of England notes, 145,380,000*l*.; total, 441,977,000*l*. The amount of currency in June, 1914, is estimated at 128,000,000*l*. in circulation, and 75,000,000*l*. in banks; total, 203,000,000*l*. In December, 1919, the amount is estimated at 393,000,000*l*. in circulation, and 191,000,000*l*. in banks; total, 584,000,000*l*. The silver circulation at the end of 1920 was estimated at about 60,000,000*l*.

Standard units are: of length the standard *yard*, of weight the standard *pound* of 7,000 grains (the pound troy having 5,760 grains), of capacity the standard *gallon* containing 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at 62° F., the barometer at 30 inches. On these units all other legal weights and measures are based.

ISLE OF MAN.¹

The Isle of Man is administered in accordance with its own laws by the Court of Tynwald, consisting of the Governor, appointed by the Crown; the Legislative Council, composed of the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, two Deemsters, the Attorney-General, two members appointed by the Governor, and four members elected by the House of Keys, total 11 members, including the Governor; and the House of Keys, a representative assembly of 24 members chosen on a property qualification for 5 years by the 6 'sheadings' or local sub-divisions, and the 4 municipalities. Women have the franchise as well as men. Number of voters 1921-22, 35,214. The island is not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially mentioned in them.

¹ Area and population, see p. 25.

Lieut.-Governor.—Major-General Sir W. Fry, K.C.V.O., C.B.

The principal towns are Douglas (population in 1921, 20,192), Ramsey (4,121), Peel (2,455), Castletown (1,860). Births (1921), 845; deaths, 797. In 1921 there were 45 elementary schools, 41 being board schools. The enrolled pupils numbered 6,001, and the average attendance 5,271. The expenditure of school boards and of non-board schools for the year, 1921, amounted to 42,976*l*. There were, in 1921, 1 secondary school (548 registered pupils), 9 supplementary classes (193 registered pupils), and 7 evening classes (461 registered pupils). The expenditure of higher education boards in 1921 was 14,575*l*. On December 31, 1921, 931 persons received poor-relief (103 indoor and 828 outdoor). In 1921 the police force numbered 74; in the year there were 1,042 persons convicted.

Revenue is derived mostly from Customs. In 1920-21 the revenue amounted to 311,602*l*.; and expenditure to 266,562*l*., of which 10,000*l*. was paid to the Imperial Exchequer as contribution from the Customs revenue. Public debt (1921) 119,127*l*.

The principal agricultural produce of the island consists of oats, barley, turnips and potatoes, and grasses. The total area of the island, excluding water, is 140,986 acres; the total area of arable land in 1921 was 66,117 acres and of permanent grass, 17,583 acres. The total acreage under corn crops in 1921 was 21,681 acres, including 20,822 under oats, 230 under wheat, and 529 under barley or bere. There were also 7,012 acres under turnips and swedes, 2,403 under potatoes, and 32,730 under clover, sainfoin and grasses under rotation. The number of agricultural holdings in 1921 above 1 acre in size was 1,536. The live stock in 1921 consisted of 6,029 horses; 19,662 cattle; 74,466 sheep; and 4,308 pigs. The chief mineral products in 1920 were clay, 2,200 tons; ganiister, 971 tons; igneous rocks, 19,851 tons; lead ore, 78 tons; limestone, 1,951 tons; slate, 648 tons; zinc ore, 529 tons; brine salt, 3,976 tons. Total value of output, 25,564*l*. Persons employed in mining numbered 271. In 1921 there were belonging to the Isle of Man 213 fishing boats of an aggregate tonnage of 1,615 net tons.

The registered shipping (1921) comprised 21 sailing vessels (990 net tons) and 54 steamers (8,200 net tons); total tonnage 9,190 net tons. The tonnage of vessels arrived at ports of the island in 1921 was 678,139 net tons (675,670 tons coastwise), and departed 716,722 net tons, (715,070 tons coastwise). The railways have a length of 46½ miles, and there are 25 miles of electric railways.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.¹

The Channel Islands are administered according to their own laws and customs. Jersey has a separate legal existence; it is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Crown, and a Bailiff also appointed by the Crown. The Bailiff presides in the States, which consist of 12 Jurats elected by the ratepayers for life, 12 rectors of parishes, 12 constables or mayors of parishes, and 17 deputies; the constables and deputies being elected for 3 years. The Lieutenant-Governor has a veto on legislation. He may address the States but not vote. The 2 Crown officers may speak and vote. The qualification for a vote is the possession of a minimum value of 80*l*. real or 120*l*. personal property. The Royal Court consists of a tribunal of first instance and an appeal court. Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark are under one

¹ Area and population, see p. 25.

Lieutenant-Governor, but Guernsey and Alderney have a government of their own, and Sark is a dependency of Guernsey and under its jurisdiction. The States for deliberation and legislation consist of a Bailiff, 12 Jurats, 10 Rectors, 2 Crown officers, 15 delegates of parishes, and 18 deputies for parishes elected by the ratepayers. The sheriff and jurats are chosen by indirect election. On May 19, 1905, a law was passed for the Island of Guernsey requiring the approval of the Lieut.-Governor and of the Royal Court of the Island previously to the acquisition, or leasing, or occupation of immovable property by aliens or alien companies, registration and liability to local rates, &c., being also provided for. The Channel Islands are not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially named in them.

Births: Jersey (1920), 897; Guernsey, &c. (1919), 683. Deaths: Jersey (1920), 742; Guernsey, &c. (1919), 649.

Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey.—Major-General Sir William Douglas Smith, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. Appointed October, 1920.

Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, &c.—Major-General Sir J. E. Capper, K.C.B. Appointed June, 1920.

Finance.—Jersey, (1921): revenue, 157,456*l.*; expenditure, 140,822*l.*; public debt (1921), 553,350*l.* Guernsey, &c. (1919): estimated revenue, 86,350*l.*; estimated expenditure, 73,555*l.* Public debt (1919), 364,039*l.*

The total area, and the acreage under crops and grass and the numbers of live stock in 1920 were:—

	Jersey	Guernsey, &c.	Total
	acres	acres	acres
Total area ¹	28,717	15,750	44,467
Area under—			
Wheat	719	218	937
Oats	1,639	819	2,458
Other corn crops	251	245	496
Potatoes	7,807	898	8,705
Clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation	4,033	966	4,999
Total arable land	16,073	5,173	21,246
Total permanent grass	3,524	6,281	9,805
	number	number	number
Horses	2,136	1,601	3,737
Cattle	10,523	6,254	16,777
Sheep	79	414	493
Pigs	4,344	3,041	7,385

¹ The area of Jersey includes water, that of Guernsey, &c., excludes water.

Agricultural holdings above 1 acre in size numbered 1,856 in Jersey, and 1,174 in Guernsey, &c. in 1920.

The imports from the Channel Islands into the United Kingdom in 1920 amounted to 4,758,306*l.*, of which potatoes accounted for 1,864,998*l.*; tomatoes, 1,880,486*l.*; grapes, 180,124*l.*; and fresh flowers, 57,592*l.* The exports from the United Kingdom to the Islands in 1920 were valued at 4,163,828*l.* Imports, 1921, 4,723,899*l.*; exports, 3,869,098*l.*

The registered shipping on December 31, 1919, comprised 46 sailing vessels of 3,564 net tons, and 15 steam vessels of 935 net tons; total tonnage, 4,499 net tons (Guernsey, 34 vessels, 3,175 tons; Jersey, 27, 1,324 tons). On the same date there were on the register 287 fishing boats of 745 net tons (Guernsey, 112 boats of 328 tons; Jersey, 175 boats of 357 tons). Vessels in foreign trade, 1918, arrived, 175 of 30,998 net tons; departed, 215 of 40,111 net tons.

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INDIA, THE DOMINIONS, COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

In the following pages the various sections of the British Empire outside the United Kingdom are arranged in alphabetical order under the divisions of the world to which they belong:—1. Europe; 2. Asia; 3. Africa; 4. America; 5. Australasia and Oceania.

The term 'Dominion' is used officially as a convenient abbreviation of the complete designation 'self-governing Dominion.' The Dominions are Australia, Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, and South Africa. The term 'Colony' is an abbreviation of the official designation 'Colony not possessing responsible Government,' and includes all such Colonies whether or not they possess an elective Legislature, but does not include Protectorates or Protected States. The term 'Crown Colonies' is properly applicable only to those Colonies in which the Crown retains control of legislation. It is under consideration (Autumn, 1921) to revise the constitution of some of the Crown Colonies, and to devolve upon specially appointed High Commissioners some of the functions now centred in the Colonial Office.

Under the recent Peace Treaties certain ex-German and ex-Turkish territories are to be administered by parts of the British Empire under mandates approved by the League of Nations. These territories include Samoa, New Guinea, Mesopotamia, Palestine, and parts of the former German Colonies in Africa.

The Colonial Office is divided into four branches, the first of which, called the Dominions Department, deals with business connected with the self-governing colonies, and is linked with the secretariat of the Imperial Conference. The Second Department, called the Crown Colonies Department, deals with the administrative and political work of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. The Third or General Department, which is also a Legal Department, deals with matters common to all Crown Colonies, such as currency, banking, posts and telegraphs, education, &c. Connected with this department are standing committees to deal with promotion, railways and finance, concessions, and pensions. The fourth Department was established in March, 1921, to deal with the "Middle East" (Palestine and Mesopotamia, and also questions of policy in other Arab areas within the British sphere of influence).

EUROPE.

GIBRALTAR.

Governor.—General Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., salary, 5,500*l.* with 2,000*l.* allowances. Appointed June 22, 1913. *Colonial Secretary.*—Major C. W. J. Orr, C.M.G.

The Rock of Gibraltar is a Crown colony, situated in 36° 6' N. latitude and 5° 21' W. longitude, in the Province of Andalusia, in Spain, commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean. The Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, exercises all the functions of government and legislation. Area, 1½ square mile; greatest elevation, 1,396 feet. Population, including port and harbour (census 1911), civil, 19,586 (9,228 males, and 10,358 females); military, 5,340 (4,476 males, and 864 females); naval, 441; total, 25,367 (14,145 males, and 11,222 females). Estimated fixed civil population, January 1, 1921, 17,690 (8,485 males, and 9,205 females). In addition there were at that date about 1,500 aliens. The settled population are mostly descendants of Spanish and Italian settlers. Civil population births (1920), 375; marriages, 167; deaths, 308. Average births per 1,000 of fixed civil population, 23·02; deaths, 17·45. Religion of fixed population mostly Roman Catholic; one Protestant cathedral and four Roman Catholic churches; annual subsidy to each communion, 500*l.* Several private English schools; Government aided elementary schools, 16 (12 Roman Catholic). Pupils, 2,604 in 1919-20. Government grant, 5,249*l.* One magistrate's court and a supreme court. In 1920 there were 10 convictions of serious crime, and 2,195 summary convictions.

	1913 (pre-war)	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	104,634	100,611	125,876	158,694	239,397	287,051
Expenditure	82,077	119,570	119,636	133,387	136,432	372,994

Chief sources of revenue, 1920:—Customs, 135,342*l.*; post office, 15,741*l.*; rents of Crown property, 12,674*l.*; fees and re-imbursements in aid, 32,246*l.*; port, harbour, and wharf dues, 42,876*l.*; interest on investments, 31,224*l.*; licences and internal revenues, 6,143*l.* Chief branches of expenditure, 1920:—Establishments, 93,925*l.*; public works, 74,934*l.*; pensions, 5,338*l.* ecclesiastical grants, 1,000*l.* Contribution by Home Government, *nil.* Public debt, *nil.* Total net assets, 210,512*l.* Industries unimportant. The trade of the port is chiefly transit trade, and the supply of coal to ships. There are import duties on malt liquors, wine, spirits, and tobacco, and on these articles the duties are low.

Government savings-bank, with 5,137 depositors, had 57,177 pesetas and 192,688*l.* deposits at the end of 1920.

Gibraltar is a naval base and position of great strategic importance, which is now largely increased in strength and stability. There is a deep harbour of 260 acres, which suffices for all the wants of the Mediterranean fleet. The merchant vessels registered at the port were (1920) 57 steamers of 3,296 tons net and 10 sailing vessels of 1,512 tons; total, 67 vessels of 4,808 tons. Vessels entered, 1920, 6,496; tonnage, 11,614,187; cleared, 5,552; tonnage, 11,489,533. Three miles of internal telegraph under military and about

one mile under the Eastern Telegraph Company. Postal communication daily with England. Letters and post-cards in 1920, 2,361,567; newspapers and book packets, 432,848. There is cable communication with the Continent, Tangier, the Mediterranean Eastern ports, and England, *via* Eastern Telegraph Company's lines.

A regular carriage service connects Gibraltar with Linea, a neighbouring town, and a road connects Linea with the village of Campamento.

The legal currency is that of Great Britain; but Spanish money continues to circulate freely. Since the outbreak of the great war there are also currency notes issued by the local Government. There are four private banks.

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MALTA.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Field-Marshal Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; appointed 1919. Salary, 3,000*l*.

Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government.—W. C. F. Robertson, C.M.G.

Malta was blockaded by the British Fleet, aided by the Maltese, from 1798 to 1800, and was finally annexed to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris in 1814. It is one of the most important ports of call in the world, and is the base and resort for repair and refitment of the British fleet in the Mediterranean. Its harbour, as a naval station, is too small for the fleet. A breakwater was constructed in 1909.

Under the Malta Constitution Letters Patent, 1921, there is an elected Legislature to control purely local affairs, consisting of a Senate (partly nominated) of 17 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 32 members. Elections are on a proportional representation basis. There is a responsible ministry, appointed October, 1921, as follows: *Prime Minister and Treasury*—Mr. Joseph Howard; *Justice*—Dr. Buhagiar; *Public Works*—Dr. Said; *Public Instruction*—Mgr. Ferris; *Chamber of Commerce*—Dr. Hugh Mifsud; *Charitable Institutions and Public Health*—Dr. Carmelo Mifsud. Certain 'reserved' matters, including control of naval, military and air forces, Imperial interests, external trade, coinage, immigration, treaties, and relations with foreign States, are dealt with by the Governor, assisted by a nominated Executive Council, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, a legal adviser, and an officer of the navy, army, and air force.

English is the official language of the Colony, Maltese being allowed in the elementary schools, and Italian the official language of record in the Law Courts.

Malta is 17 miles long; area, 91½ square miles; and the neighbouring island, Gozo, 26 square miles; total area (with Comino), 118 square miles. Population, according to Census taken on April 2, 1911, 228,534. Civil population on April 2, 1911, 211,864; estimated civil population on April 1, 1920, 224,859. Births, 1919-20, 6,787; deaths, 4,586; number of marriages, 2,038. Chief town and port, Valletta.

Education—102 public schools, with 22,222 pupils on the rolls at the beginning of the scholastic year, 1919-20; a university with 6 faculties and

221 students; a lyceum with 807 students; 2 secondary schools, one for boys with 54 pupils, and one for girls with 186 pupils; and 7 technical manual schools. Expenditure on elementary education, 1919-20, 33,310*l.*; secondary, 4,985*l.*; university, 6,590*l.* There are 63 unaided private schools with 4,580 pupils.

In 1919-20, 3,977 persons were committed to prison; 164 persons were convicted of serious crime and 18,592 summarily. Police numbered 515 officers and men on March 31, 1920.

The revenue and expenditure in 5 years were:—

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	423,108	460,165	470,976	615,225	650,489
Expenditure . .	402,521	462,469	484,726	601,033	632,233

Chief source of revenue: Customs (332,605*l.* in 1919-20). Contribution from Home Government, *nil*. Chief branches of expenditure, 1919-20:— Establishments, 408,750*l.*; interest and burthens, 29,461*l.*; pensions, 26,581*l.*; public works, 85,998*l.* Public debt, 79,081*l.* Savings bank (1920) had 8,216 depositors, and deposits, 786,980*l.*

Chief products: wheat, meslin, barley, potatoes, onions, grapes and other fruits, cotton. Total value of agricultural produce 1920-21, 719,000*l.* Area cultivated (1920-21), 42,891 acres in about 11,100 holdings, on leases of 4 to 8 years. Cotton is grown (605 acres in 1920-21; production, 106,480 lb.). Manufactures: lace, cotton, filigree, and cigarettes. Chief industry, farming; in 1919-20, horses, mules and asses numbered 6,393; horned cattle, 3,183; sheep, 17,853; goats, 17,141. The fishing industry occupied 940 boats, and about 3,500 persons (1919-20).

There are specific import duties on beer, spirits, spirit varnishes, wine, tobacco, sugar, wheat, flour, living cattle, pigs and sheep, horses and mules, fresh, frozen, and preserved meat, oils, petroleum, potatoes, biscuits, and vinegar. 'Ad valorem' duties of from 5 per cent. to 20 per cent. are levied on certain other imports.

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920 ²
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ¹ . . .	2,589,272	2,874,420	2,863,920	4,361,745	5,789,426
Exports ¹ . . .	1,154,363	610,212	779,925	918,925	1,602,294

¹ Including bullion and specie.

² Calendar Year.

Transhipment trade is excluded. Principal imports, 1919-20: wheat, 308,620*l.*; flour, 339,935*l.*; sugar, 154,360*l.*; edible oils, 148,243*l.*; tobacco, 153,851*l.*; cotton goods, 165,141*l.*; wines, 180,017*l.*; petroleum, 168,282*l.*; cattle foods, 295,005*l.*; coal, 410,153*l.*

Of the total imports in 1920, 2,672,787*l.* came from the United Kingdom, 322,624*l.* from British possessions; and 2,794,015*l.* from foreign countries.

Vessels entered (1919-20), 1,519 of 1,893,850 tons; cleared, 1,514 of 1,680,602 tons. Of the total entered, 498 vessels of 1,292,888 tons were British. Belonging to the port of Valletta on January 1, 1920, were 12 sailing vessels of 854 tons, and 29 steamers, of 2,331 tons; total, 41 vessels of 3,185 tons.

Railway, 8 miles of metre gauge (belonging to and worked by the local government); telephones, 735 miles of wire. The Post-office traffic in 1919-20 was: Inland letters and postcards, 2,615,685; newspapers, &c., 662,836; foreign correspondence, received, letters, 1,758,689; postcards, 140,421;

newspapers, &c., 1,077,344; dispatched, letters, 2,559,027; postcards, 146,989; newspapers, 309,135; parcels, received 61,103; dispatched 12,002.

British coins and Government currency notes are the legal tender. The amount of British Treasury currency notes in circulation on March 31, 1920, was roughly estimated at 880,000*l.*, but the amount of British gold, silver, and bronze coins in circulation on that date cannot be ascertained. The notes of the Anglo-Maltese Bank and the Banco di Malta are in circulation; but as the Banks are not under statutory control and do not publish balance sheets the amount of the note circulation is not known.

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ASIA.

ADEN, PERIM, SOKOTRA, AND KURIA MURIA ISLANDS.

ADEN is a volcanic peninsula on the Arabian coast, about 100 miles east of Bab-el-Mandeb. It forms an important coaling-station on the highway to the East, and is strongly fortified. The settlement includes Little Aden, a peninsula very similar to Aden itself, and the settlement and town of Shaikh Othman on the mainland, with the villages of Imad, Hiswa, and Bir Jabir.

In April, 1905, after demarcation of the frontier, Ottoman and British Commissioners signed an agreement which determines the boundary of the hinterland from Sheikh Murad on the Red Sea to Bana river, and thence north-east to the great Desert. By the Anglo-Turkish Convention of 1914, the boundary was prolonged through the desert to a point on the coast opposite Bahrein in the Persian Gulf. The settlement also includes the island of Perim at the entrance to the Red Sea, and is subject to the Bombay Government. The Government is administered by a Political Resident (who is also General Officer Commanding the troops) with four assistants. The India Office has hitherto exercised internal administrative control (through the Government of India); the Foreign Office has been responsible for political questions, and the War Office for military questions, but it is under consideration (March, 1921) to transfer Aden to the Colonial Office.

Political Resident and General Officer Commanding.—Major-General T. F. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.

First Assistant Resident.—Major B. R. Rielly, O.B.E.

The only Government revenue is from duties on liquor, opium, and salt, and from income tax, court fees and judicial fines; local taxes go to the Aden Settlement Fund. There is a Port Trust. The gross revenue of the settlement in 1919-20 was 1,694,121*l.*

Area 75 square miles; including the Protectorate, about 9,000 square miles; of Perim, 5 square miles. Population of Aden and Perim in 1921, 54,923

(36,878 males and 18,045 females), against 46,165 in 1911. Imports (1920-21), by sea, 5,775,443*l.*; by land, 171,499*l.*; treasure (sea and land), 547,896*l.*; total imports, 6,494,838*l.* (total, 1919-20, 7,124,078*l.*) Chief imports: Cotton piece goods, grain, hides and skins, tobacco, coal, coffee, sugar, fruits, vegetables, and other provisions. Exports, by sea, 4,119,419*l.*; by land, 198,355*l.*; treasure (sea and land), 1,049,237*l.*; total exports, 5,367,011*l.* (total, 1919-20, 6,517,004*l.*) Chief exports: Coffee, gums, hides and skins, cotton goods, tobacco, grain and pulse, provisions, sugar. These statistics are exclusive of government stores and treasure. In 1920-21, 1,119 merchant vessels of 3,196,243 tons (net) entered the port of Aden, of which 599 were British; in the same year 952 country (local) craft of 36,367 tons entered. At Perim 361 vessels entered, of which 44 were Government vessels. Aden itself produces little, its chief industries being the manufacture of salt and cigarettes. The trade is largely a transhipment one, and is divided into foreign, Indian, and inland. There is a branch of the National Bank of India, Limited, and there is also one firm of private bankers.

A railway was begun in 1915, for military purposes, from Aden to Lahej, 25 miles, and has now been extended a few miles beyond that oasis. The gauge is one metre.

The island of **Sokotra** off the coast of Africa is under British protection, and the **Kuria Muria** islands, off the coast of Arabia, are attached to Aden. Area of former, 1,382 square miles. Population about 12,000, mostly pastoral and migratory inland, fishing on the coast. Religion, at one time Christian, Mohammedan since the end of the 17th century. The island came under British protection in 1876, by treaty with the Sultan. Chief products, dates and various gums; sheep, cattle, and goats are plentiful; butter is exported. The Kuria Muria Islands, five in number, were ceded by the Sultan of Muskat for the purpose of landing the Red Sea cable.

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BAHREIN ISLANDS.

Group of islands in the Persian Gulf, 20 miles off the coast of El Hasa, in Arabia. Bahrein, the largest, is 27 miles long by 10 wide; Muharrak, to the north-east of Bahrein, 4 miles long, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. Other islands are, to the east, Sitra, 3 miles long and 1 mile broad, half its area being fertile; Nabi Saleh, about 2 miles in circumference, very fertile; Jezeyra, a small islet with a date plantation; to the west are three rocky and uninhabited islets, Um Nahsan, Jidi, and Raka. The regular population of the islands is put at about 110,000. Manama, the capital and commercial centre, extends 3 miles along the shore and has 35,000 inhabitants. Muharrak on the island of that name has about 20,000 inhabitants. Other towns are Budaiya on Bahrein Island and Hadd on Muharrak Island. There are about 100 villages in the islands. There are thousands of tombs in the shape of conical mounds situated in the interior of the islands. They vary considerably in size, some of them being

as much as 100 yards in diameter, and 40 feet in height, entailing vast labour of construction. Inside are regular masonry burial chambers. No certainty as to their origin yet exists owing to want of inscriptions, but they are undoubtedly extremely ancient.

The ruling family, Al Khalifa, and most of the townsmen are Mohammedans of the Sunni (Maliki) sect. The town population consists of Arabs who have come from Nejd within the last 200 years, and negroes. The agricultural population and the Bahrein pearl divers are mostly of the Shiah sect. There is a large Persian (mostly Shiah) community, and a number of Indian (mostly Hindu) merchants and tradesmen live in Manama. The present chief of Bahrein is Sheikh Sir Isa bin Ali Al Khalifah, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. His uncle, Mahomed, was deposed by the British in 1837, and Sheikh Ali, his father, installed in his place. In 1869 Ali was killed, and Sheikh Isa succeeded to power.

The great industry is the pearl fishery, in which over 1,000 boats, of from 8 to 60 men each, from Bahrein alone, are engaged. The Bahrein Islands also produce dates, and a remarkably fine breed of white donkeys. Sail cloth is manufactured extensively, and also reed mats. In 1919-20, imports amounted to 1,414,423*l.*; exports, 946,344*l.* There are 5 per cent. *ad valorem* import duties. The importation of arms and ammunition is subject to the consent of the British Government.

The chief imports in 1920-21 were: specie, 14,793*l.*; rice, 524,064*l.*; coffee, 50,974*l.*; ghee, 54,697*l.*; sugar, 55,985*l.*; tea, 24,192*l.*; piece goods, 177,387*l.* The chief exports were: rice, 218,322½*l.*; coffee, 21,612*l.*; sugar, 12,311*l.* Owing to its situation, harbour, and good service of steamers, the port is largely used as a place of transhipment for mainland goods.

In 1920-21 there entered the port of Bahrein 74 British ships of 141,249 tons, and 1 American ship of 3,170 tons. The greater part of the trade of Najd and Hasa passes through Bahrein, where transhipment between steamers and dhows takes place.

There is a British Post office which is worked as an Indian Inland office with the exception of insurance. Letter rates between Great Britain and Bahrein are the same as between Great Britain and India. There is a wireless station.

The principal coins in use are Indian rupees, Austrian (Maria Theresa) dollars worth from 41*d.* to 48*d.*, and Turkish lire worth from 20*s.* to 20*s.* 5*d.* according to the rate of exchange. The rupee is the coin in general use. The Persian double kran, value about 1*s.* 1*d.* is also used. The measure employed is the *dhirau* of 18½ inches. The weights are: the *miscal shirazi* of 72 grains; the *miscal bar* of 720 grains; the *rubai* of 4·114 lbs. avoirdupois; the *mann* of 57·6 lbs. avoirdupois; and the *rafaa* of 576 lbs. avoirdupois.

The political relations between the Government of India and the Chief of Bahrein are conducted through the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and a Political Agent, who tries all cases in which British or Foreign subjects are concerned.

Acting Political Resident, Persian Gulf.—Lieut.-Col. A. P. Trevor, C.S.I. C.I.E.

Political Agent at Bahrein.—Major C. Daly, I.A.

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BORNEO (BRITISH).

British North Borneo.—*Governor.*—A. C. Pearson, C.M.G.

British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island of Borneo. The interior is mountainous, Mount Kina Balu being 13,455 feet high.

Area, about 31,106 square miles, with a coast-line of over 900 miles. Population (1911 census) 208,183, consisting mainly of Mohamedan settlers on the coast and aboriginal tribes inland. The Europeans numbered 355; Chinese, 26,002; Malays, 1,612; East Indians, 5,511; Sulus, 5,700. The number of natives cannot be more than approximately estimated, but is placed at about 170,000. The most numerous are the Dusuns, about 88,000; the Muruts, 25,300; and the Bajans, 22,600. Chief towns, Sandakan (population 8,256), on the east coast, and Jesselton, on the west coast.

The territory is under the jurisdiction of the British North Borneo Company, being held under grants from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu (Royal Charter in 1881). The territory is administered by a Governor (appointed with the approval of the Secretary of State) in Borneo, and a Court of Directors in London, appointed under the Charter. On May 12, 1888, the British Government proclaimed a formal protectorate over the State of North Borneo. In 1898 certain border lands were acquired from the Sultan of Brunei, and more recently certain inland territories have been occupied. For administrative purposes the whole country is divided into five Residencies, which are sub-divided into Districts. In December, 1904, an area of about 200 square miles was transferred to Sarawak in exchange for rights over coal mines on Brunei Bay.

There are Protestant and Catholic missions. The laws are based on the Indian Penal, Criminal, and Civil Procedure Codes, and local Ordinances. There is an Imam's Court for Mohamedan law. Native and Indian constabulary, 800 men under European officers.

	1913 (pre-war)	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	210,197	219,587	280,480	303,063	334,184	425,834
Expenditure	259,494	170,045	170,685	191,895	230,317	310,179
Imports ¹	634,538	500,933	624,487	761,358	925,235	1,284,438
Exports ¹	863,115	1,014,142	1,076,073	1,019,094	1,453,990	1,405,771

¹ Including treasure.

The revenue includes sums realised by land sales, and the expenditure includes sums spent on capital account.

Sources of revenue: Opium, birds' nests, court fees, stamp duties, licences, import and export duties, royalties, land sales, &c. No public debt.

Most of the trade is carried on through Singapore and Hong Kong with Great Britain and the colonies. The chief products are timber, sago, rice, coconuts, gums, coffee, many fruits, nutmegs, cinnamon, pepper, gambier, gutta-percha, rubber, camphor, rattans, tapioca, sweet potatoes, and tobacco, which is being planted on a large scale. Coal, iron, gold, and mineral oil have been found. The exports comprise the products mentioned, with birds' nests, seed pearls, bêche-de-mer, &c. Exports of leaf tobacco: 1917, 172,603*l.*; 1918, 42,140*l.*; 1919, 222,261*l.*; 1920, 191,168*l.* Exports of Estate rubber in 1917, 634,564*l.*; 1918, 670,236*l.*; 1919, 781,603*l.*; 1920, 689,307*l.*; of timber, which is the greatest natural resource of the country, 1917, 43,795*l.*;

1918, 41,702L.; 1919, 127,045L.; 1920, 155,048L. Merchant Shipping (Men-of-War and Government vessels excluded), 1917, entered 228,227 tons, cleared 227,163 tons; 1918, entered 273,262 tons, cleared 273,523 tons; 1919, entered 290,073 tons, cleared 291,532 tons; 1920, entered 285,040 tons, cleared 284,276 tons.

A railway, 127 miles, runs from Jesselton on Gaya Bay to Melalap in the interior, with a branch from Beaufort to Weston on Brunei Bay. Borneo is now connected by cable with the outer world. There is a telegraph line from Menumbuk, where the cable reaches land, to Jesselton via Beaufort. At the latter station a branch line leads to Tenom in the Interior. Communication between Jesselton and Sandakan, Kudat and Tawau is maintained by wireless telegraphy. A land line extends from Sandakan to Lahad Datu. Telephone exchanges are operated at Sandakan and Jesselton, while an elaborate system of telephone lines maintains communication between smaller stations and bigger Government centres.

At Jesselton and Sandakan there are agencies of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Chinese Commercial Bank, and the Bank of Taiwan. A State Bank has been established, with Head Office in Sandakan and a branch at Jesselton.

The Government issues its own copper coinage (cents and half-cents); nickel coinage of 1, 2½ and 5 cents; also notes of one, five, ten, and twenty-five dollars, and of 25 and 50 cents. Accounts are kept in dollar currency.

Brunei.—In 1888 the neighbouring territories on the north-west coast of Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, were placed under British protection. On January 2, 1906, by treaty, the Sultan of Brunei handed over the general administration of his State to a British Resident. The Sultan, Sir Mohamed Jemalulalam, K.C.M.G., born in 1889, succeeded his father in May, 1906. He receives an allowance of 1,400L. a year from State funds, and his two principal ministers 700L. a year each. Area about 4,000 square miles, and population, 1921 Census, 25,454 (Europeans, 35; Malays and Bornean races, 23,928; Chinese, 1,434; Indians, 37). The chief town is Brunei (pop. 10,000). The old town is built over the water on the Brunei river, and a new town has developed on the mainland since 1910. Police force, 1921, 38 non-commissioned officers and men. Average annual rainfall is a little over 100 inches. The principal products are cutch (mangrove extract), coal, rubber, jelutong, and sago. There are vernacular schools at Brunei, and in some out-districts. Revenue 1920, 23,500L.; (Customs, 7,400L., monopolies, 4,100L., licences, 2,400L.; land revenue, 2,800L., cession moneys, 2,300L.) and expenditure, 26,000L. Public debt, Dec. 31, 1920, 50,100L.

Imports 1920, 84,300L. (mainly rice, 36,000L., tobacco, 9,400L., pieces goods, 21,700L., sugar, 5,800L., kerosene oil, 4,500L.); exports, 136,900L. (cutch, 41,800 cwt., 41,500L., coal, 17,000 tons, 34,500L., rubber, 25,000L., jelutong, 13,600L., sago, 10,000L., dried prawns, 7,200L.). The post office dealt with 28,972 articles in 1920.

There is a central Wireless Station at Brunei, and a subsidiary station at Labuan, which enables telegraphic communication to be maintained with Labuan and thence by cable with Singapore and Europe. There is another Wireless Station in the Temburong District.

The distance from Labuan is about 43 miles. Communication by steam launches is regularly maintained. Between Labuan and Singapore there is a weekly communication by steamers of the Straits Steamship Company, Limited. The passage between Singapore and Labuan takes about 4 days.

Straits Settlements Currency, 1 dollar = 2s. 4d.

British Resident.—L. A. Allen.

Sarawak: Area about 42,000 square miles, coast line 400 miles, many rivers navigable. The government of part of the present territory was obtained in 1842 by Sir James Brooke from the Sultan of Brunei. Various accessions were made between 1861 and 1890. Under an agreement of 1888 Sarawak is recognised as an independent State under the protection of Great Britain. The Rajah, H.H. Charles Vyner Brooke, son of the late Rajah, born Sept. 26, 1874, succeeded May 17, 1917. Population estimated at about 600,000, Malays, Dyaks, Kayaks, Kenyahs, and Muruts, with Chinese and other settlers. The chief towns are the capital, Kuching, about 23 miles inland, on the Sarawak River, Sibu, 60 miles up the Rejang River, which is navigable by large steamers, and Miri, the headquarters of the Sarawak Oilfields, Ltd. At Kuching are Church of England and Catholic missions with schools. The revenue is derived chiefly from Customs, the opium, gambling, arrack and pawn farms, exemption tax payable by Malays, and from Dyak and Kayan revenue. There are import duties on tobacco, salt, kerosene oil, wines, spirits, firearms, jars, liquid fuel, benzine, methylated and other spirits; export duties on sago, gambier, pepper, all jungle produce, dried fish, copra, cutch, tuba root, nipa sugar. The revenue in 1918 was 224,229*l.*; expenditure, 169,830*l.*; 1919, revenue, 295,311*l.*; expenditure, 200,888*l.*; 1920, revenue, 308,728*l.*; expenditure, 274,435*l.* Public debt, *nil*. Coal exists in large quantities. A considerable oil field is being developed at Miri. Foreign trade: 1919: imports, 2,364,208*l.*; exports, 2,795,095*l.*; 1920: imports, 1,712,725*l.*; exports, 2,107,833*l.* The chief exports (1920) included sago flour, 267,990*l.*; pepper, 83,083*l.*; gold, 71,421*l.*; plantation rubber, 332,143*l.*; gutta jelutong, 233,828*l.*; cutch, 56,301*l.*; benzine, kerosene, and liquid fuel, 777,070*l.*; birds' nests, 15,288*l.*; gutta percha, 16,317*l.*; fish, 30,000*l.*; damar, 42,483*l.*; vegetable tallow nuts, 38,356*l.*; nipa sugar, 13,542*l.* The trade is mostly with Singapore. Shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade, 1919, 309,488 tons.; 1920, 310,226 tons. There are military and police forces, consisting of about 700 men, principally Dyaks and Malays, under British army officers. Round Kuching are about 45 miles of roads, besides bridle paths. There are 23 post offices. The Government offices have a telephone system extending over Kuching and Upper Sarawak, and there is communication by wireless with Singapore, &c. There are also wireless stations at Sadong, Sibu, Miri, and Goebilt, Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, not less than 30 days, generally more. Telegrams are sent by wireless from Singapore.

Sarawak and Straits Settlements currency, 1 dollar = 2*s.* 4*d.*

British Agent for Sarawak and British North Borneo, and High Commissioner for Brunei.—Sir L. N. Guillemard, K.C.B. (Governor of the Straits Settlements).

Government Agency and Advisory Council in England.—H.H. The Tuan Muda of Sarawak, H. F. Deshon, C. H. W. Johnson, and Dr. Chas. Hose, Millbank House, Westminster, London.

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CEYLON.

Constitution and Government, &c.

Ceylon, the ancient Taprobane (Tamraparnu, the island of "dusky leaves"), is an island in the Indian Ocean, off the southern extremity of Hindustan, lying between 5° 55' and 9° 50½' N. lat., and 79° 42' and 81° 53' E. long.; its extreme length from north to south, i.e., from Point Palmyra to Dondra Head, is 271 miles; its greatest width 139 miles, from Colombo on the west coast to Sangemankande on the east. Its area is 25,481 square miles, or about equal to Holland and Belgium.

The climate of Ceylon, for a tropical country, is comparatively healthy; the heat in the plains, which is nearly the same throughout the year, is much less oppressive than in Hindustan. Along the coast the annual mean temperature is about 81° Fahr., at Kandy, 1,665 feet above sea level, it is 76° Fahr. At Colombo the average monthly temperature varies from a mean minimum of 71° Fahr. in January and February, to a mean maximum of 90° Fahr. in March and April. The highest temperatures are experienced in the district to the north of the hills, and to the north-east, but it is only in a very few days in the year that a temperature of 100° Fahr. or over is experienced. The average annual rainfall varies from 40 to 50 inches in the dry zones to the north-west and south-east of the island, to above 200 inches at certain places on the south-west slopes of the hills. The rainy season extends from April to June and from September to November, but there is hardly a month without some rain, and the result is the luxuriant vegetation for which this island is famous.

The authentic history of Ceylon begins in the fifth century B.C., when an invasion of Hindus from Northern India established the *Sinhales* dynasty. As a result of many generations of warfare the northern districts were occupied by Tamils from South India, and the population of these districts is almost wholly Tamil, and mainly Hindu in religion. Buddhism was introduced from India in the third century B.C., and is still the religion of the majority of the inhabitants, especially in the southern part of the island.

In 1505 the Portuguese formed settlements on the west and south, which were taken from them about the middle of the next century by the Dutch. In 1795-96 the British Government annexed the foreign settlements to the Presidency of Madras; in 1801 Ceylon was erected into a separate colony. In 1315, the districts of the interior, which had maintained their independence under the Kings of Kandy, were acquired by Great Britain as the result of a rebellion against the king, and the whole island was thus united under British rule.

According to the terms of the Constitution established in 1833, modified on various occasions, and now embodied in the Order in Council dated

August, 1920, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of seven members—viz., the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, the Government Agent of the Western Province, and three unofficial members nominated by the Governor, and a Legislative Council of 37 members (14 official and 23 unofficial) exclusive of the Governor, who presides. Of the unofficial members, 11 are elected to represent territorial divisions, 2 to represent the Europeans, 1 the Burgher Community, 1 the Chamber of Commerce, 1 the Low Country Products Association. The remaining 7 are nominated by the Governor as follows: 2 Kandyan, 1 Mohammedan, 1 Indian, and 3 to represent Special Interests.

Governor.—Brigadier-General Sir William Henry Manning, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B. (appointed April 30, 1918). Salary 5,500*l.*, and 1,500*l.* allowance.

Colonial Secretary.—Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B.

For purposes of general administration, the island is divided into nine provinces, presided over by Government Agents, with assistants and subordinate headmen. There are three municipalities and twenty-one local boards mainly for sanitary purposes.

Area and Population.

The population of Ceylon (exclusive of the military and the shipping) at the Census held on March 18, 1921, showed an increase of 9·5 per cent. since 1911. The distribution by Provinces, and the average number of persons per square mile in each Province, are shown provisionally in the following table:—

Provinces	Area: English sq. miles	Population, 1921		Provinces	Area: English sq. miles	Population, 1921	
		Total	Per sq. mile			Total	Per sq. mile
Western	1,432	1,246,811	871	Uva	3,271	233,811	71
Central	2,287	717,695	314	Sabaragamuwa	1,893	471,813	249
Northern	3,579	374,828	105	Total . .	25,481	4,497,599	177
Southern	2,146	671,205	312	Military . .	—	951	—
Eastern	3,848	192,848	50	Shipping . .	—	4984	—
North				Miscellaneous	—	749	—
Western	3,016	492,063	163				
North				Grand Total.	—	4,504,283	—
Central	4,009	96,525	24				

The race distribution of the population at the census of 1921 and the increase per cent. since 1911, are provisionally as follows:—

Races	Population, 1921, exclusive of military and shipping, etc.	Increase per cent. since 1911	Military, shipping, and miscellaneous Population
Europeans	8,421	10·9	908
Burghers	28,923	8·4	118
Sinhalese	3,016,423	11·1	6·9
Tamils	1,120,478	5·8	1,240
"Moors"(non-Malay Muhammadan)	284,704	6·1	1,102
Malays	13,745	5·8	68
Veddahs	4,402	—17·4	—
Others	20,503	61·2	2,559
	4,497,599		6,684

Occupational statistics based on the results of the 1921 census are not yet available. In 1911, of the 4,106,350 persons (exclusive of the military and the shipping) at the census of 1911, the occupation of 2,631,622 or 64·1 per cent. (of whom 1,096,301 were earners and 1,535,321 dependents) was returned as agriculture; 442,011 or 10·7 per cent. (191,130 earners, 250,881 dependents) industrial occupation; 323,568 or 7·9 per cent. (136,259 earners, 187,309 dependents) trade.

The population on the principal estates, mainly consisting of immigrant Tamils from Southern India, numbered, at the census of 1921, about 569,000, and formed 12·6 per cent. of the total population.

Marriages registered, 1920, 21,821¹; births registered, 163,719² (83,556 males and 80,162 females); deaths registered, 132,955.

The urban population is about 15 per cent. of the total population. The principal towns and their population (exclusive of the military, shipping, and estates), according to the census of 1921, are:—Colombo, 241,100; Galle, 39,000; Jaffna, 42,400; Kandy, 32,000.

¹ This is exclusive of Mohammedan marriages, which correspond to a rate of 5·0 per 1,000 of the Mohammedan population: marriages in this community are seldom registered.

² Inclusive of a hermaphrodite.

Religion and Instruction.

At the census of 1921 the provisional numbers of adherents to the principal religions were:—Buddhists, 2,770,000; Hindus, 982,000; Muhammedans, 302,000; Christians, 414,000.

Buddhism in Ceylon (unlike that in Tibet, China, and Japan) is, in its philosophy, materialistic and atheistic, and in popular usage has a large admixture of the doctrines and practices of popular Hinduism and of the aboriginal wild tribes.

Education is under a separate Government department with a Director, an assistant Director, an office assistant, and a staff of Inspectors.

The number of vernacular schools in 1920 was: Government schools, 895 (attendance, 91,139 boys and 33,338 girls); Aided schools, 1,868 (attendance, 123,752 boys and 73,888 girls); Unaided schools, 1,350 (27,709 children). There were also 278 English and Anglo-vernacular schools, attended by 37,730 boys and 10,397 girls.

The total sum spent by Government on vernacular education during 1919-20 was 110,853*l*.

Education is free in vernacular schools, fees are charged in English schools. The Royal College and the Government Training College with the English school attached to it are Government institutions. The other English schools are grant-in-aid schools. The total grants to English schools in 1919-20 amounted to 41,131*l*. The Government also gives three scholarships of 300*l*. a year, each tenable for three years, with outfit allowances of 50*l*. each and free passages, to enable the best two students of each year to complete their course of education in England, and other scholarships are given locally. The Cambridge school certificate examinations, and examinations of the London University up to and including the final bachelor's degree in arts, science and law, are held annually in Ceylon by arrangement. Technical education is given in the "Technical Schools" (446 students in 1920). There are 84 industrial schools.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

The law is Roman-Dutch, modified by colonial ordinances. Kandyan Law is to a certain extent in force in the Kandyan Provinces, and special systems of personal law are recognised for the Mohammedan community,

and for the Tamils of the Jaffna District. The criminal law has been codified on the principle of the Indian Penal Code. There are a Supreme Court, police courts and courts of requests, and district courts, intermediate between the latter and the Supreme Court. Village councils deal with petty offences. In 1920 the number of cases instituted in the police courts and municipal magistrates' courts was 92,495. The number of "true" cases of cognisable crime was 10,889, and the convictions, 5,348. 14,429 convicted persons were sent to prison. Police force, December 31, 1920, 2,422 of all ranks.

There is no poor law, though a few old persons receive a charitable allowance from the Government, varying from Rs. 1 to Rs. 12·50 each per mensem.

Finance.

15 rupees = £1.

—	Revenue	Expenditure	—	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1912-13 ¹	3,411,502	3,178,062	1917-18 ²	4,262,242	4,329,036
1915-16 ²	4,400,867	3,740,301	1918-19 ²	4,671,396	4,722,912
1916-17 ²	4,465,458	4,289,044	1919-20 ²	5,413,361	5,658,885

¹ 12 months ended June 30, 1913.

² 12 months ended September 30.

The principal sources of revenue in 1919-20: Customs, 1,500,469*l.*; port and harbour dues, 219,791*l.*; salt, 130,987*l.*; arrack, rum and toddy licences, 636,622*l.*; stamps, 551,716*l.*; Government railway receipts, 1,169,767*l.*; and land sales, 60,701*l.*

The principal items of expenditure in 1919-20: Military expenditure, 145,069*l.*; pensions and retired allowances, 128,623*l.*; interest and sinking fund on loans, 361,257*l.*; post and telegraph, 219,931*l.*; railway department, 786,956*l.*; medical department, 352,451*l.*; education, 226,183*l.*; on public works (annually recurrent), 370,169*l.*; on public works (extraordinary), 392,064*l.*; railway department (extraordinary works), 306,934*l.*; war contribution to the British Government, 200,000*l.*

The net public debt on September 30, 1920, was 4,767,393*l.*, incurred entirely for public works, such as the construction of railways, harbour works, waterworks, etc.

Defence.

The harbour of Colombo, on the west, is protected.

In normal times Ceylon pays three-fourths of the cost of the Imperial garrison. At present the defence of the Colony is almost entirely in the hands of local troops. Compulsory service for Europeans was introduced in 1917.

Production and Industry.

The area of the colony is 16,212,000 acres, of which it is estimated that about 3,106,000 acres are under cultivation, and about 1,000,000 acres pasture land. The approximate areas under the principal products in 1920 were: paddy, 757,043 acres; other grain, 154,900 acres; cacao, 31,750 acres; cinnamon, 34,662 acres; tea, 502,645 acres; coconuts, 945,057 acres; rubber, 400,000 acres. In 1920, the exports of tea were 185 million lbs., of which 120 million lbs. were sent to the United Kingdom. The exports of desiccated coconuts were 519,000 cwt., copra, 1,358,000 cwt., and coconut-oil, 507,500 cwt. In the same year, 88,552,000 lbs. of rubber were exported, of which 44,674,000 lbs. went to the United Kingdom, 39,368,000 lbs. to

America. In 1920, 10,069 acres of crown land were sold and settled. Live stock (1920), 3,210 horses, 1,598,833 horned cattle, 57,497 sheep, 59,070 pigs, and 155,570 goats. There is a Government Dairy, possessing over 200 head of cattle, imported from Scinde. Plumbago mines working at end of 1920, 101. The exports of plumbago in 1920 were 184,000 cwt. Other minerals, such as gold, thorium, and monazite, exist, but, except the last-named, so far have not been found in quantities of commercial importance. There are some hundreds of small-gem quarries, from which sapphires, rubies, moonstones, catseyes, and other gems are obtained. Native manufactures, which are at present of very minor importance, are weaving, basket work, tortoise-shell boxes, &c., earthenware, jewellery, metal work, lacquer work, carving, &c. Manufactures on any large scale are confined to the products of agriculture, such as the production of coconut oil. In 1920 there were 1,270 registered factories, including 1,146 tea and rubber factories, 115 coconut fibre, oil, &c., factories, 50 engineering and saw mills, 22 aerated water, ice, &c., factories.

Commerce.

Years	Imports ¹	Exports ¹	Years	Imports ¹	Exports ¹
	£	£		£	£
1913	13,309,386	15,657,570	1918	11,849,112	14,208,922
1916	14,668,726	19,836,077	1919	21,106,060	31,918,041
1917	12,343,081	29,462,997	1920	24,061,812	18,419,698

¹ Including bullion and specie.

The values of imports and exports are declared, and represent the wholesale values at the place of import or export. Declarations are subject to scrutiny and penalty. The Chamber of Commerce, as representing the trade of the island, assists by supplying the value on which a rated duty is levied. Quantities of imports are ascertained from invoices or by actual examination; of exports, from declarations and by examination of the shipping documents, shippers being liable to penalties for misstatement. The origin and destination of goods are also obtained from the shipping documents. In some cases, however, goods intended for transhipment abroad are so entered, e.g. to New York, *via* London. The transit trade includes all goods transhipped direct in port, as well as goods landed into transhipment warehouses. The transit trade of Colombo has largely increased of late years, but, as no bills of entry are required in respect of transhipment goods, the returns as to quantity are only approximately correct, and no returns as to value can be prepared.

Principal exports in 1920.—Cacao, 167,687*l.*; cinnamon, 143,141*l.*; coir (and manufactures), 170,434*l.*; copra, 1,893,685*l.*; coconut oil, 1,324,307*l.*; tea, 5,385,436*l.* (184,770,231 lbs.); plumbago, 140,007*l.*; coconut, fresh, 61,941*l.*; coconut, desiccated, 1,221,984*l.*; areca nuts, 194,921*l.*; rubber, 5,997,407*l.* (790,648 cwt.); citronella oil, 76,102*l.*

Principal imports in 1919.—Cotton manufactures, 2,195,177*l.*; rice, 6,111,158*l.*; coal and coke, 2,011,770*l.*; spirits, 133,533*l.*; sugar, raw and refined, 652,498*l.*; manures, 876,126*l.*; bullion and specie, 2,643,435*l.*

According to Ceylon returns the total imports from the United Kingdom in 1920 amounted to 5,164,066*l.*, and exports thereto, to 8,244,031*l.*

In 1920 (British Board of Trade Returns) the value of tea imported into the United Kingdom from Ceylon was 7,924,000*l.* (quantity, 123,349,000 lbs.). Other imports in 1920 were: rubber, 4,658,000*l.* (48,002,000 lbs.); coconut oil, 1,204,000*l.*; coconut, desiccated, 1,134,000*l.*; nuts and kernels, 374,000*l.* The principal exports of United Kingdom to Ceylon in 1920 were; cottons goods, 1,710,000*l.*; iron and steel goods, 1,039,000*l.*; machinery, 357,000*l.*; spirits, 112,000*l.*; tobacco, 182,000*l.* Total imports into United Kingdom (British Board of Trade Returns), 1921, 10,658,000*l.*; total exports of British produce to Ceylon, 3,941,000*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

Shipping entered and cleared, 1920, 18,215,605 tons (British, 7,565,929¹ tons). In 1919, the total tonnage was 17,708,617, and British, 13,131,162. On January 1, 1921, 122 sailing vessels of 10,877 tons, and 7 steamers of 737 tons net, total vessels 129 of 11,614 tons net, were registered as belonging to Ceylon.

728 miles of railway were open at September 30, 1920, and several extensions are under construction.

In 1920 there were 561 post offices of various classes; money order offices, 195; telegraph offices, 160; postal packets or postcards passed through the post office, 49,000,000 (exclusive of parcels). 7,558 miles of telegraph wire; telegrams dispatched, 1,463,012.

¹ Excluding vessels which called to coal.

Money and Credit.

Seven banks have establishments in Ceylon: the Mercantile Bank of India, the Imperial Bank of India, the National Bank of India, the Bank of Colombo, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Eastern Bank. The Ceylon Savings Bank on December 31, 1920, had 40,670 depositors, and deposits amounting to Rs. 4,293,805; and the Post Office Savings Bank, 126,089 depositors, and deposits, Rs. 4,190,659.

The weights and measures of Ceylon are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The currency consists of:—Copper: Ceylon 1-cent and $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent pieces, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents being equivalent to 1*d.* English. Nickel: Ceylon 5-cent piece. Silver: Indian rupee (=100 cents), equivalent (by Ordinance No. 6 of 1903) to 1*s.* 4*d.* English; and Ceylon 50-cent, 25-cent, and 10-cent pieces. Ceylon Government currency notes of Rs. 1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5, 2, and 1. On September 30, 1920, the value of currency notes in circulation was Rs. 47,190,289.

Dependency.

The **Maldivé Islands**, 400 miles west of Ceylon, are governed by an elected Sultan, who resides in the island of Male, and pays a yearly tribute to the Ceylon Government. Next to the Sultan is the first Wazir, or Prime Minister, then the Fandiari, the head priest or judge, and besides them 6 Wazirs or Ministers of State. The Maldives are a group of 13 coral islets (atolls), richly clothed with cocoa-nut palms, and yielding millet, fruit, and edible nuts. Population over 70,000 Mohammedans. The people are civilised, and are great navigators and traders.

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Christmas Island. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

CYPRUS.

High Commissioner.—M. Stevenson, C.M.G. Salary, 3,000*l.*, and Duty Allowance, 600*l.*

Chief Secretary.—J. C. D. Fenn. Salary, 1,400*l.*

The island is the third largest in the Mediterranean, 40 miles from the coast of Asia Minor and 60 from the coast of Syria. It was administered until November 5, 1914, by Great Britain, under a convention concluded with the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople, June 4, 1878, but on the outbreak of hostilities with Turkey on November 5, 1914, the island was annexed. The High Commissioner has the usual powers of a Colonial Governor. There is an Executive Council, consisting of the Chief Secretary, the King's Advocate, the Treasurer, with three locally resident additional members. The Legislature consists of eighteen members, six being office holders, including the Chief Secretary, the King's Advocate, and the Treasurer, and twelve elected (for five years), three by Mohammedan and nine by non-Mohammedan voters. The voters are all male British subjects, or foreigners twenty-one years of age, who have resided five years, and are payers of any of the taxes known as 'Verghis.' Municipal councils exist in the principal towns, elected practically by all resident householders and ratepayers. Those eligible to the council must be voters rated upon property of the annual value of from 10*l.* to 20*l.*, according to population.

Area 3,584 square miles. Population, Census 1911 :—159,383 males, 134,725 females; total, 274,108 (including 144 military population). Mohammedans (Ottoman Turks) 56,428; Christians (Autocephalous Church of Cyprus), 214,480; others, 3,200. Inhabitants per square mile, 76.48. Preliminary Return of 1921 Census: 310,808. Birth-rate, 1920, 28.7 per 1,000; death-rate, 23.2.

The principal towns are Nicosia (the capital), 18,461; Larnaca, 10,652; Limasol, 11,843; Famagusta and Varoshia, 6,127; Paphos and Ktema, 3,946; Kyrenia, 1,986. There are six administrative districts named after these towns.

The system of elementary education is designed so that each race in the island has its own schools. Besides elementary schools there were in 1920-21 3 Gymnasiums, a commercial Lyceum, 2 'Greek high schools' for boys and a 'high school' for girls, a Priests' Training School, and two Moslem High

Schools, one for boys and one for girls. The Government contributed (1920-21) 17,770*l.* to education. Total expenditure on elementary and secondary education, 80,000*l.* Total number of elementary schools in 1919-20, 739 (501 Greek-Christian, 231 Moslem, 3 Armenian and 4 Maronite); teachers, 964 in elementary schools, of whom 674 were Greek-Christian and 278 Moslem. Total enrolment in elementary schools, 42,397, comprising 7,130 Moslem, 35,000 Greek-Christian, 170 Armenian, and 130 Maronite. There are 11 weekly newspapers in Greek.

The law courts consist of (1) a supreme court of civil and criminal appeal; (2) six assize courts, having unlimited criminal jurisdiction; (3) six district courts, having limited criminal jurisdiction and unlimited civil jurisdiction; (4) six magisterial courts with summary jurisdiction; (5) ten village judges' courts. In all, except supreme court, native (Christian and Mohammedan) judges take part. There are also 4 *Sheri* Courts, for Mohammedans only, which administer the Moslem *Sheri* or ecclesiastical law. In the year 1920-21 the number of offences was 12,948, and the number of persons committed to prison was 2,587. Strength of police force, March 31, 1921, 27 officers and 807 men; total, 834.

The revenue and expenditure for five years, ended March 31, exclusive of Grant-in-Aid, and share of the Turkish debt charge, were:—

—	1913-14 (pre war)	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	341,816	498,460	610,499	602,927	658,519
Expenditure .	296,165	382,598	404,675	485,400	691,780

Chief sources of revenue, 1920-21:—Tithes, 164,102*l.*; excise, 74,665*l.*; customs, 110,391*l.*; sheep, goat, and pig taxes, 12,793*l.*; verghis, 29,012*l.*; court receipts and stamps, 31,467*l.*; port dues, &c., 10,021*l.*; railway, 32,777*l.* Customs revenue: 1916-17, 44,425*l.*; 1917-18, 50,434*l.*; 1918-19, 42,368*l.*; 1919-20, 80,294*l.*; 1920-21, 110,391*l.*; Cyprus share of Turkish national debt, 92,800*l.* per year (excluded from above table).

Public debt, 1920-21, 221,434*l.*, for harbour, railways, and irrigation. Annual grant from imperial funds to revenue (not included above), 50,000*l.* per year.

Cyprus is essentially agricultural. Chief products in 1920: wheat, 2,425,000 kiles; barley, 2,145,000 kiles; vetches, 173,000 kiles; oats, 209,000 kiles; olives, cotton. Grapes are produced in large quantities. Other products are raisins, carobs (locust beans), fruit, linseed, silk, cheese, wool, hides, and (by the Department of Agriculture) origanum oil. In 1921 there were 300,415 sheep, and 217,883 goats. One-third of cultivable land is under cultivation. There are irrigation works for the storage and distribution of rain-water. The Forest Department has done much for the preservation and development of the forests existing at the time of the British occupation, and for the re-afforestation of denuded districts. The area of delimited forest is 700 square miles. Sponge fisheries are carried on, the take in 1920 being about 11,000 sponges (70 lbs). Gypsum, terra umbra and marble are found in abundance; mining for copper has commenced; asbestos is mined, 21,386 cwt. being exported in 1917; 4,556 cwt. in 1918; 26,613 cwt. in 1919, and 17,924 cwt. in 1920.

The commerce, and the shipping, exclusive of coasting trade, for five calendar years were:—

	1913 (pre-war)	1917	1918	1919	1920
Merchandise :—	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	619,337	968,168	1,013,582	1,525,427	2,068,759
Exports . . .	620,591	787,922	861,345	1,371,580	1,200,449
Bullion and specie :					
Imports . . .	56,747	1,790	214	20,587	4,988
Exports . . .	79,322	4,792	681	3,619	210
Shipping entered and cleared .	Tons 721,515	Tons 164,579	Tons 70,341	Tons 329,474	Tons 644,340

The import value is that at the port of arrival, and includes cost, freight, and other charges; the export value is that at the port of shipment when the goods are ready for exportation. Quantities and values are ascertained from declarations by importers and exporters, verified in the case of dutiable imports by actual weighing and measuring. The countries of origin and of destination of goods are also obtained from declarations checked by invoices or bills of lading when necessary.

Chief imports, 1920 :—Beans and Peas, 18,654*l.*; butter, 20,041*l.*; coffee, raw, 33,645*l.*; flour, 273,159*l.*; fish, 17,371*l.*; olive oil, 20,217*l.*; provisions, 49,249*l.*; rice, 32,420*l.*; sugar, 86,205*l.*; tobacco in leaf, 42,628*l.*; chemical manure, 31,578*l.*; hides and skins, 13,269*l.*; petroleum, 64,132*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, 27,812*l.*; machinery, 35,206*l.*; cotton yarn and thread, 110,795*l.*; cotton piece goods, 208,608*l.*; haberdashery and millinery, 38,762*l.*; sacks, 37,080*l.*; silk manufactures, 22,379*l.*; woollen manufactures, 95,541*l.*; motor car, 39,401*l.*; glassware, 29,548*l.*; india-rubber manufactures, 15,992*l.*; leather and leather manufactures, 120,570*l.*; matches, 10,938*l.*; medicines, 17,973*l.*; paper (cigarette), 14,872*l.*; soap, 48,543*l.*

Chief exports, 1920 :—Animals, 33,443*l.*; lemons and oranges, 18,630*l.*; pomegranates, 39,085*l.*; raisins, 70,315*l.*; spirit, 37,580*l.*; wine, 133,708*l.*; potatoes, 62,672*l.*; carobs, 413,626*l.*; cotton, 60,726*l.*; silk cocoons, 30,556*l.*; hides and skins, 17,793*l.*; asbestos, 29,484*l.*; terra umbra, 27,730*l.*; cotton manufactures, 20,965*l.*; gypsum, 10,451*l.*

Imports from United Kingdom, exclusive of specie, 1920, 774,268*l.*
Exports to United Kingdom, exclusive of specie, 1920, 257,449*l.*

The Bank of Cyprus, the Imperial Ottoman Bank and the Bank of Athens have establishments in the island. The Government Savings Bank (began in 1903) had, at the end of March, 1921, 296 depositors, with 19,544*l.* to their credit. Coins current—Cyprus silver, namely, 18 copper piastres, 9 c.p., 4½ c.p. and 3 c.p. (9 piastres=one shilling). Government currency notes, of 10*l.*, 5*l.*, 1*l.*, 10*s.*, 5*s.*, 2*s.*, and 1*s.* denominations, are also in circulation under Proclamations under martial law, the value at March 31, 1921, being 526,539*l.* Weights and measures are as follows :—

Length : 1 Cyprus Pic = $\frac{3}{4}$ yard.

Weight : 1 Oke = 2·8 lb.

Capacity : 1 Kile = 8 Imperial gallons.

There are 746 miles of good carriage road, exclusive of village roads; 245 miles of telegraph lines; cable connects with Alexandria. A narrow gauge Government railway runs from Famagusta (where harbour works were completed in 1906) through Nicosia and Morphou to Evrykhon (76 miles). Total number of letters, postcards, newspapers, book-packets, and parcels delivered in Cyprus, 1920-21: local, 1,552,789; received from

abroad, 865,471; posted for foreign countries, 524,970. Telephones are extensively used for the conduct of government business.

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HONG KONG.

Constitution and Government.

THE Crown Colony of Hong Kong was ceded by China to Great Britain in January, 1841; the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nanking, in August, 1842; and the charter bears date April 5, 1843. Hong Kong is the great centre for British commerce with China and Japan, and a military and naval station of first-class importance.

The administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the General Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and the Director of Public Works (the last two being special appointments), and three unofficial members. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of the General Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Education, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs (the last three being special appointments), and six unofficial members—viz., four nominated by the Crown (two of whom are Chinese), one nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, and one by the Justices of the Peace.

Governor—Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G. Appointed 1919. Salary 6,000*l.*, including 1,200*l.* allowance.

Area and Population.

Hong Kong is situated at the mouth of the Canton River, about 90 miles south of Canton. The island is an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, and its area rather more than 32 square miles; separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, the *Lyceemoo* Pass, about half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kowloon, on the mainland, was ceded to Great Britain by treaty in 1861, and now forms part of Hong Kong. The city of Victoria extends for upwards of five miles along the southern shore of the beautiful harbour. By a convention signed at Peking on June 9, 1898, there was

leased to Great Britain for 99 years a portion of Chinese territory mainly agricultural, together with the waters of Mirs Bay and Deep Bay and the island of Lan-tao. Its area is 356 square miles, with about 94,000 inhabitants, exclusively Chinese. Area of Old Kowloon is 3 square miles. Total area of colony, 391 square miles. A scheme was begun at the end of 1916 for reclaiming 12 million square feet of land from the sea in Kowloon Bay, and erecting thereon a model town.

The population of Hong Kong, excluding the Military and Naval establishments, was estimated to be in the middle of 1920 as follows:—Non-Chinese civil population, 14,000; Chinese civil population: City of Victoria (including Peak), 342,000; villages of Hong Kong, 18,050; Kowloon (including New Kowloon), 104,000; New Territories (land), 100,800; population afloat, 69,300; total Chinese population, 634,150: total civil population, 648,150; 1921 Census returns: 12,856 Non-Chinese, 612,310 Chinese; total 625,166.

The registered births and deaths for five years were as follows:—

Year	Births	Deaths	Births per 1,000 ¹	Deaths per 1,000 ¹
1914 . . .	3,001	9,585	7·3	23·3
1917 . . .	2,400	10,433	5·3	23·4
1918 . . .	2,321	13,714	4·1	24·4
1919 . . .	2,194	11,647	4·3	23·2
1920 . . .	2,420	12,419	4·36	21·19

¹ Birth and death rates are calculated only on the population of Hong Kong and Kowloon, there being no jurisdiction by the sanitary authorities over the New Territories (except New Kowloon).

In 1916 the number of Chinese emigrants was 117,653, and the number of immigrants 72,405; in 1917, 96,298 and 98,232; in 1918, 43,830 and 74,109; in 1919, 59,969 and 136,020; and in 1920, 105,258 and 122,438 respectively.

Instruction.

Education is not compulsory, but all schools are State-inspected, and required to maintain a certain standard of efficiency. There are 3 secondary Government schools for children of British parentage, with an average attendance of 163 (1920), and 9 Government schools for Chinese boys and one for Chinese girls, with a total average attendance of 2,665. There is one school for Indians, with an average attendance of 101 (1920). There are also numerous schools in receipt of grants. The total number of pupils in all schools in 1920 was 28,707. The University Matriculation Examination serves the purpose of a leaving examination. The total expenditure on education in 1920 was 444,150 dollars, net.

The Hong Kong University was formally opened in March, 1912, and during the session 1919–20 the number of students was 230, mostly Chinese. Faculties of Medicine, Engineering and Arts have been established, with a large staff of British professors and lecturers. There are well-equipped scientific laboratories, and recent additions are schools for instruction in physiology, pathology, and tropical medicine. The engineering laboratories have been equipped with machinery presented by various firms who are interested in technical education. It is the only British University in the Far East.

Justice and Crime.

There are Courts of Justice consisting of a Supreme Court, the second court or Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and a third court or Appeal Court, a police magistrate's court, and a marine magistrate's court. In 1920, 1,999 were committed to Victoria gaol for criminal offences; in 1919, 2,552. The daily average of prisoners in gaol was 756 in 1919, and 755 in 1920. There is a police force in the colony numbering 1,341 men, of whom 135 are Europeans, 430 Indians, and 796 Chinese.

Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony were as follows in five years. The dollar of Hong Kong is of variable value; for 1913 it is here taken at 2s., for 1916 at 2s. 1½d., for 1917 at 2s. 7½d., for 1918 at 3s. 2½d., for 1919 at 3s. 8½d., for 1920 at 4s. 5d.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1913 (pre-war)	851,230	865,801
1916	1,155,388	1,165,700
1917	1,960,690	1,834,743
1918	3,013,676	2,624,027
1919	3,081,220	3,340,574
1920	3,243,960	3,199,785

The revenue is derived chiefly from land-taxes, licences, quarry rent, liquor and tobacco duties, and an opium monopoly. A large portion of the expenditure has to be devoted to the maintenance of a strong police force. Expenditure on establishments in 1920, 5,829,484 dollars. The estimates for 1921 are: revenue, 15,336,350 dollars; expenditure, 17,349,150 dollars.

Public debt, 341,800L, raised in 1887 and 1893 for public works. Another loan, 1,143,933L in Inscribed Stock at 3½ per cent., was raised in 1906 for purposes of railway construction, also a 6 per cent. War Loan of 3,000,000 dollars was authorised. On December 31, 1920, the balance of assets over liabilities was 4,490,266 dollars.

Defence.

The military contribution payable to the Imperial Government was 2,761,280 dollars for 1920. The Defence Corps cost 27,926 dollars for 1920. Hong Kong is the headquarters of the China Squadron.

Industry, Commerce, Shipping, and Communications.

The chief industries of Hong Kong are sugar refining, ship-building and repairing, rope-making, tin refining, tobacco manufacture, the manufacture of cement, and the manufacture of knit goods. Deep-sea fishing is important, especially for the New Territories.

The commerce of Hong Kong is chiefly with Great Britain, India and Ceylon, Australia, United States, China, Japan, Indo-China, and Siam. Hong Kong is a free port (except as regards the importation of intoxicating liquor and tobacco). There were no complete official returns of trade prior to 1918, but complete trade and shipping returns are now officially compiled and published quarterly and annually. Hong Kong is the centre of trade in many kinds of goods. Among the principal are sugar and flour, rice, cotton, cotton yarn and cotton piece goods, silk, hemp, leather, tin, wolframite, bulk and case oil (kerosene), oils and fats, peanuts, Chinese

medicines, fish and fishery products, tea, coal, cement, condensed milk, matches. The Chinese tea and silk trade is largely in the hands of Hong Kong firms.

Imports into Hong Kong in 1920 : from the British Empire, 32,816,008*l*. (United Kingdom only, 15,818,927*l*.); from foreign countries, 102,870,928*l*.; total imports, 135,686,936*l*. Exports from Hong Kong in 1920 : to the British Empire, 26,030,333*l*. (United Kingdom only, 2,192,698*l*.); to China and Japan, 80,164,162*l*.; to other foreign countries, 47,468,037*l*.; total exports, 153,662,582*l*.

The trade of Hong Kong and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for five years is given as follows:—

	1913 (pre-war)	1918	1919	1920	1921 ¹
Imports (consignments) into Gt. Britain from Hong Kong	£ 675,276	£ 1,450,352	£ 2,526,311	£ 2,496,292	£ 982,418
Exports of British Produce to Hong Kong	4,354,222	3,744,833	4,403,560	13,099,711	6,757,631
Exports of Foreign and Colonial produce	200,368	50,888	331,816	302,329	178,061

¹ Provisional figures.

The principal items of trade for 5 years are given as follows:—

—	1913 (pre-war)	1917	1918	1919	1920
Imports (consignments) into United Kingdom :	£	£	£	£	£
Preserved Ginger	81,485	52,550	58,197	309,629	177,329
Silk, all kinds	77,635	46,165	32,622	23,079	76,673
Drugs	57,256	49,805	104,278	168,771	72,076
Feathers & down	55,669	30,036	45,146	89,404	245,309
Hides, raw	3,519	441,082	275,260	215,941	147,793
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs	192,337	197,806	—	7,399	777,080
Exports from United Kingdom :					
Cottons & yarn	2,422,539	1,814,720	2,090,568	2,222,792	8,248,645
Woollens & yarn	401,003	341,123	217,621	286,293	1,004,634
Iron and steel and manufactures	309,979	164,923	286,875	490,982	1,128,748
Machinery	93,618	54,560	343,981	192,868	393,528
Painters' colours, &c.	51,949	65,997	39,827	125,374	116,885
Soap	64,251	71,870	65,706	59,422	66,789
Tobacco	137,860	86,877	133,959	69,738	161,691

21,631 vessels, including 10,885 junks and 2,498 steam-launches, representing altogether 12,123,705 tons, entered in 1920, and 21,733 vessels, including 10,981 junks and 2,530 steam-launches, representing 12,070,308

tons, cleared in 1920.¹ The number of fishing and other boats frequenting the harbour and bays of Hong Kong in 1920 may be estimated at about 20,000.

There is an electric tramway of 9½ miles and a cable tramway connecting The Peak district with the lower levels of Victoria. The British section of the Hong Kong-Canton Railway was begun in 1907, and opened to traffic on October 1, 1910. The branch line from Fanling to Sha Tau Kok was completed and opened to traffic in April, 1912.

There were 17 post offices in Hong Kong in 1920; Revenue, postal and telegraphic, 541,295 dollars; expenditure, 268,713 dollars. Telegraph lines, including cables, 1920, 283 miles; telephone wires, excluding military lines, 16,454 miles. There is a wireless telegraph service under the Post Office, besides a military and naval wireless station.

¹ These figures represent the Foreign Trade of the Colony.

Money and Credit.

The British banking institutions in the Colony are the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, whose head office is at Hong Kong, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. There are also several Chinese and foreign banks.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The currency of the Colony consists of the notes of the above-mentioned banks, and of British, Hong Kong, and Mexican dollars, besides subsidiary coins. The British Dollar is of 416 grains of silver 900 fine, as compared with 417·74 grains of 902·7 fineness of the Mexican dollar.

Subsidiary coins are 50 cent pieces (209·52 grains 800 fine), 20 cent pieces (83·81 grains 800 fine), 10 cent pieces (41·90 grains 800 fine), 5 cent pieces (20·95 grains 800 fine), and 1 cent copper pieces of 115·75 grains of copper or mixed metal.

The circulation of foreign copper coin was prohibited in 1912, and similar action is being taken with regard to foreign silver and nickel coins and bank notes.

Weights and Measures are :

The <i>Tael</i>	=	1½ oz. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Picul</i>	=	133½ lbs.
„ <i>Catty</i>	=	1½ „ „
„ <i>Chek</i>	=	14½ inches.
„ <i>Cheung</i>	=	12½ feet.

Besides the above weights and measures of China, those of Great Britain are in general use in the Colony.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Hong Kong.

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- Convention between the United Kingdom and China respecting Extension of Hong Kong Territory. Treaty Series, No. 16. 1898. London, 1898.
- Government Gazette. Published weekly on Fridays.
- Historical and Statistical Abstract. Decennial. Hong Kong.
- Names (Chinese) of Islands, Bays, Hills and Passes. Hong Kong.
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- Sessional Papers. Annual. Hong Kong.
- Street Index. Hong Kong.
- Trade and Shipping Returns, Quarterly and Annual. Hong Kong.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- *Bentham* (G.), *Flora Hong Kongensis*. Hong Kong, 1902.
- *Eitel* (E. J.), *Europe in China*. [A History of Hong Kong.] London, 1895.
- *Irekund* (A.), *The Far Eastern Tropics*. [Studies in the administration of Dependencies.] London, 1905.
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INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES.

INDIA, as defined by Parliament (52 and 53 Vict. c. 63, s. 18), comprises all that part of the great Indian Peninsula which is directly or indirectly under British rule or protection. In a popular sense it includes also certain countries such as Nepal, which are beyond that area, but whose relations with India are a concern of the Foreign and Political Department of the Government, whose agent resides in the country concerned. These countries will be found included in the third part of the YEAR-BOOK among Foreign Countries. The term British India includes only the districts subject to British law, and does not include Indian States. The term is so used, unless otherwise stated, in the tables, &c., that follow. The symbol Rx. stands for ten rupees. Rx. 1 = Rs. 10.

Government and Constitution.

The present form of government of the Indian Empire is established by various Parliamentary Statutes which are now consolidated in the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, and the Government of India Act, 1919. All the territories originally under the government of the East India Company are vested in His Majesty, and all its powers are exercised in his name; all revenues, tributes and other payments, are received in his name, and disposed of for the purposes of the government of India alone. Under the Royal Titles Act, 1876, the King of Great Britain and Ireland has the additional title of Emperor of India.

It is the declared policy of Parliament to provide for "the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

Government in England.—The administration of the Indian Empire in England is entrusted to a Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council of not less than eight and not more than twelve members, appointed for five years by the Secretary of State. At least one-half of the members must be persons who have served or resided ten years in India, and have not left India more than five years previous to their appointment. A member may be removed by His Majesty upon an address from both Houses of Parliament, and the Secretary of State may for special reasons, to be recorded in a minute signed by him and placed before both Houses of Parliament, reappoint a member of the Council for a further term of five years. No member can sit in Parliament. The duties of the Council, which has no initiative authority, are to conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to

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the government of India. The expenditure of the revenues of India, both in India and elsewhere, is subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council, and no appropriation can be made without the concurrence of a majority of votes of the Council. The Secretary of State regulates the transaction of business. The existence of a Legislative Assembly in India with a large elected majority renders it desirable that the Secretary of State should intervene only in exceptional circumstances in matters of purely Indian interest, where the Government and Legislature of India are in agreement.

Power is given by the 1919 Act for the appointment in the United Kingdom of a High Commissioner for India, to whom may be delegated powers of the Secretary of State respecting contracts, and to whom other duties may be assigned.

The salary of the Secretary of State, under the 1919 Act, must, and the cost of the India Office for other than agency services may, be borne by the British, and not, as formerly, by the Indian Exchequer.

Central Indian Government.—The supreme executive authority in India is vested in the Governor-General in Council, often styled the Government of India. The Governor-General, or Viceroy, is appointed by the Crown, and usually holds office for five years. The Capital of the Empire and the seat of government was moved from Calcutta to Delhi in 1912, the latter being formed into a separate territory under a Chief Commissioner.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.—His Excellency the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Reading, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., K.C.V.O. (April, 1921).

The salary of the Governor-General is Rs. 2,56,000 a year.

The following is a list of the Governors-General of India, with the dates of their assumption of office:—

Warren Hastings	1774	Lord Canning	1856
Sir John Macpherson	1785	Earl of Elgin	1862
Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis	1786	Sir John (Lord) Lawrence	1864
Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth)	1793	Earl of Mayo	1869
Marquis Wellesley	1798	Lord (Earl of) Northbrook	1872
Marquis Cornwallis	1805	Lord (Earl) Lytton	1876
Sir Geo. H. Barlow	1805	Marquis of Ripon	1880
Earl of Minto	1807	Earl (Marquis) of Dufferin	1884
Earl of Moira (Marquis of Hastings)	1813	Marquis of Lansdowne	1888
Earl Amherst	1823	Earl of Elgin	1894
Lord W. C. Bentinck	1828	Marquis Curzon of Kedleston	1899
Lord Auckland	1836	Earl of Minto	1905
Lord Ellenborough	1842	Lord Hardinge of Penshurst	1910
Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge	1844	Viscount Chelmsford	1916
Earl (Marquis) of Dalhousie	1848	Earl of Reading	1921

Until 1834 these were Governors-General of Fort William in Bengal, not of India.

There is an Indian Legislature consisting of the Governor-General and two Chambers, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. The Legislature was formally opened on February 9, 1921. The Council of State consists of not more than 60 members, of whom not more than 20 are officials. The Legislative Assembly contains 144 members, of whom 26 are official members and 103 are elected. The life of the Council of State is five years, and of the Assembly three years, but dissolution may occur sooner, or the period may be specially extended by the Governor-General. Joint sittings of the two Chambers may be held for the settlement of differences between them. The Legislative Assembly is presided over by a President appointed by the Governor-General. This Legislature has power, subject to certain restrictions, to make laws for all persons within British India, for all British

subjects within the Native States, and for all native Indian subjects of the King in any part of the world. The Governor-General, with the assent of His Majesty, conveyed after copies of the proposed enactment have been laid before both Houses of the British Parliament, may enact certain measures against the wish of the Council or Assembly.

The various departments of Government are in charge of the Governor-General's Executive Council. This body has no fixed number of members (there were eight, in Dec. 1921), but at least three of them must have had ten years' service in India, and one must be a barrister or pleader of not less than 10 years' standing. There are (1921) eleven departments—Home, Foreign and Political, Finance, Army, Public Works, Revenue and Agriculture, Commerce, Legislative, Education and Health, Railways, and the Board of Industries. At the head of each, except Railways, is one of the secretaries to the Government of India. The President of the Railway Board is the head of the Railway Department, and he is authorised to act as if he were a Secretary to the Government of India. The Foreign and Political Department is under the immediate superintendence of the Governor-General.

India is now divided into fifteen administrations, as follows:—

Madras : *Governor*, Rt. Hon. Baron *Willington* of Ratton, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. (1919); salary, Rs. 1,20,000 per year. Area, 142,000 square miles; population, at 1921 census, nearly 42½ millions, mainly Hindus.

Bombay : *Governor*, Sir G. A. *Lloyd*, G.C.I.E., D.S.O. (1918); salary, Rs. 1,20,000 per year. Area, 123,000 square miles; population in 1921, nearly 19½ millions, mainly Hindus.

Bengal : *Governor*, Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Lytton* (1922); salary, Rs. 1,20,000 per year. The province was reconstituted from April 1, 1912, and has an area of 78,700 square miles, and a population (1921 census) of over 46½ millions, mainly Hindus and Mahomedans in almost equal proportions.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh : *Governor*, Sir S. H. *Butler*, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; salary, Rs. 1,20,000 per year. Area, over 107,000 square miles, and population at 1921 census, over 45½ millions.

The Punjab : *Governor*, Sir E. D. *Maclagan*, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.; salary, Rs. 1,00,000 per year. Area, 99,000 square miles; population (1921), over 20½ millions.

Burma¹ : *Lieut.-Governor*, Sir R. H. *Cradlock*, K.C.S.I. (1918); salary, Rs. 1,00,000 per year. Area, nearly 231,000 square miles; population (1921), over 13 millions, mainly Buddhists.

Bihar and Orissa : *Governor*, Sir Henry *Wheeler* (1922); salary, Rs. 1,00,000 per year. The province was constituted from April 1, 1912, out of Bengal, and contains the three great sub-provinces of Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Area, over 83,000 square miles, and population (1921), nearly 34 millions, mainly Hindus.

Central Provinces and Berar : *Governor*, Sir F. G. *Sly*, K.C.S.I. (1920); salary, Rs. 72,000 per year. Area, nearly 100,000 square miles; population (1921) nearly 14 millions, mainly Hindus.

Assam : *Governor*, Sir William *Morris*, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (1921); salary, Rs. 66,000 per year. The province was separated from Eastern Bengal and reconstituted from April, 1912. Area, 53,000 square miles; population (1921), over 7½ millions, over half being Hindus, and over a quarter Mahomedans.

¹ Burma is to be constituted a "Governor's province," i.e. it will come under the dyarchical system applied to other provinces under the Government of India Act, 1919.

N.W. Frontier Province: *Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General*, Sir A. H. Grant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., (1919); salary, Rs. 48,000 per year. Area, 13,400 square miles; population (1921) nearly 2½ millions, mainly Mahomadians.

Ajmer-Merwara: *Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner*, The Honourable Mr. R. E. Holland, C.S.I., C.I.E. (1919); salary, Rs. 48,000 per year. Area, 2,700 square miles; population (1921), about 500,000, mainly Hindus.

Coorg: *Chief Commissioner*, The Honourable Mr. W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E. (1920); salary, Rs. 48,000 per year. Area, 1,580 square miles; population (1921), 165,000, mainly Hindus.

Baluchistan: *Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner*, The Honourable Lt.-Col. Sir A. B. Dew, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., (1919); salary, Rs. 48,000 per year. Area, over 54,000 square miles; population (1921), over 420,000, mainly Mahomadians.

Delhi: *Chief Commissioner*, The Honourable Mr. C. A. Barron, C.S.I., C.I.E. (1919); salary, Rs. 36,000 per year. The province was constituted from October 1, 1912, and consists of a small enclave in the Punjab. Area, 557 square miles; population (1921), about 487,000.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands: *Chief Commissioner*, Lt.-Col. H. C. Beaulon, C.I.E., I.A. (1920); salary, Rs. 36,000 per year. Area, 3,140 square miles; population (1921), nearly 27,000.

High Commissioner in England.—Sir Wm. Meyer, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (appointed October, 1920), 42, Grosvenor Gardens, London.

Provincial Government.—The Government of India Act, 1919, which came into operation in December, 1920, and January, 1921, effects important constitutional changes, more particularly in the government of the Provinces. The various functions of government are classified as Central and Provincial subjects, the latter being practically definitely committed to the Provincial Governments, while for purposes of convenience, certain Central subjects, such as the collection of income tax, may be dealt with by the Provincial Governments as the agents of the Central Government. The Governor-General in Council retains unimpaired powers of control over the Provincial Governments in their administration of 'reserved' subjects, but in 'transferred' subjects will only be competent to intervene where it is necessary to safeguard Central subjects or to decide questions where two or more Provinces are concerned, or to safeguard the due exercise and performance of any powers and duties possessed by or imposed on the Governor-General in Council in regard to the High Commissioner, to the raising of loans by local Governments, or under rules made by the Secretary of State in Council. The list of subjects transferred to Indian Ministers, with certain reservations, includes local self-government, medical administration, public health and sanitation, education, public works, agriculture, fisheries, co-operative societies, excise, registration, development of industries, adulteration, weights and measures, and religious and charitable endowments. Certain sources of revenue are definitely allocated to the Provinces, which are required to contribute to the Central Government certain annual sums which are to be the first charge on their revenues.

The new Provincial Governments are based upon a scheme of diarchy, or dualised form of government, and consist of the Governor-in-Council and the Governor acting with Ministers. The Ministers, who are elected members of the Legislative Council, have charge of certain Departments of Government known as 'transferred subjects,' while others, the 'reserved

subjects,' are administered by the Governor-in-Council. Thus each side has its share in the conduct of the Government, with responsibility for its own work, while co-ordination is achieved by the influence of the Governor, who is associated with both sections.

The Governor's Executive Council consists of not more than four members, one qualified by twelve years' public service in India. The Legislative Council contains not more than twenty per cent. of official members and at least seventy per cent. elected members, and, in addition to its legislative functions, votes all expenditure, subject to certain specified exceptions and to the power of the Local Government to incur expenditure, on reserved subjects without the Council's assent if the Governor certifies such expenditure to be necessary. The normal duration of the Legislative Council is three years, but it may be dissolved sooner by the Governor, or its term specially extended for one year. The Ministers who assist the Governor in the administration of transferred subjects are not to be officials. The Governor may not be a member of the Legislative Council, but may address the Council. (In Madras the franchise has been extended to women).

The Provinces to which this new form of government is applied are Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, and Assam. The minimum number of members in each Legislative Council is: Madras, 118; Bombay, 111; Bengal, 125; United Provinces, 118; Punjab, 83; Bihar and Orissa, 98; Central Provinces, 70; Assam, 53. The numbers may be increased, and in several provinces increases have already been made. It has been decided to apply the new form of government to Burma.

The provinces are usually formed into divisions under Commissioners, and then divided into districts, which are the units of administration. At the head of each district is an executive officer (collector and magistrate, or deputy-commissioner), who has entire control of the district, subject to the control of his official superior district officer. Subordinate to the magistrate (in most districts) there are a joint magistrate, an assistant-magistrate, and one or more deputy-collectors and other officials. There are 267 of such districts in British India.

Government of Indian States.—The control which the Supreme Government exercises over the Indian States varies considerably in degree; but they are all governed by the Indian princes, ministers, or councils. The princes have no right to make war or peace, or to send ambassadors to each other or to external States; they are not permitted to maintain a military force above a certain specified limit; no European can be employed by them without special sanction; and the Supreme Government can exercise control in case of misgovernment. Within these limits the more important princes are autonomous in their own territories. Some, but not all of them, are required to pay an annual fixed tribute. The total number of Indian States is about 700, ranging from Hyderabad, with an area of over 82,000 square miles and a population of 12½ millions, to small States consisting of only a few villages.

In recent years the Princes have met in conferences at the invitation of the Viceroy, but in February, 1922, a Council of Princes was established as a permanent consultative body to discuss matters relating to treaties, or affairs of Imperial or common concern.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

There were at the end of 1919-20, 739 municipalities, with a population of over 17 millions. The total number of members of the municipal bodies was 10,187, of whom 5,886 were elected. The municipal bodies have the care

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and lighting of the roads, water supply, drainage, sanitation, medical relief, vaccination, and education, particularly primary education; they impose taxes, enact bye-laws, make improvements, and spend money, with the sanction of the Provincial Government. Their aggregate income in 1919-20 was about 11,410,000*l.*, exclusive of loans, sales of securities, and other extraordinary receipts amounting to 9,574,000*l.* The aggregate expenditure was 11,293,000*l.*, excluding extraordinary and debt expenditure of 9,673,000*l.* By the Local Self-Government Acts of 1883-84, the elective principle was extended, in a large or small measure, all over India. In all larger towns, and in many of the smaller towns, the majority of members of committees are elected by the ratepayers; everywhere the majority of town committees consists of Indians, and in many committees all the members are Indians. In many municipalities women have the right to vote, and in a few they are eligible for election. For rural tracts, except in Burma, there were 732 district and sub-district Boards, and 588 Union Panchayats in Madras, 385 Union Committees in Bengal, and 49 in Bihar and Orissa, with 17,496 members in 1919-20, 8,054 being elected. These Boards are in charge of roads, district schools, markets, public health institutions, &c. Their aggregate income in 1919-20, excluding debt items, was 9,295,000*l.*, and expenditure (excluding debt items), 8,735,000*l.* (Rs. 10=1*l.*)

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT POSITION OF THE POPULATION.

The population in the following table is in millions and two decimals.

British Territory.

Year	Area in sq. mls.	Population (millions)	Year	Area in sq. mls.	Population (millions)
1861	856,000	196·00	1891	964,993	221·38
1871	860,000	195·84	1901	1,097,901	231·61
1881	875,186	199·20	1911	1,093,074	244·27
.	.	.	1921	1,093,074	247·14

Following are the leading details of the census of March 10, 1911, and that of March 18, 1921 :—

British Provinces	Area in square miles (1911)	Population in 1921	Population in 1911	Increase or Decrease 1911-1921	Pop. per sq. mile 1921
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	495,899	501,895	— 5,496	183
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	26,833	26,450	+ 374	8
Assam	53,015	7,598,861	6,714,299	+ 884,562	143
Baluchistan ¹	54,228	421,679	414,412	+ 7,267	8
Bengal	78,699	46,653,177	45,482,605	+ 1,170,572	592
Bihar and Orissa	83,181	33,998,778	34,189,544	— 490,766	403
Bihar	42,361	23,378,758	23,752,429	— 373,671	566
Orissa	13,743	4,968,406	5,131,753	— 163,347	361
Chota Nagpur	27,077	5,654,614	5,605,362	+ 46,252	210
Bombay (Presidency)	123,059	19,338,586	19,696,266	— 357,680	158
Bombay	75,993	16,005,170	16,136,666	— 131,496	210
Sind	46,986	3,278,498	3,513,435	— 234,942	70
Aden	80	54,923	46,165	+ 8,758	685
Burma	230,839	13,205,564	12,115,217	+ 1,090,347	71
Central Provinces and Berar	90,823	13,908,514	13,916,158	— 7,644	139
Central Provinces	82,057	10,827,302	10,858,996	— 31,694	132
Berar	17,766	3,081,212	3,057,162	+ 24,050	170

British Provinces	Area in square miles 1911	Population in 1921	Population in 1911	Increase or Decrease 1911-1921	Pop. per sq. mile 1921
Coorg	1,582	164,459	174,976	- 10,517	104
Delhi	557	486,741	413,447	+ 73,294	870
Madras	142,330	42,322,270	41,405,404	+ 916,866	299
North-West Frontier Province ¹	13,418	2,247,696	2,196,933	+ 50,763	167
Punjab	99,222	20,678,393	19,578,573	+ 1,099,820	208
United Provinces	107,267	45,590,946	46,807,490	- 1,216,544	438
Agra	83,109	33,420,638	34,249,486	- 828,848	403
Oudh	24,158	12,170,308	12,558,004	- 387,696	507
Total Provinces	1,093,074	247,138,396	243,933,178	+ 3,205,218	225

¹ Districts and Administered Territories.

In 1911 the population consisted of 124,707,915 males and 119,225,263 females; in 1921, of 126,941,215 males and 120,197,181 females.

The following Indian States and Agencies are in political relations with the Indian Government:—

State or Agency	Area in square miles 1911	Population 1921	Population 1911	Increase or Decrease 1911-1921	Pop. per sq. mile 1921
Assam State (Manipur)	8,466	383,672	346,222	+ 37,450	45
Baluchistan States	80,410	378,999	420,291	- 41,292	4
Baroda State	8,182	2,121,875	2,032,798	+ 89,077	259
Bengal States	5,393	896,173	822,565	+ 73,608	166
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	3,965,431	3,945,209	+ 20,222	139
Bombay States	63,864	7,412,341	7,388,051	+ 24,290	116
Central India Agency	52,260	6,004,581	6,139,995	- 135,414	115
Central Provinces States	31,174	2,068,482	2,117,152	- 48,670	66
Gwalior State	25,107	3,175,822	3,216,985	- 41,163	122
Hyderabad State	82,698	12,453,627	13,374,676	- 921,049	156
Kashmir State	84,432	3,322,030	3,168,126	+ 163,904	40
Madras States	10,549	5,460,029	4,811,841	+ 648,188	517
Cochin	1,361	979,019	918,110	+ 60,909	720
Travancore	7,594	4,005,849	3,428,975	+ 576,874	527
Mysore State	29,475	5,976,660	5,806,193	+ 170,467	203
N.W. Frontier Province (Agencies & Tribal areas)	25,472	2,828,055	1,622,094	+ 1,205,961	111
Punjab States	36,551	4,415,401	4,212,794	+ 202,607	120
Rajputana Agency	128,987	9,857,012	10,530,432	- 673,420	76
Sikkim State	2,818	81,722	87,920	- 6,198	29
United Provinces States	5,079	1,134,824	1,189,874	- 55,050	223
Total States	709,555	71,936,736	71,223,218	+ 713,518	101
Total India	1,802,629	319,075,132	315,156,396	+ 3,918,736	177

Baroda.—This consists of five or six larger, and a considerable number of smaller separate areas. Ruler, H.H. Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Baroda. There is an executive council of the principal officers of State, and, since 1908, a legislative council of 17 members. Educational policy is progressive, and education is largely free and compulsory. The gross receipts in 1917-18 were about 1,66,10,000 rupees, and the disbursements about 1,49,05,000 rupees.

Central India Agency.—This includes some 150 States. The bulk of the population are Hindus. The Indian Government is represented by an Agent at Indore, and under him are Political Agents for Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, Bhopal, Southern States of Central India, and Malwa. The territories of the different States are much divided and intermingled, and their political relations with the Indian Government and with one another are very varied. Most of the ruling princes and chiefs exercise authority through a Diwan or Minister. Education is progressing, but varies greatly in different States. The annual revenue of the whole group is approximately 600,000*l*.

Gwalior.—Ruler, Lieut.-General H. H. Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Scindia, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E. The State is in direct relations with the Government of India through a Resident. The administration is carried on by His Highness with the assistance of a State Council. The bulk of the population are Hindus. The revenue of the State in 1919-20 was approximately Rs. 19,000,000.

Hyderabad.—Ruler, Lieutenant-General H.E.H. Sir Usman Ali Khan, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Nizam of Hyderabad. This is the largest and most populous of the internal States. The administration is carried on, subject to the order of H.E.H. the Nizam, by an executive council. A Legislative Council was established in 1893, and consists of about 20 members. The British Government is represented by a Resident. The bulk of the population are Hindus, but the ruling family is Muhammadan. European officers and experts control and supervise some of the more important branches of administration. The annual revenue is approximately 3,000,000*l*.

Kashmir.—This State occupies most of the northernmost portion of India, and is administered by Lieutenant-General H.H. Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, with the assistance of ministers, the Indian Government being represented by a Resident. The revenue in 1917-18 was 903,000*l*., and the expenditure 859,000*l*. The bulk of the population are Muhammadans, though the ruling family is Hindu.

Mysore.—Ruler, Colonel H.H. Maharaja Sri Sir Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Maharaja of Mysore. The administration is carried on under him by the Diwan or Prime Minister, assisted by two Councillors. The Indian Government is represented by a Resident. There is a Representative Assembly dating from 1881, elected by the leading ryots, merchants, and local bodies. It meets for a few days annually for discussion, but has no powers. A Legislative Council was formed in 1907 consisting of from 13 to 18 members. The bulk of the population are Hindus. The education system is on a high level. Primary education was made free in all schools in 1908. The revenue in 1919-20 was 3,34,64,000 rupees.

North West Frontier Province.—Only about one-third of this is British territory, lying along the Punjab border. Between this and the Afghan frontier is the tribal territory. The British Government exercises the minimum of interference. The region is divided into five Political Agencies: Northern Waziristan, Southern Waziristan, the Kurram, the Khyber, and Dir, Swat, and Chitral. Only in the last can anything approaching an organised State be said to exist. Free primary education was introduced in April, 1912.

Rajputana Agency.—Rajputana includes 21 States surrounding the British province of Ajmer-Merwara. The Indian Government is represented by an Agent at Abu, and under him are three Residents (for Mewar, Jaipur, and W. Rajputana), and three Political Agents (for E. Rajputana, S. Rajputana, Kotah and Jhalawar, and Haraoti and Tonk). The bulk of the population are Hindus. The administration varies considerably from State to State, but generally the central authority is in the hands of the ruling prince or chief

who is usually assisted by a Council or by a Diwan or Kamdar. Education is generally backward. The approximate annual revenue of the whole of the States is about 2,500,000.

(Baluchistan and Sikkim are dealt with elsewhere.)

The following are further details concerning some of the larger Indian States:—

States	Area in square miles	Population 1921	Approximate Annual Revenue £	Ruling Family
Gwalior . . .	25,107	3,175,822	126,000	Mahrattá (Hindu)
Kashmír . . .	84,432	3,322,080	903,000	Dogra Rajput (Hindu)
Rájputána States : . . .	128,987	9,857,012	2,539,000	—
Alwar . . .	3,141	708,982	232,000	Naruka Rajput (Hindu)
Bharatpur . . .	1,982	496,437	210,000	Ját (Hindu)
Bikaner . . .	23,315	660,656	220,000	Rathor Rajput (Hindu)
Bundi . . .	2,220	187,068	46,000	Chauhan (Hara) Rajput (Hindu)
Dholpur . . .	1,155	229,734	80,000	Ját (Hindu)
Jaipur . . .	15,579	2,329,087	533,000	Kachhwaha Rajput (Hindu)
Jaisalmer . . .	16,062	67,701	14,000	Jadon Bhati Rajput (Hindu)
Jodhpur (Marwar) . . .	34,963	1,841,642	440,000	Rathor Rajput (Hindu)
Karauli . . .	1,242	133,730	40,000	Jadon Rajput (Hindu)
Kotah . . .	5,684	629,962	224,000	Hara Rajput (Hindu)
Tonk . . .	2,553	287,898	130,000	Pathan, M.
Udaipur (Mewar) . . .	12,756	1,393,283	176,000	Sisodiya Rajput (Hindu)
Central India States . . .	52,260	6,004,581	2,497,000	—
Bhopal . . .	6,902	691,299	200,000	Afghan, M.
Indore . . .	9,469	1,148,104	420,000	Mahrattá (Hindu)
Rewa . . .	13,000	1,401,672	187,000	Bhagel Rajput (Hindu)
Bombay States . . .	63,864	7,412,341	2,900,000	—
Cutch . . .	7,616 ¹	484,526	167,000	Jadeja Rajput (Hindu)
Kolhapur (including feudatory Jagirs) . . .	3,217	832,376	382,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Khairpur (Sind) . . .	6,050	193,152	100,000	M.
Junagadh . . .	3,284	465,221	190,000	Pathan, M.
Navanagar . . .	3,791	345,040	151,000	Jadeja Rajput.
Bhavnagar . . .	2,860	425,955	287,000	Gohil Rajput.

M=Muhammadan.

¹ Excluding the Runn of Cutch.

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States	Area in square miles	Population 1921	Approximate Annual Revenue £	Ruling Family
Madras States	10,084	5,460,029	1,139,006	—
Travancore	7,129	4,005,845	761,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Cochin	1,361	979,073	254,000	Ditto
Banganapalle	255	36,646	17,000	Shiah, <i>M.</i>
Pudukkottai	1,178	426,829	101,000	Kallar (Hindu)
Sandur	101	11,686	6,000	Maratha (Hindu)
Central Prov. States	31,174	2,068,182	154,000	—
Bastar	13,062	461,137	24,000	Kshatri, Somvanshi Chandel (Hindu)
Bihar and Orissa States	45,941	3,965,431	622,000	—
Bengal States				
Cooch Behar	1,307	592,372	164,000	Kshatriya (Brahmo)
Tripura	4,086	303,801	112,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)
U. P. States :				
Rampur	5,544	1,134,824	396,000	—
Tehri (Garhwál)	899	153,607	240,000	Saiyid Shiah, <i>M.</i>
Benares	4,180	318,482	44,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)
	865	362,735	112,000	Hindu
Punjab States :				
Patiala	36,551	4,415,401	1,380,000	—
Bahawalpur	5,412	1,499,537	488,000	Sidhu Ját (Sikh)
Jind	15,000	781,114	182,000	Daudputra, <i>M.</i>
Nábha	1,259	308,183	87,000	Sidhu Ját (Sikh)
Kapúthala	928	263,209	103,000	Sidhu Ját (Sikh)
Mandi	630	284,070	167,000	Ahluwalia (Sikh)
Sirmur (Náhan)	1,200	185,098	39,000	Rájput (Hindu)
Chamba	1,198	140,468	57,000	Rájput (do.)
	3,216	141,883	34,000	Rájput (Hindu)

M = Muhammadan.

The following table, in millions, applies to India, British territory and Indian States, in 1911 :—

	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Males	78·4	72·9	8·7	160·0
Females	52·5	73·7	26·4	152·6

Total Population classified by age and civil condition . . 312·6

II. POPULATION ACCORDING TO LANGUAGE, &c.

• The following table shows, for all India in 1911, the chief linguistic families and sub-families with the population (in millions) assigned hereto:—

A. Vernaculars of India:		Dravidian family	62.72
Austro-Asiatic family—		Indo-European family—	
Món-Khmer	0.56	Aryan	232.82
Mundā	3.85	Unclassed languages	0.03
Tibeto-Chinese family—		B. Vernaculars of other Asiatic	
Tibeto-Burman	10.93	countries and Africa	0.22
Siamese-Chinese	2.04	C. European languages	0.32

The following are the languages most prevalent than English, with the population in 1911 (in millions and two decimals) who speak them:—

Languages	Pop.	Languages	Pop.	Languages	Pop.
Hindi	82.00	Burmese	7.89	Karen	1.07
Bengalī	48.37	Malayālam	6.79	Shan	0.90
Telugu	23.54	Western Panjābī	4.78	Kurukh or Oraōn	0.80
Marāthī	19.81	Sindhi	3.67	Mundārī	0.60
Tamil	18.13	Eastern Hindi	2.42	Tulu	0.56
Punjābī	15.88	Santālī	2.14	Khand or Kuī	0.53
Rājasthānī	14.07	Pashto	1.55	Baloch	0.50
Western Hindi	14.04	Assamese	1.53	Hō	0.42
Gujarātī	10.68	Gond	1.53	Bihārī	0.40
Kānārese	10.53	Western Pahārī	1.53	Arakanese	0.39
Oriyā	10.16	Kashmīrī	1.18	Manipurī	0.31

The English language comes next in order with 303,515.

The British-born population was in 1891 100,551, in 1901 96,653, in 1911 122,919. In 1911, the total number of persons not born in India, including the French and Portuguese possessions, was 650,502. Of these, 391,316 were from countries contiguous to India; 112,797, other countries in Asia; 122,919, the United Kingdom; 13,076, European, American, or Australasian countries; 10,394 born in Africa, &c., or at sea.

III. OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION.*

Distribution of the total population of India according to the occupations by which they were supported in 1911:—

—	Thous.	—	Thous.
Pasture and agriculture	224,696	Trade	17,339
Fishing and hunting	1,855	Including—	
Mines, quarries, salt, &c.	530	Hotels, cafés, &c., and	
Industry	35,323	other trade in foodstuffs	10,198
Including—		Trade in textiles	1,277
Textiles	8,307	Banks, exchange, insurance, &c.	1,220
Dress and toilet	7,751	Army and Navy	670
Wood	3,800	Police	1,729
Food industries	3,712	Public administration	2,648
Ceramics	2,240	Professions and liberal arts	5,325
Building industries	2,062	Including: Religion	2,769
Metals	1,861	Instruction	674
Chemicals, &c.	1,242	Medicine	627
Hides, skins, &c.	699	Domestic service	4,599
Transport (including postal, telegraph, and telephone services)	5,029	All others	13,227
		Total	313,470

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IV. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The ratio of births and deaths in British India per thousand of the population under registration is officially recorded as follows :—

Province.	Birth rates ¹		Death rates ¹	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
Delhi	45·8	47·4	42·0	35·6
Bengal	27·5	30·0	36·2	32·7
United Provs. of Agra & Oudh.	32·30	35·6	41·60	37·2
Punjab	40·3	42·9	28·3	28·6
Central Provinces and Berar .	34·31	39·2	43·24	40·1
Burma	29·89	33·8	31·09	26·4
Assam	30·52	31·6	50·09	29·0
Bihar and Orissa	30·4	32·2	40·0	30·9
Madras	25·5	28·4	27·2	21·8
Bombay	27·0	30·3	32·53	28·7
N. W. Front. Prov.	28·6	29·8	28·6	23·4
Coorg	26·35	23·8	35·36	45·9
Ajmer-Merwara	30·04	27·8	28·67	25·7
Total	30·24	33·0	35·87	30·8

¹ The rates for the two years are calculated on the 1911 census population.

The registered deaths in 1920 numbered 7,355,654, of which cholera accounted for 130,140; plague, 99,368; fevers, 4,931,202; dysentery and diarrhoea, 218,784. The total deaths from plague in all India (British and native) from 1896 to the end of 1920 exceeded 10 millions, averaging nearly half a million per year.

The number of coolie emigrants from India was in 1915-16, 4,290; in 1916-17, 6,339; in 1917-18, 869. The bulk went to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Fiji, and Surinam. The emigration of unskilled labour has been prohibited, and it has been decided not to revive indentured emigration. The question of the introduction of a system of assisted emigration is under consideration.

V. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The urban population of India in 1911 was as follows :—

Towns with	No.	Population
Over 100,000	30	7,075,782
50,000—100,000	45	3,010,281
20,000—50,000	181	5,545,820
10,000—20,000	442	6,163,954
5,000—10,000	848	5,944,503
Under 5,000	607	2,007,888
Total	2,153	29,748,228

The population (1921) of the principal towns of India was as follows :—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Calcutta (with suburbs)	1,263,292	Ajmer	114,196	Hubli ¹	61,440
Bombay	1,172,953	Jubbulpore	108,973	Sholapur ¹	61,345
Madras	522,951	Rawalpindi	97,483	Bhavnagar ¹	60,694
Hyderábád	404,225	Baroda	94,742	Tanjore ¹	60,341
Rangoon	339,527	Pesháwa	93,884	Negapatam ¹	60,168
Delhi	303,148	Indore	92,993	Farukhábád ¹	59,647
Lahore	279,558	Multan	86,251	Muttra ¹	58,183
Ahmedábád	274,202	Mysore	83,932	Moulmein ¹	57,582
Lucknow	243,553	Moradábád	82,713	Gorakhpur ¹	56,892
Bangalore ²	238,111	Calicut	81,995	Cuddalore ¹	56,574
Karáchi	215,781	Lashkar	76,849	Bhopal	55,054
Cawnpore	213,044	Ambala	76,497	Fyzábád ¹	54,655
Benares	199,493	Hyderabad ¹		Cocanada ¹	54,110
Agra	185,946	(Bombay)	75,952	Shikapur ¹	53,944
Poona	176,671	Imphal ¹	74,650	Conjeeveram ¹	53,864
Anritsar	160,409	Jodhpur	73,480	Cuttack ¹	52,528
Allahábád	155,970	Rámpur	73,200	Salem	52,217
Nágpur	149,522	Sháhjahánpur ¹	71,778	Ferozepore ¹	50,836
Mandalay	147,429	Jhánsi ¹	70,208	Bhatpara ¹	50,414
Srinagar	141,631	Bikaner	69,443	Quetta	48,933
Madura	138,894	Jullundur ¹	69,318	Kolhapur ¹	48,122
Bareilly	127,939	Bhágálpur	68,833	Coimbatore ¹	47,007
Mecrut	122,567	Gaya	67,759	Patiala ¹	46,974
Jaipur	120,196	Siálkot ¹	64,869	Lashkar ¹	46,952
Patna	120,109	Aligarh (Koil) ¹	64,825	Jamnagar ¹	44,887
Trichinopoly	119,521	Kumbakonam ¹	64,647	Alwar	44,782
Surat	118,299	Trivandrum ¹	63,561	Bellary ¹	34,956
Dacca	117,304	Saháranpur ¹	62,850	Mirzápur ¹	32,332
		Darbhanga ¹	62,628		

¹ Population in 1911.

² Includes Civil and Military Station.

Religion. The following are the Religious Statistics of 1911.

Province, State, or Agency	Total Population	Hindus 1	Sikhs	Jains	Buddhists	Parsis	Mohame-dans	Christians 2	Jews	Animistic	Others.
INDIA.	312,547,940	217,586,892	3,014,466	1,248,182	10,721,453	100,096	66,647,220	3,876,203	20,980	10,295,168	37,101
1. Ajmer-Merwara . . .	244,227,542	163,621,431	2,171,908	458,578	10,644,409	86,155	57,423,889	2,492,284	18,524	7,346,024	2,340
2. Andaman & Nicobars . .	501,895	380,436	9,922	20,302	—	292	81,035	5,432	27	3,979	—
3. Assam	26,459	9,527	455	—	1,597	—	4,580	566	1	9,711	21
4. Baluchistan	6,713,035	3,637,828	750	2,398	10,506	5	1,880,228	66,430	1	1,109,187	2
5. Bengal	414,412	26,488	5,290	10	14	166	877,356	5,030	57	730,182	1,058
6. Bihar and Orissa	45,483,077	20,380,720	2,217	6,206	240,854	610	23,989,719	1,390,518	1,993	2,220,528	464
7. Bombay (Presidency) . .	34,490,054	28,365,285	2,177	4,440	496	35	3,060,861	229,825	23	170,355	648
8. Burma	19,672,542	14,922,965	11,887	212,309	691	80,980	4,023,485	235,246	15,081	701,473	116
9. Cen. Provinces & Berar . .	12,115,217	389,679	6,693	493	10,384,579	300	420,777	210,081	1,024	1,744,921	—
10. Coorg	13,916,398	11,487,460	2,201	70,258	9	1,228	564,909	34,697	125	19,227	—
11. Madras	17,476	138,922	—	97	34	34	13,143	8,553	—	—	—
12. North-West Frontier Province (Districts and Administrated Territories)	41,405,404	36,806,978	7	25,995	693	488	2,740,408	1,191,268	71	638,463	35
13. Punjab	2,196,923	119,942	30,345	4	—	49	2,032,994	6,585	14	—	—
14. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	19,974,950	6,682,818	2,093,894	89,637	4,190	626	10,955,721	198,108	54	—	—
15. Assam State (Manipur) . .	69,280,998	53,935,461	842,558	75,427	780	872	6,635,373	177,949	50	2,947,144	34,761
16. Baluchistan States	346,222	201,369	7	110	77,044	13,941	14,504	182	—	150,098	—
17. Baroda State	420,291	11,838	3,100	—	2	—	403,292	185	—	—	—
18. Bengal States	2,032,798	1,697,750	90	43,462	—	7,955	160,587	7,203	—	115,411	—
19. Bihar and Orissa States . .	892,565	567,637	4	576	6,012	1	247,909	228	—	—	—
20. Bombay States	3,945,289	3,388,453	51	189	1,431	—	16,577	38,440	—	499,762	306
21. Central India Agency . . .	7,411,675	6,055,051	1,191	277,643	1	2,585	877,431	12,411	1,028	149,879	34,456
22. Cent. Provinces States . .	9,358,980	8,262,786	1,384	87,471	—	1,330	511,200	9,358	57	483,894	—
23. Hyderabad State	2,117,002	1,311,420	186	1,159	—	29	20,120	38,704	—	745,454	—
24. Kashmir State	13,374,676	11,626,355	4,728	21,026	—	1,529	1,380,990	54,296	12	265,722	—
25. Madras States	3,158,126	690,890	31,563	345	36,612	31	2,398,320	975	—	—	—
26. Mysore State	4,811,841	3,321,757	—	150	20	6	314,498	1,154,209	1,248	19,953	—
27. N.W.F. Prov. (Agencies and Tribal areas) 2	5,806,193	5,340,978	293	17,630	622	101	314,494	59,841	40	72,196	—
28. Punjab States	13,538	2,686	1,114	—	—	—	9,605	133	—	—	—
29. Rajputana Agency	4,212,794	2,090,803	789,992	7,138	3,500	27	1,819,736	1,645	—	—	—
30. Sikkim State	10,530,432	8,753,919	8,995	332,397	2	342	956,825	4,256	31	444,702	—
31. United Provinces States . .	81,920	58,678	—	—	28,915	1	44	285	—	—	—
	83,036	58,599	—	308	—	—	246,358	1,745	—	—	—

1 Including Aryas (243,445) and Brahms (5,504). 2 Relates to Trans-frontier Posts.

Of the Christians the following are the chief sub-divisions (1911 census):—

Denomination	Persons	Denomination	Persons
Roman Catholics	1,490,863	Congregationalist	135,266
Anglicans	492,752	Salvationist	52,407
Presbyterians	181,130	Other Protestants	45,894
Baptists	337,226	Syrian (Romo-Syrian)	413,142
Lutheran	218,400	Syrian (others)	315,162
Methodists	171,888	Armenians, Greeks, &c.	4,064

Instruction.

The following statistics are those of the census of 1911 :—

	Able to read and write	Unable to read and write	Total
Males	16,938,668	143,480,620	160,419,288
Females	1,600,763	151,397,030	152,997,793
	18,539,431	294,877,650	313,417,081 ¹

¹ This number falls short of the total population of British India by 1,739,315 persons enumerated in tracts where literacy was not recorded.

The persons with a knowledge of English numbered 1·7 millions.

Educational institutions in India are of two classes :—(a) those in which the course of study conforms to the standards prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction or by the Universities, and either undergo inspection by the Department, or regularly present pupils at the public examinations held by the Department or Universities. These institutions are called “Public,” but may be under public or private management. (b) Those that do not fulfil these conditions. These are called “Private.” As regards public institutions, the system of education operates, in general, through (i) the Primary Schools, which aim at teaching, through the vernacular languages, reading, writing, and other elementary knowledge; (ii) the Secondary Schools, in which the instruction does not go beyond the matriculation or school-leaving certificate standard. The schools are divided into English or vernacular, and also into high and middle schools; (iii) the Colleges, the students in which, having passed matriculation, are reading for a degree. The colleges are affiliated to six federal universities—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, Allahabad, and Patna. There are also three unitary teaching and residential universities—Dacca, Lucknow and Rangoon; two denominational universities—the Hindu University at Benares, and the Muslim University at Aligarh; and two universities in Indian States—Mysore and Hyderabad (Deccan). Some statistics for the universities in 1920 are given in the following table :—

University	When founded	Number of Candidates for Examinations in 1920 in			
		Masters of Arts and Science	Bachelors of Arts and Science	Intermediate Examinations in Arts and Science	Matriculation
Calcutta	1857	766	4,380	7,042	17,409
Madras	1857	78(a)	4,081(a)	5,597(a)	33(b)
Bombay	1857	77	1,288	1,350	4,152
Allahabad	1887	152	1,665	1,730(a)	3,868
Punjab	1882	131	1,648	1,646	6,595
Patna	1917	24	491	1,039	4,178
Benares	1917	17	123	217	18
Mysore	1916	14	—	—	873

(a) No examinations in M.Sc. or B.Sc. or I.Sc.

(b) There is a School Final Examination also.

NOTE.—Candidates from Indian States and Ceylon are not included in the above table.

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There are in addition, various institutions of a special character, such as technical schools teaching arts and industries, engineering, &c.; law schools; medical schools and colleges; and training colleges and normal schools for the training of teachers.

The following table gives the number of institutions and scholars in 1919-20 in British India, including Ajmer-Merwara, British Baluchistan, and Civil and Military Station of Bangalore:—

	Institutions for		Scholars	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Colleges	200	16	64,667	1,249
General Education :				
Secondary	7,927	781	1,164,282	117,523
Primary	133,585	21,759	4,956,988	1,176,533
Special schools	3,784	306	120,191	11,401
Private institutions	32,747	1,876	523,076	70,310
Total	178,243	24,738	6,829,204	1,877,021
Grand Total	202,981		8,206,225	

The "special" schools include (1919-20) 948 training schools for masters, with 22,100 scholars; 118 for mistresses, with 3,300 scholars; 9 schools of art, with 1,400 scholars; 1 law school, with 71 scholars; 27 medical schools with 5,000 scholars; 17 engineering and surveying schools, with 1,300 scholars; 269 technical and industrial schools, with 13,000 scholars; 77 commercial schools, with 5,400 scholars; 20 agricultural schools with 420 scholars; 6 reformatory schools with 1,245 scholars; and 2,598 other schools with 78,400 scholars.

The following table shows the number of institutions and scholars, and expenditure on public education, in the several provinces in 1919-20:—

Province	Public Institutions		Private Institutions		Expenditure on Education. ¹
	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	
Madras	34,288	1,625,769	3,767	164,271	2,666,890
Bombay	13,467	861,883	1,241	30,992	2,348,995
Bengal	50,620	1,886,599	2,259	67,310	3,019,289
United Provinces	16,489	931,569	3,703	74,031	2,285,976
Punjab	7,182	464,272	2,479	53,717	1,419,395
Burma	8,417	372,561	18,389	202,645	813,680
Bihar and Orissa	26,885	811,031	1,834	35,471	995,613
Central Provinces and Berar	4,782	347,709	61	2,062	678,860
Assam	4,839	224,374	267	8,732	303,422
North-west Frontier Province	729	41,317	230	3,298	124,210
Coorg	107	8,130	4	111	12,061
Delhi	188	12,645	75	4,129	103,582
Ajmer-Merwara	181	9,821	102	3,590	44,457
British Baluchistan	76	3,606	202	2,826	21,559
Bangalore	108	11,543	11	201	51,707
Total	168,358	7,612,839	34,623	593,386	14,880,696

¹ Conversion made at Rs. 10 = 1l.

The following was the educational expenditure for "public" institutions

in certain years, more than half from fees and provincial resources, the rest from local rates, municipal funds, endowments, &c. :—

1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20 ¹
£ 6,696,585	£ 7,407,968	£ 7,525,538	£ 7,880,609	£ 8,657,538	£ 14,889,696

¹ Converted at Rs. 10 = 1/.

A system of State Scholarships exists by which it is possible for a boy to pass from the village school to the University. There are also State Scholarships, awarded by local Governments, to enable the holders to study in the United Kingdom for two or more years.

Notwithstanding the recent great progress of education, the proportion able to read and write is still very small.

During 1918 the following newspapers and periodicals were published: in Madras, 254; Bombay, 140; Bengal, 353; United Provinces, 359; Punjab, 261; Burma, 35; Bihar and Orissa, 59; Central Provinces and Berar, 29; Delhi, 28. They were published in the following languages or dialects: English, Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Kanarese, Sindhi, Sanskrit, Burmese, Chinese-Urdu, Persian, Gujarathi, Marathi, Karen, Pwo-Karen, Sagau-Karen, Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam, Arabic, Hindustani, Khasi, Lushai, Ajmer, Merwara, and Gurinukhi. (The figures include bilingual and polylingual publications.)

Justice and Crime.

The Presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and also the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the province of Bihar and Orissa, and the provinces of the Punjab and Delhi, have each a supreme high court, with 12, 8, 15, 9, 3, 7 and 8 judges, respectively, in 1920. There is appeal to the Privy Council in England. The Central Provinces and Berar, Oudh, North-West Frontier Province, Coorg, Sind, Upper Burma, and Chota Nagpur have judicial commissioners. Lower Burma has a chief court with five judges (in 1920). For Assam the high court of Calcutta is the highest judicial authority. Below these courts are, for criminal cases, Courts of Session, and below these, Courts of Magistrates (first, second, and third class). The inferior civil courts are determined by special acts or regulations in each province. The most extensive system consists of the sessions judge acting as a 'District Judge'; subordinate judges; and below them 'Munsifs'. There are also numerous special courts to try small causes. Side by side with the civil courts there are revenue courts, presided over by officers charged with the duty of settling and collecting the land revenue.

The number of officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction on December 31, 1919, was as follows :—

Courts	Civil	Criminal	Total
Provincial	96	198	294
District	731	929	1,660
Subordinate	1,581	7,883	9,464
Total	2,408	9,010	11,418

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Nearly all the civil judges, and the great majority of the magistrates, in the courts of original jurisdiction are natives of India; in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay the proportion of natives in the appellate court is considerable.

The following table gives certain details of criminal cases (in thousands):—

Persons	1913	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Under trial . . .	2,141	2,086	2,098	2,038	1,930	2,134
Convicted . . .	988	997	1,009	987	919	1,024
Of whom, fined . .	768	760	790	771	714	763
„ imprisoned . . .	165	181	173	161	161	203

The civil police in 1919 were 203,763 in strength.

Number of prisoners in gaol at the end of the years quoted :—

Prisoners	1914	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Male . . .	109,408	113,063	112,865	119,410	117,573	115,597
Female . . .	2,607	2,660	2,745	2,748	2,562	2,653
Total . . .	112,015	115,728	115,610	122,158	120,135	118,250

The number of civil suits instituted in 1919 was 2,283,000.

Finance.

(Rs. 15 = £1).

Years ended March 31	Revenue				Expenditure charged to Revenue			
	In India		In England	Total	In India		In England	Total
	Imperial ¹	Provincial ¹			Imperial ¹	Provincial ¹		
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1914	53,361	30,989	857	85,207	31,594	30,989	20,312	82,895
1916	52,635	31,074	705	84,414	31,419	31,074	20,109	85,602
1917	64,810	32,363	877	98,050	37,063	32,363	21,146	96,572
1918	77,088	33,525	2,019	112,662	44,985	33,525	26,065	104,575
1919	83,709	36,320	3,229	123,258	67,129	36,320	23,629	127,078
1920	86,857	39,520	9,193	135,570	78,557	39,520	27,567	145,644

¹ The revenue retained by the Government in India for its own purposes and for meeting the expenditure incurred by the Secretary of State in England is described as 'Imperial,' while that assigned to the 'local Governments is 'Provincial.' The expenditure is similarly classified. The 'Imperial' revenue is at present mainly derived from land revenue, opium, salt, stamps, excise, customs, income-tax, tributes, post office and telegraphs, railways, irrigation, mint, military services, &c. The 'Provincial' revenue is mainly derived from land revenue, stamps, excise, income-tax, forests, registration, irrigation, civil departments

From 1900-01 to April 1920, accounts were kept on the basis of £1 = 15 rupees, and since April 1920 the rate has been £1 = 10 rupees. The estimates in the following table, therefore, have been prepared on the latter basis. The table shows, in thousands of rupees, the items of revenue and expenditure for 1920-21 (revised estimate) and 1921-22 (budget estimate). The figures relate to the revenue and expenditure of the Central Government only, according to the new financial arrangements and classification, and do not, as in former years, include Provincial accounts.

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	1920-1921	1921-1922	1920-1921	1921-1922
	Rs. 1000	Rs. 1000	Rs. 1000	Rs. 1000
Customs	32,37,80	37,73,28	—	—
Taxes on Income	19,77,78	18,58,07	—	—
Salt	6,14,93	7,00,66	—	—
Opium	3,62,31	3,72,85	—	—
Land Revenue	41,65	42,98	—	—
Excise	57,41	57,36	—	—
Stamps	24,28	26,10	—	—
Forests	19,04	29,87	—	—
Registration	1,65	1,53	—	—
Tribute	89,98	86,96	—	—
Direct Demands on Revenue	—	—	3,90,86	4,93,51
Railways	55,69,92	27,25,63	21,13,94	23,17,13
Irrigation	4,23	4,24	11,97	11,76
Posts and Telegraphs	1,68,64	2,08,74	1,73,40	98,02
Debt Services	3,74,30	3,49,09	13,77,33	13,08,61
Civil Administration	75,08	76,35	9,18,96	8,43,18
Currency, Mint and Exchange	2,86,06	49,73	3,77,66	4,18,80
Buildings, Roads, etc.	11,42	10,38	1,78,15	1,51,11
Miscellaneous	2,13,00	7,52,76	4,52,34	4,24,37
Military	3,37,02	4,11,10	74,36,79	66,31,10
Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments)	9,83,00	12,93,75	63,24	62,84
Total	1,14,48,90	1,28,31,43	1,34,94,69	1,27,60,43

In addition to the above, there is an estimated capital expenditure on State railways and irrigation works in 1920-21 of 23,157,000, and 1,242,000. initial expenditure on the new capital at Delhi. The estimated amounts in 1921-22 are 17,847,000. and 1,069,000. respectively. There was also a capital charge of 100,000,000. in 1917-18, representing India's financial contribution to the war, which was met partly by making over to the British Government the proceeds of the Indian war loans raised in 1917 and 1918, and partly by taking over a portion of the British Government's war debt.

The following table shows the receipts from the most important sources of revenue in recent years.

Year ended March 31	Land ¹	Opium	Salt ²	Stamps	Excise ³	Cus- toms ⁴	In- come tax ⁵	Railways (net receipts)	Irrigation ⁶
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1913-14	21,392	1,625	2,445	5,318	8,894	7,558	1,950	17,626	4,713
1915-16	22,031	1,914	3,648	5,434	8,632	5,874	2,000	17,977	4,779
1916-17	22,041	3,160	4,826 ²	5,777	9,216	8,659	3,773	21,314	5,156
1917-18	21,607	3,079	5,499	5,728	10,102	11,036	6,308 ⁵	24,048	5,064
1918-19	21,090	3,289	4,278	6,019	11,208	12,121	7,758	24,856	5,847
1919-20	22,091	2,991	3,754	7,223	12,752	14,920	15,771 ⁷	21,377	5,844
1920-21 ⁶	23,798	2,942	4,488	7,508	13,674	17,010	11,390 ⁷	21,609	5,945

¹ Exclusive of Portion of Land Revenue due to irrigation.

² The salt duty was raised from March 1, 1916.

³ The Excise revenue is derived from intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, and opium consumed in the country. The bulk of the revenue comes from spirits. The excise systems and rates of duty vary from province to province. The receipts in the period shown have been adversely affected by war conditions.

⁴ Liquors, petroleum, sugar, tobacco, cotton manufactures, metals, manufactured articles, are the chief items from which the customs revenue is derived. The duties on most articles except cotton goods were raised on March 1, 1916, and the duty on imported cotton goods in 1917. Further increases in duties were proposed in March, 1921. The import of silver bullion and coin except under licence was prohibited in July, 1917, but the prohibition was withdrawn during 1920-21. Under this head are also included the proceeds of export duties on rice, on jute (imposed in 1916 and raised in 1917), on tea (imposed in 1916), and on hides (imposed in 1919); and of excise duties on cotton manufactures, and on motor spirit (imposed in 1917).

⁵ Includes the proceeds of a super-tax imposed in 1917.

⁶ Estimates.

⁷ Includes the proceeds of an excess profits duty imposed in April, 1919.

Land Revenue.—The most important source of public income is the land. The land revenue is levied according to an assessment on estates or holdings. In the greater part of Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa, about one-fourth of Madras, and some districts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the assessment was fixed permanently at the end of the 18th century; while it is fixed periodically at intervals of from twelve to thirty years over the rest of India. In the permanently settled tracts the land revenue falls at a rate of 13as. 10p. per acre of cultivated land. In the temporarily settled tracts, excluding areas under partial assessment or free from assessment, the land revenue averages R1 13as. 4p. per acre of cultivated land, and in the case of privately owned lands, represents something less than one-half of the actual or estimated rental. For details as to the nature of the different tenures of land that prevail in India see the YEAR-BOOK for 1886, p. 799. See also under AGRICULTURE.

The land revenue was estimated to be contributed in 1919-20 as follows:—

Administrations	Rs.	Administrations	Rs.
India, General	19,19,000	Burma	3,79,47,000
N.W. Frontier Province	20,70,000	Bihar and Orissa	1,62,03,000
Madras	6,06,53,000	Central Provinces and Berar	2,19,03,000
Bombay	5,64,37,000	Assam	89,74,000
Bengal	2,95,60,000		
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	6,60,56,000	Total	33,13,61,000
Punjab	2,96,39,000		(22,090,800.)

Opium.—In British territory the cultivation of the poppy for the production of opium is practically confined to the United Provinces, and the manufacture of opium from this region is a State monopoly. The bulk of the opium exported is supplied direct to the Governments of consuming countries in the Far East, while a certain quantity is also sold by auction in Calcutta at monthly sales. Opium is also grown in many of the Native States of Rājputāna and Central India, which have agreed to conform to the British system.

Army Expenditure.—The expenditure in recent years is given as follows (Rupees converted at 15 = £1 down to 1919-20, thereafter 10 = £1):—

Year ended March 31	—	Year ended March 31	—
	£		£
1914 (pre-war)	1,789,239	1919	42,807,293
1916	21,893,200	1920	55,325,000
1917	24,260,003	1921 (Revised Est.)	67,123,000
1918	28,043,904	1922 (Budget Est.)	60,317,000

Debt.—The debt of British India, bearing and not bearing interest, was 464,877,138*l.* at March 31, 1920, comprising 272,241,582*l.* in India, and 192,635,556*l.* in England.

Out of India's contribution of 100,000,000*l.* to the cost of the war, 77,274,000*l.* representing the proceeds of the Indian War Loans raised in 1917 and 1918 have been paid to the British Government.

Finance of Separate Governments, and Local Finance.—The revenue and expenditure of each Government in 1918-19 were as follows:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
India (General)	62,46,57,667	88,18,55,702
North-West Frontier Province	66,26,856	1,55,04,868
Madras	19,22,49,781	9,96,43,158
Bombay	26,75,07,364	12,81,08,684
Bengal	25,52,34,107	8,54,64,767
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	12,13,62,662	10,23,60,146
Punjab	10,11,73,430	7,12,90,398
Burma	11,90,64,349	7,04,48,279
Bihar and Orissa	4,77,09,200	3,95,89,063
Central Provinces	4,44,70,472	3,85,01,092
Assam	2,09,65,442	1,89,63,714
In England	3,84,34,940	35,44,42,425
Total	1,83,88,66,210 (122,591,081 <i>l.</i>)	1,90,61,72,296 (127,078,153 <i>l.</i>)

The above excludes the revenue and expenditure of municipalities and of district and local boards. The income of the former is derived mainly from rates, octroi, taxes on houses, lands, vehicles and animals, tolls, and assessed taxes; and of the latter from leases on land. The revenue for 1918-19 of all municipalities which bank with Government treasuries was 7,082,939*l.* The expenditure was 6,658,408*l.* The revenue of district and local boards was 6,161,328*l.*, and the expenditure 5,524,534*l.* The following table shows the amounts for the chief administrations in 1918-19 (in thousands of rupees):—

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Municipalities	District Boards	Municipalities	District Boards
Madras	1,21,07	2,39,28	1,24,48	2,04,81
Bombay	2,08,76	1,06,99	2,09,99	1,05,27
Bengal	2,06,58	1,09,14	1,83,78	1,05,39
United Provinces	1,19,01	1,35,78	1,04,51	1,17,80
Punjab	84,55	94,91	70,85	81,43
Burma	1,01,46	69,83	82,89	58,65
Bihar and Orissa	33,60	85,25	33,17	77,70
Central Provinces	44,55	51,13	40,71	48,49
Assam	6,18	21,77	5,95	20,43

Defence.

The military forces in India consist normally of the British Regular forces, the Native Army, the Auxiliary force, and the Imperial Service troops. They are administered by the headquarters staff and the Army and Marine department, both under the supreme control of the Commander-in-Chief, who is a member of the Viceroy's Council. The headquarters staff comprises the branch of the Chief of the General Staff, the Adjutant General's branch, the Quarter-Master-General's branch, the Military Secretary's branch, and the Ordnance branch. The Army and Marine department deals with supply and finance. The Commander-in-Chief is assisted in this department by an Advisory Council analogous to the Army Council and composed of the heads of branches of the headquarters staff, with the addition of the Director-General Indian Medical Services, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department, the Financial Adviser, and the Air Officer commanding Royal Air Force. For purposes of inspection and training the forces are organised into the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Commands, and the Burma independent district; the Commands each contain a number of divisions and independent brigades, whose commanders deal with army headquarters direct on most questions of administration.

The British Regular forces in India are paid by the Indian exchequer. They are organised in brigades and divisions with the native army, the normal proportion being 1 British battalion to 3 native; the horse, field and garrison artillery, the Tank Corps and Royal Air Force being wholly British.

The Auxiliary force is organised under the Auxiliary Forces Act, 1920. Under this Act registration is voluntary and confined to those of British extraction. Preliminary training for infantry is 32 days, and 40 days for the other arms. The Auxiliary force is intended to serve as a second line to the Regular Army in India. An Indian Army reserve of officers has been formed and is at present composed of British officers who served in the Great War and have been demobilised.

The Imperial Service troops are raised and maintained by Native States, and are trained under the supervision of British officers. During the war great assistance in raising troops was afforded by the Indian Princes, many of whom themselves served overseas. The Imperial Service troops were largely augmented; the Nepal Durbar in particular supplied 200,000 recruits for the Indian Army, 20 battalions of infantry, and maintained a reserve of 20,000 men in training.

The composition of the forces in India was, in September, 1921, except for Imperial Service troops, as follows:—

	Cavalry Rgts.	Horse Artillery Batteries	Field Artillery Batteries	Pack Artillery Batteries	Garrison Artillery Batteries	Engineer Corps.	Infantry Battalions	Signal Service Companies	Tank Corps Companies	Railway Battalions
British Regulars . . .	8	5	44	5	18	—	45	—	4	—
Auxiliary Force . . .	11	—	—	—	20	5	23	1	—	19
Indian Army (native)	32	—	—	18	—	24	120	14	—	—
Totals . . .	51	5	44	23	38	29	188	15	4	19

The supply and transport services of the army in India are provided by

the Supply and Transport Corps. The medical services of the British troops are provided by the Royal Army Medical Corps, and those of the native army by the Indian Medical Service.

Units of the Indian army serving outside India and paid by the British exchequer were in September, 1921, as follows:—

Mesopotamia—4 ca. rgts.; 6 pack batteries; 27 bns.

Egypt and Palestine—3 pack batteries; 3 bns.

Constantinople—4 bns.

Colonial stations—1 bn.

These garrisons are in process of reduction.

In accordance with the reform of the constitution of the government of India, a number of substantive commissions in the Indian army are now granted to Indian officers who have done distinguished service during the war, while honorary commissions are also given to Indian officers, who, though they have rendered distinguished service, are not eligible for substantive commissions through age or lack of education. Forty Indian gentlemen are now nominated annually to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to enable them to qualify for commissions in the Indian army, while 44 candidates are appointed to the training college at Indore, where they are able to qualify for temporary commissions.

The Royal Air Force in India consists of 8 squadrons organised in 1 wing of 4 squadrons and 1 wing of 2 squadrons; the remaining 2 squadrons, the Air Force School, Aircraft Depot and Factory are administered by R.A.F. Headquarters, India. The Air Force in India is commanded by an Air-Commodore.

Agriculture and Industry.

Agriculture, Land Tenure, &c.—The chief industry of India has always been agriculture. The total number of the population supported by agriculture, including forestry and raising of livestock, was, according to the census of 1911, nearly 225 millions (178 millions in British India and 47 millions in the Native States) out of a total population of 313 millions (244 millions in British India and 69 millions in the Native States). In every province of India there is a Department of Land Records and a Department of Agriculture. There are staffs of experts in the provinces and there is an Imperial staff of experts with a fully equipped central station, Research Institute and College for post graduate training of those who have completed the Agricultural Course in provincial colleges. There is also a Civil Veterinary Department for the prevention and cure of cattle diseases and for the improvement of the breeds of cattle, horses, &c. There is an Imperial Laboratory for research and the preparation of sera and antitoxins.

In provinces where the *zamindari* tenure prevails (*i.e.*, where single proprietors or proprietary brotherhoods possess large estates of several hundreds or thousands of acres), the State land revenue is assessed at an aliquot part (usually about one half) of the ascertained or assumed rental. The revenue is payable on each estate as a whole, the assessment remaining unchanged for the period of settlement. In the greater part of Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa, and in parts of the United Provinces and Madras the settlement is a permanent one and not liable to revision. In provinces where the *raiyatwari* (or *ryotwari*) tenure prevails (*i.e.*, where each petty proprietor holds directly from the State, as a rule cultivates his own land, and has no landlord between himself and the Government), the revenue is separately assessed on each petty holding, and land revenue becomes payable at once

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(or after a short term of grace in the case of uncleared lands) on all extensions of cultivation. The *raiyyatwari* proprietor may throw up his holding, or any portion of it, at the beginning of any year after reasonable notice, whereas the *zamindar* or large proprietor engages to pay the revenue assessed upon him throughout the term of the settlement.

The following table shows the land surveyed under the two types of tenure, and the land revenue assessed in 1919-20 :—

Province	Zamindari and Village Communities			Raiyatwari, &c.		
	Area Surveyed. Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue Rs.	Area Surveyed. Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue Rs.
Bengal . . .	50,454,866	44,588,115	2,93,55,606	—	—	—
Madras . . .	29,686,469	11,979,339	68,44,736	61,461,888	29,426,065	6,12,12,112
Bombay . . .	3,940,279	(a)	(a)	44,732,430	15,133,597	3,28,51,916
Sind . . .	—	—	—	30,098,076	3,513,435	1,01,79,718
Agra . . .	52,996,987	34,613,795	4,94,70,236	—	—	—
Oudh . . .	15,306,720	12,558,004	1,78,12,895	—	—	—
Bihar and Orissa	52,802,785	34,490,038	1,63,07,075	—	—	—
Punjab . . .	56,303,895	19,549,599	4,97,73,351	—	—	—
Upper Burma . .	—	—	—	55,013,792	4,112,894	1,67,65,990
Lower Burma . .	—	—	—	55,183,184	6,471,277	3,45,68,759
Central Provinces	40,447,222	10,872,772	1,20,44,023	12,302,755 ¹	(b)	(b)
Benar . . .	—	—	—	11,374,550 ²	3,067,153	90,68,655
Assam . . .	5,642,303	(a)	11,86,412	25,688,231	6,713,635	73,84,171
N.-W. Fron. Prov.	8,437,806	2,255,073	26,14,535	—	—	—
Ajmer-Merwara .	1,770,921	501,395	3,61,788	—	—	—
Delhi . . .	368,138	412,821	4,06,070	—	—	—
Coorg . . .	—	—	—	1,012,260	174,976	3,80,261
Pargana Manipur	—	—	—	31,346	6,609	15,803

(a) Included under Raiyatwari, &c. (b) Included under Zamindari.

¹ Includes 10,386,081 acres of Government Forest.

² Includes 2,130,119 acres of Government Forest.

The following table shows the total acreage under the chief crops and the production in three years :—

Name of crops	1918-19		1919-20		1920-21 Provisional	
	Area Sown	Yield	Area Sown	Yield	Area Sown	Yield
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
Rice . . .	77,653,000	24,342,000	79,427,000	32,000,000	78,023,000	28,033,000
Wheat . . .	23,798,000	7,507,000	28,949,000	10,122,000	25,722,000	6,709,000
		Bales		Bales		Bales
Cotton . . .	20,997,000	3,972,000	23,352,000	5,796,000	21,016,000	3,556,000
		Tons		Tons		Tons
Linseed . . .	1,939,000	235,000	3,103,000	419,000	2,234,000	269,000
Rape & mustard	4,892,000	769,000	5,895,000	1,153,300	4,912,000	848,000
Sesamum . . .	3,585,000	278,000	4,254,000	449,000	4,291,000	368,000
Groundnut . .	1,407,000	626,000	1,586,000	822,000	1,951,000	931,000
		Bales		Bales		Bales
Jute . . .	2,500,400	6,955,700	2,839,630	8,481,000	2,509,000	5,915,000
		In Cwts. of Dye		In Cwts. of Dye		In Cwts. of Dye
Indigo . . .	292,000	43,600	235,000	33,000	233,000	40,000
		Tons		Tons		Tons
Sugarcane . .	2,901,000	2,466,000	2,686,000	3,036,000	2,553,000	2,465,000
		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
Tek . . .	678,500	380,459,000	691,800	377,055,000	701,000	345,340,000

The following Table shows, in acres, according to Provinces, the Surveyed Area and also the Total Areas of British India that were in 1919-20 cultivated and uncultivated, so far as returns can be obtained; and the area under irrigation.

Administrations	Area according to Survey Acres	Net Area according to Survey Acres	Cultivated		Uncultivated		Forests Acres	Area Irrigated Acres
			Net Area actually Sown Acres	Current Fallows Acres	Culturable Waste other than Fallow Acres	Not available for Cultivation Acres		
Bengal	53,824,158	50,347,520	24,469,800	4,850,638	5,689,905	11,064,766	4,272,411	1,826,878
Madras	97,851,028	91,048,255	33,065,577	9,758,275	12,030,785	21,934,515	12,970,327	9,711,621
Bombay { Presidency	85,724,352	48,717,952	26,847,220	6,538,054	993,041	5,806,206	8,533,431	1,032,506
{ Sind	34,013,298	30,141,298	4,069,187	5,227,966	6,017,100	14,108,754	7,125,291	3,217,769
United { Agra	57,342,021	52,993,789	26,390,300	2,580,875	7,343,727	7,711,753	8,690,860	8,186,174
Provinces { Oudh	15,306,720	15,306,720	9,172,947	636,714	2,841,045	2,220,416	612,937	2,670,274
Bihar and Orissa	71,184,523	52,849,803	25,616,000	5,192,194	6,803,752	8,127,226	7,110,631	5,808,028
Punjab	86,367,319	61,855,935	25,676,854	3,833,985	16,013,517	12,498,705	2,197,160	12,928,871
Burma { Upper	63,162,632	59,787,552	5,698,832	4,103,850	10,562,640 ¹	25,150,362 ²	14,271,868	1,025,636
{ Lower	55,183,184	55,183,184	9,490,665	833,334	14,208,194	22,866,715	7,734,276	223,522
Central Provinces	72,552,216	52,591,873	16,930,849	3,338,312	13,815,384	3,941,818	14,723,614	933,551
Berar	11,374,556	11,374,556	6,738,448	1,406,431	134,778	956,780	2,138,119	30,397
Assam	39,300,454	31,330,534	5,640,616	2,898,300	13,762,158	5,510,500	3,518,960	203,625
N.-W. Frontier Prov.	8,578,606	8,437,806	2,312,365	459,453	2,812,422	2,926,920	360,301	971,478
Ajmer-Merwara	1,770,921	1,770,921	341,339	192,291	301,915	838,545	96,782	131,824
Delhi	368,138	368,138	212,975	18,726	65,374	71,063	—	57,012
Coorg	1,012,260	1,012,260	144,474	164,866	11,690	334,045	357,185	3,849
Manpur Parganá	31,346	31,346	6,989	528	7,282	880	15,667	78
Total	754,947,782	625,149,442	222,825,487	52,134,792	113,414,708	145,769,969	88,323,320	48,963,033

¹ Includes culturable waste in Northern Shan States.

² Excludes Northern Shan States.

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The total area cropped in British India in 1919-20 was 254,990,536 acres, and the net area (deducting areas sown more than once) was 222,825,487.

Of the total area under irrigation in 1919-20, 23,197,000 acres were irrigated by canals; 7,337,000 acres by tanks; 12,692,000 acres by wells; and 5,737,000 acres by other sources. State irrigation works accounted for 25 million acres in 1918-19, and the estimated value of crops grown on this area during the year amounted to about 92·6 millions sterling. In the case of irrigation works (as distinct from navigation canals), for which capital accounts are kept, the net revenue apart from charges for interest was 3,756,600*l.* in 1918-19.

Livestock, in British India, census 1919-20: oxen, 117,428,000; buffaloes, 28,493,000; sheep, 21,984,000; goats, 24,134,000; horses and ponies, 1,699,000; mules, 75,000; donkeys, 1,372,000; camels, 408,000.

Forests.—The lands under the direct control of the State Forest Department are classified as 'Reserved Forests' (forests intended to be permanently maintained for the supply of timber, &c., or for the protection of water supply, &c.), 'Protected Forests,' and 'Unclassed' forest land. The following table shows the extent of these areas in 1919-20:—

	Reserved Forests Sq. miles	Protected Forests Sq. miles	Unclassed Forest land Sq. miles	Total Sq. miles
Bengal	4,891	1,711	4,030	10,632
United Provinces	6,916	496	59	7,471
Punjab	2,102	4,035	697	6,744
Burma	29,874	—	115,890	115,764
Bihar and Orissa	1,747	1,210	10	2,967
Assam	5,648	—	16,250	21,898
Central Provinces (including Berar)	19,645	—	—	19,645
Coorg	520	—	—	520
North-West Frontier Province	236	—	—	236
Ajmer	142	—	—	142
Baluchistan (portions under Br. Ad.)	313	—	472	785
Andamans and Nicobars	85	—	2,122	2,207
Madras	18,794	—	565	19,359
Bombay (including Sind)	12,090	489	—	12,579
Total	103,003	7,941	140,005	250,949

The net revenue from the State forests in 1919-20 was about 2,192,000*l.* (i.e., taking Rs. 10 to the 1*l.*, or at Rs. 15, 1,461,000*l.*).

Industries.—The most important indigenous industry, after agriculture, is the weaving of cotton cloths. Other important indigenous industries are silk rearing and weaving, shawl and carpet weaving, wood-carving and metal-working. One of the most important industries connected with agriculture is the tea industry, the number of persons employed being about 843,000. The area under tea plucked in 1920-21 was about 647,300 acres, distributed as follows: Assam, 392,600; Bengal, 162,800; Madras, 30,000; Punjab, 9,600; Agra, 6,700; Bihar and Orissa, 2,100; Upper Burma, 1,700; and the Travancore State, 41,800. The production in 1920-21 was about 345 million pounds, against about 377 million pounds in 1919-20. The exports of Indian tea from British India (including the State of Travancore) in 1920-21 were:—to United Kingdom, 249,111,000 lb.; Canada, 7,996,000 lb.; China, 30,000 lb.; Australasia, 6,521,000 lb.; Ceylon, 3,275,000 lb.; Asiatic Turkey, 5,446,000 lb.; United States, 3,147,000 lb.; elsewhere (including exports across the land frontier), 11,999,000 lb.; total,

382,034,000 lb.; against 326,646,000 lb. in 1918-19. (The production figures for 1919-20 are provisional.)

Some statistics of mills, factories, &c., in 1921, are given as follows for British India (works or factories employing generally 50 persons or more are included in the statistics):—

Class of Industry	No. of Establishments	No. of Persons	Average No. of Employees in each Establishment
Cotton spinning and weaving mills	284	282,207	994
Jute mills	75	264,373	3,525
Cotton ginning and pressing factories	1,775	133,323	751
Railway and tramway workshops	97	115,529	1,191
Rice mills	542	47,114	969
Engineering workshops	161	39,112	243
Arms and ammunition	17	33,287	1,958
Printing presses	148	30,738	208
Tanneries and leather works	334	28,210	84
Jute presses	125	25,504	204
Tile and brick factories	182	23,196	127
Dockyards and Port Trust Workshops	15	23,031	1,535
Iron and steel producing works	2	17,145	8,572
Saw mills	127	11,672	92
Petroleum refineries	7	11,556	1,651
Woollen mills	20	11,152	557
Sugar factories	40	9,847	246
Stone works	48	8,932	194
Oil mills	138	7,757	56
Kerosene tinning and packing works	23	6,290	273
Tobacco factories	14	5,901	422
Paper mills	8	5,407	676
Lace factories	59	5,324	90
Rubber works	12	5,085	424
Others	574	86,628	151
Total	4,827	1,238,410	257

With regard to cotton spinning and weaving the following table gives some further details for India (including Indian States):—

Year ended March 31	Spindles	Yarn production	Looms	Cloth production
	No.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.
1914	6,620,576	682,776,851	96,688	274,388,550
1916	6,675,688	722,424,579	108,417	352,264,554
1917	6,670,162	681,107,231	110,812	377,728,816
1918	6,614,269	660,575,615	114,805	381,404,170
1919	6,590,918	615,040,464	116,094	349,580,460
1920	6,714,265	633,760,273	117,558	383,846,936
1921	7,831,652	660,042,597	118,464	367,481,791

Companies.—On March 31, 1920, there were 3,668 joint stock companies incorporated in British India and in the Indian States of Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior and Indore, and in operation, with paid-up capital of Rs. 1,23,21,36,000.

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The following table shows the principal classes of these companies:—

Companies working	Number	Paid-up capital
		Rs.
Banking and Insurance	654	10,17,81,000
Railways and Tramways	52	13,68,00,000
Other Trading	1,277	29,81,90,000
Tea planting	385	6,81,98,000
Coal mining	232	7,40,90,000
Cotton mills	247	19,79,82,000
Jute mills	55	11,65,26,000
Mills for wool, silk, hemp, &c.	21	1,23,51,000
Cotton and Jute screws and presses	141	2,67,83,000
Sugar	24	87,35,000
Land and Building	58	3,64,06,000

These figures exclude companies not incorporated in India, although carrying on business there. At the end of March, 1920, the number of such companies working in India was, so far as known, 634, with a paid-up capital of nearly 420,633,000*l.*, besides over 102,732,000*l.* debentures. Railway and tramway companies accounted for the paid-up capital of 35,444,000*l.* and debentures of 41,907,000*l.* Other important companies were navigation companies (paid-up capital 23,085,000*l.*), jute mills (2,391,000*l.*), tea planting companies (17,990,000*l.*), gold mining companies (2,085,000*l.*), and other mining companies (11,474,000*l.*)

Mineral Production.—Statement showing the values of the minerals produced in British India and Indian States during 1918 and 1919.

Mineral	1918 (Rupee= 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>)	1919 (Rupee= 2 <i>s.</i>)	Mineral	1918 (Rupee= 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>)	1919 (Rupee= 2 <i>s.</i>)
	£	£		£	£
Coal	6,017,215	10,119,256	Clay	14,089	49,060
Gold	2,060,152	2,256,039	Chromite	52,063	88,724
Petroleum	1,131,904	1,834,308	Steatite	7,708	6,498
Manganese-ore ¹	1,481,735	1,546,330	Agate	—	—
Salt	1,645,195	1,823,522	Gypsum	1,139	2,869
Saltpetre	589,190	471,247	Diamond	2,625	20,825
Lead and lead-ore	450,477	668,642	Ochre	2,890	3,600
Tungsten-ore	726,681	539,544	Corundum	4,168	5,347
Building materials	263,290	436,183	Antimony	6	203
Mica ¹	625,271	863,448	Amber	87	616
Tin-ore and tin	134,635	241,150	Graphite	361	819
Jadestone ¹	124,113	87,102	Platinum	2	—
Ruby, sapphire & spinel	40,310	108,067	Bauxite	894	1,934
Monazite	58,819	60,712	Molybdenite	62	101
Iron-ore	41,105	45,887	Asbestos	965	1,656
Silver	295,696	487,246	Bismuth	—	—
Copper-ore	4,653	52,416	Aquamarine	180	—
Alum	960	4,800	Samaraskite	4	10
Barytes	2,048	1,561	Apatite	3,400	500
Potash	46	42			
Magnesite	4,641	19,728	Total value	15,789,014	21,850,912

¹ Export values.

The quantity of coal produced in India (including Indian States) was 22,628,037 tons in 1919; of manganese-ore, 537,995 tons; wolfram, 3,577 tons; mica, 45,784 cwt.; copper, 32,759 tons; of rubies, including sapphires and spinels, 158,577 carats; gold, 507,261 oz.

The quantity of coal produced in 1920 was 17,962,214 tons.

The average number of persons working in or about mines regulated by the Indian Mines Act was 249,156 in 1919, of whom 156,741 worked underground.

Commerce.

The following table applies to the sea-borne external trade of India, which in 1834-35 amounted to Rupees 14,34,22,900 :—

Years	Imports		Exports and Re-Exports	
	Merchandise	Treasure	Merchandise	Treasure
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1913-14 (pre-war)	138,16,93,032	43,43,96,503	249,00,61,911	7,68,28,850
1916-17 . .	160,24,80,599	38,45,26,683	247,31,10,343	6,41,72,057
1917-18 . .	164,35,48,949	51,76,43,152	244,90,29,300	7,54,30,181
1918-19 . .	188,56,24,317	71,36,55,075	255,32,02,610	9,01,03,571
1919-20 . .	221,70,24,425	78,23,88,554	332,75,78,755	13,67,97,719
1920-21 . .	347,13,89,522	34,58,94,939	265,93,47,563	26,17,12,640

The following table excludes Government stores and Government treasure :—

Years ended March 31	IMPORTS		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1914 (pre-war)	183,94,79,324	36,62,04,456	219,86,83,780
1917	149,63,52,647	14,83,74,216	164,53,26,863
1918	150,42,51,105	26,05,48,255	176,47,99,360
1919	169,03,41,421	1,22,10,127	170,25,51,548
1920	207,97,23,940	11,12,31,996	219,09,55,936
1921	335,60,25,812	23,27,24,519	358,84,50,381

Years ended March 31	EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1914 (pre-war)	248,87,83,273	7,05,20,354	255,93,09,127
1917	245,15,06,272	4,94,16,578	250,09,22,850
1918	242,56,45,666	5,43,10,741	247,99,56,407
1919	258,88,13,522	2,68,83,011	256,56,96,533
1920	328,79,31,290	7,51,95,707	334,31,27,006
1921	256,94,68,884	25,80,14,669	262,14,83,553

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Of the exports of merchandise in 1920-21 Rs. 228,30,34,018 represented the products of the country. Rs. 18,04,31,866 were re-exports of imported foreign merchandise.

The returns of quantities and values of imports and of exports are based on the bills of entry and shipping bills respectively. The value is the wholesale value at the place of import or export, less trade discount, duty not being included in the value of dutiable goods. The accounts present the countries from which the goods have been consigned to India and the countries for which goods shipped from India are intended. No distinction is maintained between general, special, and transit trade; but goods of foreign origin, when re-exported, are shown in detail separately from those of Indian origin.

The gross amount of import duty collected in 1920-21 was Rs. 24,55,70,218, and export duty Rs. 4,83,23,868. Import duties are derived from cotton goods, Rs. 6,69,20,796, liquors, Rs. 1,88,05,534, metals, chiefly iron and steel, Rs. 1,48,12,825, oils, Rs. 83,72,201, salt, Rs. 1,47,92,409, sugar, Rs. 1,12,67,427, tobacco, Rs. 1,31,25,591, carriages and carts, including motor cars and cycles, Rs. 1,12,83,308, hardware and cutlery, Rs. 85,96,348, paper and stationery, Rs. 71,08,862, and silk and silk goods, Rs. 58,74,370, in 1920-21; export duties are levied on rice, tea, and jute, also raw hides and skins (from September 11, 1919).

In many cases the Native States of India impose Customs duties on goods imported from other parts of India.

The imports and exports, excluding Government stores and Government treasure, were distributed as follows in six years:—

Years ended March 31	Bengal	Bihar and Orissa	Burma	Madras	Bombay	Sind
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports:—						
1914 ¹	75,90,72,901	—	16,78,16,396	16,53,68,244	94,20,43,557	16,43,82,382
1917	58,22,39,947	—	11,86,44,713	12,87,58,409	68,52,69,397	13,04,14,397
1918	68,20,73,608	—	9,85,22,598	12,47,02,610	72,77,29,277	13,17,71,267
1919	64,06,59,081	—	10,59,01,918	11,76,93,689	72,28,82,656	11,54,14,204
1920	87,58,80,600	—	14,80,54,801	13,49,54,139	86,09,76,039	17,10,90,357
1921	121,03,47,063	—	28,04,68,755	25,10,23,666	149,76,24,182	34,69,86,664
Exports:—						
1914 ¹	103,35,14,853	29,88,931	24,27,92,737	26,88,37,492	74,46,61,751	26,65,13,363
1917	96,55,92,377	—	19,54,41,073	28,59,88,238	80,92,30,740	24,46,70,422
1918	87,12,39,714	—	20,72,95,376	21,23,82,468	87,72,01,330	21,18,43,519
1919	105,73,55,175	—	24,97,61,654	24,24,14,283	79,31,26,205	22,30,39,216
1920	139,73,98,635	—	19,98,43,915	35,94,92,011	120,41,52,921	18,22,39,524
1921	114,56,73,848	—	24,35,53,268	22,48,81,278	99,63,55,903	21,10,19,286

¹ Pre-war year.

Imports and exports of bullion and specie were as follows:—

Years ended March 31	Imports of Gold	Imports of Silver	Exports of Gold	Exports of Silver
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1914 (pre-war)	23,22,64,078	15,21,32,425	4,00,26,080	2,18,02,770
1917	13,33,78,689	25,11,47,994	10,25,194	6,31,46,863
1918	29,09,49,298	22,66,93,854	3,91,63,391	3,62,75,790
1919	2,27,63,156	69,08,91,919	7,84,01,343	1,17,02,228
1920	48,25,15,571	29,98,72,983	12,92,13,211	75,84,508
1921	23,57,38,134	11,01,56,805	21,46,55,723	4,70,56,917

Gold is used chiefly in the form of ornaments, and much of it is imported in small bars.

The distribution of commerce by countries was as follows (merchandise alone) in years ending March 31, 1920 and 1921 :—

Countries	Imports into India from		Exports of Indian Produce to	
	1919-20 Rs.	1920-21 Rs.	1919-20 Rs.	1920-21 Rs.
United Kingdom . . .	1,04,98,32,780	2,04,60,34,820	92,90,86,470	52,60,25,570
France	1,76,87,860	3,63,66,190	15,70,89,930	8,13,02,610
Germany	4,31,757	4,74,79,190	1,38,58,550	8,80,00,394
Austria-Hungary . . .	12,65,030	63,88,050	35,70,060	85,02,280
Italy	1,36,93,810	4,13,41,590	7,71,19,130	6,67,40,260
Belgium	69,80,510	5,32,58,230	9,45,54,170	12,65,10,180
Holland	99,06,550	3,03,16,000	1,63,49,220	1,27,51,390
Spain	53,66,000	34,07,710	2,55,69,270	2,76,76,570
Russia	15,31,487	21,78,600	11,270	1,800
China (including Hong Kong)	6,58,06,370	5,40,55,770	19,53,61,250	15,49,20,650
Japan	19,15,26,330	26,43,00,800	46,26,63,560	24,15,96,700
Ceylon	2,51,21,720	1,91,03,560	10,79,29,480	11,33,54,110
Straits Settlements . .	5,33,42,790	4,81,43,060	7,25,28,330	8,71,11,610
Java, Borneo and Sumatra	21,54,77,080	17,13,62,110	2,15,15,800	8,20,75,150
Arabia	54,23,030	55,27,300	1,34,75,170	1,61,15,800
Persia	2,29,89,610	1,34,45,710	2,65,13,800	2,00,13,760
Egypt	1,38,62,710	1,54,24,910	3,30,20,870	3,24,95,480
Kenya, Zanzibar and Pemba	1,66,67,910	1,38,03,330	1,31,22,960	1,44,47,950
Other E. African ports Mauritius (including Seychelles)	46,11,050	47,63,020	70,19,620	1,09,83,760
United States	1,28,46,530	90,24,950	1,33,67,980	1,83,76,390
South America	23,26,73,892	35,29,79,080	48,62,11,870	34,74,15,840
Australia	4,60,410	3,280	8,64,51,890	8,53,35,130
	3,24,40,793	1,29,46,340	3,39,37,070	6,28,58,480

The value of the different classes of goods (private merchandise only) was as follows :—

	Imports		Exports of Indian Produce	
	1919-20	1920-21	1919-20	1920-21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Food, drink and tobacco	41,12,88,056	35,97,13,987	42,22,83,287	43,67,44,017
II. Raw materials, and produce & articles mainly unmanufactured . . .	17,37,07,479	17,10,54,845	1,59,85,67,740	103,42,57,271
III. Articles, wholly or mainly manufactured .	1,45,35,07,335	2,74,97,60,203	1,03,22,08,483	86,91,11,092
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified, including parcel post	4,12,21,070	7,54,96,777	3,70,91,664	4,29,21,688
Total	2,07,97,23,940 (138,648,2631.)	3,35,60,25,812 (835,602,5811.)	3,09,01,51,174 (206,010,0731.)	2,38,80,84,018 (238,303,4021.)

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The value of the leading articles of private merchandise (Indian produce only in the case of exports) was as follows in 1920-21 :—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	1920-21		1920-21
	Rs.		Rs.
Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)	1,02,12,00,290	Jute (raw)	16,36,08,642
Sugar (refined & unrefined, molasses & confectionery, and saccharin included)	18,50,29,754	(manufactured)	52,99,46,798
Metals, and ores	40,75,69,213	" (raw)	41,62,57,595
Machinery and mill work	22,37,57,426	" (manufactured) including twist and yarn	18,27,13,282
Silk (raw & manufactured)	7,25,83,742	Rice	18,20,08,401
Oils	8,70,40,503	Wheat and wheat flour	5,81,98,049
Chemicals	2,66,14,108	Other grain and pulse	1,62,87,569
Hardware	9,08,88,368	Tea	12,14,97,045
Liquors	4,90,02,050	Hides and skins	8,42,08,206
Matches	1,67,01,376	Seeds (oil seeds mainly)	16,83,47,923
Paper and pasteboard	7,30,34,275	Lac (excluding lac dye)	7,58,25,796
Salt	2,28,13,456	Wool (raw)	2,25,71,797
Woollen goods	5,53,00,370	Wool (manufactured)	84,42,248
Spices	1,91,07,887	Opium	2,52,61,115
Provisions	3,60,96,100	Oils	1,77,78,080
Instruments, apparatus and appliances & parts thereof	5,81,11,481	Rubber (raw)	1,55,13,822
Tobacco	2,95,91,226	Indigo	41,21,317
Glass	3,37,61,833	Other dyes and tans	68,73,720
Dyeing & tanning substances	3,73,86,233	Paraffin wax	1,11,60,657
Drugs and medicines	2,11,28,293	Spices	83,31,710
Wood and timber	1,48,69,268	Saltpetre	70,91,201
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, millinery, hosiery and boots and shoes)	3,26,28,496	Coffee	1,42,96,802
Soap	1,40,94,644	Hemp (raw)	86,15,484
Building and engineering materials	2,25,99,119	Manganese ore	1,77,98,244
Fruits and vegetables	1,67,82,394	ores	2,47,07,221
Paints & painters' materials	1,95,21,657	Oilcakes	1,16,63,362
Tea-chests	1,02,20,188	Provisions	74,17,680
Haberdashery and millinery	3,01,88,756	Fruits and Vegetables	60,33,660
Belting for machinery	1,46,09,623	Tobacco	74,92,272
Motor cars and motor cycles and parts thereof	12,34,32,948	Silk (raw and cocoons)	33,89,786
Stationery	1,82,14,547	Silk (manufactured)	5,16,995
Animals, living	39,14,892	Coir goods	98,95,896
Railway plant and rolling-stock	14,13,04,961	Manures	1,28,27,216
Books, printed and printed matter	65,99,939	Wood	1,26,50,274
Earthenware and porcelain	88,02,783	Coal	1,50,12,856
Boots and shoes	1,05,83,239	Sugar (refined & unrefined and confectionery)	95,47,993
Umbrellas and fittings	39,56,244	Bran and pollards	1,03,79,776
Grain and pulse	5,06,228		
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	30,36,845		

The share of each province in certain exports of Indian produce in 1920-21

—	Bengal	Bihar and Orissa	Bombay	Sind	Madras	Burma
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	31,07,902	—	72,32,858	1,88,18,266	11,81,180	15,16,68,195
Wheat	1,43,354	—	6,38,721	4,02,21,078	27	5
Opium	2,52,58,803	—	2,250	—	—	—
Indigo	20,26,466	—	5,96,847	25,225	14,72,789	—
Cotton, raw	1,58,45,827	—	33,17,11,509	3,52,04,628	2,26,96,920	1,08,28,811
Seeds	3,60,99,784	—	5,62,41,830	4,96,39,647	2,32,05,156	11,61,506
Jute, raw	16,33,41,738	—	4,600	—	2,62,245	159
Tea	9,74,41,486	—	38,67,224	7,02,349	2,04,82,686	3,900

The trade between India and the United Kingdom (British Board of Trade Returns) is as follows :—

—	1913 (pre-war)	1918	1919	1920	1921 ²
Imports (Consignments) into U.K. from India . . .	£ 48,420,400	£ 88,541,217	£ 108,213,961	£ 95,721,420	£ 44,268,161
Exports to India—					
British produce . . .	70,273,221 ¹	49,180,880	70,860,991	181,239,634	109,022,202
Foreign and colonial . . .	2,397,010 ¹	446,704	1,059,965	2,712,081	2,535,100

¹ Excluding stores shipped for Indian Government.

² Provisional figures.

The principal articles of import from India into the United Kingdom (British returns) :—

—	1913 (pre-war)	1919	1920
	£	£	£
Corn Offals	637,000	1,850,000	1,588,000
Tea	7,839,000	19,192,000	15,577,000
Wheat	7,999,000	37	35,000
Rice	872,000	1,149,000	4,785,000
Cotton (Raw)	1,226,000	4,018,000	5,079,000
Hides	351,000	2,542,000	2,184,000
Skins, Goat	686,000	1,172,000	2,532,000
Manganese Ore	708,000	1,744,000	2,351,000
Rubber	228,000	1,242,000	1,315,000
Cotton Seeds	1,460,000	3,772,000	2,956,000
Flax Seeds	1,564,000	11,738,000	5,777,000
Gums and Resins	444,000	1,997,000	2,998,000
Hemp	335,000	2,013,000	907,000
Jute	9,182,000	13,431,000	12,996,000
Teak	669,000	1,407,000	2,317,000
Wool, Sheep's	1,659,000	4,285,000	2,776,000
Leather	2,839,000	10,002,000	4,479,000
Petroleum Spirit	595,000	1,257,000	872,000
Coir Yarn	248,000	800,000	1,159,000
Jute Manufactures	2,430,000	6,073,000	7,111,000

The chief articles of British produce exported to India are as follows :—

—	1913 (pre-war)	1919	1920
	£	£	£
Tobacco	261,000	634,000	1,516,000
Drugs	435,000	651,000	1,545,000
Painters' Colours	783,000	740,000	1,048,000
Cotton Yarns	2,268,000	2,334,000	6,866,000
Cotton Goods, piece	31,978,000	30,717,000	75,299,000
Cotton Goods, others	872,000	872,000	2,291,000
Implements and Tools	811,000	497,000	1,097,000
Machinery	4,502,000	5,360,000	13,562,000
Iron and Steel and Manufactures	9,491,000	9,627,000	24,054,000
Brass and Manufactures	812,000	1,017,000	3,548,000
Copper and Manufactures	651,000	1,050,000	1,523,000
Soap	423,000	649,000	1,442,000
Paper	513,000	606,000	2,894,000
Rubber Manufactures	228,000	518,000	1,157,000
Locomotives	875,000	580,000	4,345,000
Wagons and Trucks	1,218,000	1,201,000	2,658,000
Motor Cars and parts	473,000	473,000	2,278,000
Woollen piece goods	1,083,000	731,000	8,729,000

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The foreign trade of the six largest ports in private merchandise only imports and exports, in five years :—

	1913-14 (Pre-war)	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta . .	168,59,03,499	142,69,02,509	166,00,07,784	217,43,60,495	223,98,92,805
Bombay . .	131,99,27,947	122,54,43,392	147,70,45,278	192,08,68,610	205,65,77,883
Rangoon . .	33,01,27,255	26,55,11,822	30,49,53,584	32,46,32,933	47,67,59,430
Madras . .	20,88,46,978	17,94,55,224	20,59,31,013	27,99,09,876	29,11,56,420
Karachi . .	42,81,34,589	44,00,06,946	35,83,20,681	35,25,89,195	55,56,87,977
Tuticorin . .	6,96,63,950	5,60,02,290	5,53,05,445	8,38,37,788	5,80,12,593

The trans-frontier land-trade (excluding treasure) was during four years :—

	Rs. Imports	Rs. Exports	Rs. Total
1917-18	13,09,42,154	12,32,50,297	25,41,92,361
1918-19	13,28,97,766	13,69,27,407	26,98,25,173
1919-20	14,85,03,883	15,27,08,420	30,12,12,303
1920-21	16,02,19,791	15,18,78,107	31,20,97,898

The Trade (excluding treasure) with the leading trans-frontier countries was as follows :—

	Imports from			Exports to		
	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Las Bela ¹	12,06,900	—	—	3,77,181	—	—
Kalat ¹	2,89,661	—	—	1,74,174	—	—
Persia	4,01,968	2,93,319	35,86,914	37,77,424	1,03,47,770	1,05,30,382
S. W. Af- ghanistan	90,77,175	1,47,51,560	1,00,11,599	1,55,80,068	1,53,34,591	1,23,90,796
N. E. Af- ghanistan	88,30,193	1,48,77,323	32,73,489	1,47,27,013	87,75,313	30,41,046
Dir, Swat & Bajaur	47,44,959	30,11,046	41,40,982	88,59,252	80,30,778	82,41,012
Buner	1,50,291	1,16,733	4,13,479	3,09,441	2,46,812	6,41,242
Waziristan	13,36,256	1,74,136	59,21,271	11,21,288	1,16,183	74,07,197
Kurram Valley	2,60,138	1,94,949	99,891	17,64,277	11,35,761	9,03,309
Central Asia	15,31,744	10,90,805	20,45,818	37,93,377	42,57,038	43,99,707
Tibet	68,95,957	65,73,509	61,32,121	22,55,489	32,04,421	31,84,049
Nepal	1,77,13,253	5,20,13,290	5,96,92,697	2,28,07,342	2,90,45,472	2,82,02,950
Karenni ²	20,89,956	22,83,016	30,11,475	8,27,732	8,02,441	4,68,631
ShanStates ²	3,05,54,427	3,12,80,522	3,98,38,187	4,07,60,506	4,85,82,011	5,17,44,229
Siam	32,67,446	51,75,256	50,00,914	13,53,486	20,86,822	24,05,573
W. China	70,12,207	73,45,821	66,27,041	1,00,76,402	1,15,70,789	1,01,40,352

¹ Statistics of the trade with Las Bela and Kalat, which are considered as portions of British Baluchistan, have been discontinued with effect from April 1, 1919, this trade now falling within the category of internal traffic.

² Partly internal and partly trans-frontier trade.

The total value of the coasting trade in imports and exports, apart from Government stores and Government treasure was, in 1916-17, Rs. 114,18,44,470; in 1917-18, Rs. 120,74,55,750; in 1918-19, Rs. 156,80,66,439; in 1919-20, Rs. 216,70,67,517; in 1920-21, Rs. 209,20,51,081. The total quantity of the inland (rail and river-borne) import and export trade of India each amounted to 33,812,000 tons, valued at Rs. 4,97,71,00,000, in 1916-17; 33,655,000 tons, valued at Rs. 513,23,00,000, in 1917-18; 33,833,000 tons, valued at Rs. 6,15,62,00,000 in 1918-19; 31,818,000 tons, valued at Rs. 7,93,32,00,000 in 1919-20; and an estimated quantity and value of 34,068,000 tons and Rs. 6,57,43,00,000 respectively in 1920-21.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following table shows for five years the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India:—

Nationality of Vessels	1913-14 (Pre-war)		1917-18		1918-19		1919-20		1920-21	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Entered :										
British	2,444	6,198,848	2,054	3,404,118	2,041	3,582,541	2,169	5,202,865	2,444	6,113,299
British Indian	243	152,678	360	101,733	258	56,768	263	124,772	332	144,638
Foreign	754	2,209,491	758	1,560,990	704	1,459,549	456	1,058,577	613	1,695,551
Native	853	63,062	2,327	182,827	1,641	153,617	1,184	112,082	942	92,887
Total	4,294	8,624,079	5,499	5,249,668	4,644	5,252,475	4,072	6,498,296	4,331	8,046,475
Cleared :										
British	2,507	6,486,282	2,146	3,793,542	1,933	3,506,425	2,171	5,286,014	2,298	5,750,777
British Indian	260	145,216	324	53,198	234	33,194	279	69,945	381	123,689
Foreign	712	2,066,960	761	1,551,665	725	1,543,111	458	1,018,811	544	1,455,132
Native	844	63,871	2,729	219,790	1,958	202,200	1,248	126,926	949	97,148
Total	4,323	8,762,329	5,960	5,618,195	4,860	5,284,930	4,156	6,501,696	4,172	7,426,746
Total entered and cleared	8,617	17,386,408	11,459	10,867,863	9,504	10,537,405	8,228	12,999,992	8,503	15,473,221

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The number of vessels which entered with cargoes in the interportal trade was in 1917-18, 91,991 of 6,366,966 tons; in 1918-19, 93,150 of 7,616,678 tons; in 1919-20, 89,251 of 9,046,328 tons; in 1920-21, 93,199 of 11,443,671 tons; and cleared in 1917-18, 74,973 of 6,227,984 tons; in 1918-19, 78,890 of 6,598,618 tons, in 1919-20, 72,704 of 9,375,372 tons; in 1920-21, 76,706 of 12,012,817 tons.

The number and tonnage of vessels built or first registered at Indian ports for five years :—

	1913-14 (Pre-war)		1917-18		1918-19		1919-20		1920-21	
	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage
Built	141	5,311	142	11,808	341	33,264	200	21,013	154	8,576
Registered	212	22,283	296	16,872	339	39,550	300	30,990	196	18,453

Internal Communications.

I. ROADS.

The following table shows approximately the length in miles of roads maintained by public authorities throughout the country :—

Province	Metalled Miles	Unmetalled Miles	Total Miles
Bengal. . . (1918-1919)	3,117·87	31,677·83	34,795·70
Assam	527·00	8,462·54	8,989·54
Bihar and Orissa	3,137·00	15,879·00	19,016·00
United Provs.	7,354·88	26,799·76	34,154·64
Punjab	2,905·50	22,063·80	24,969·39
Burma.	1,972·22	10,569·65	12,541·87
Central Provs. and Berar,	3,894·00	4,099·00	7,993·00
Madras	21,604·75	5,342·20	26,946·95
Bombay	8,054·84	19,465·53	27,520·37
N.W.F. Prov.	873·17	2,702·49	3,575·66 ¹
Coorg	235·75	186·37	422·12
Rajputana	307·00	323·00	630·00
Baluchistan	975·79	343·99	1,319·78 ²
Military works . . (1916-1917)	1,466·44	997·16	2,463·60

¹ Includes 2,197·31 miles of road maintained by local authorities, but it is not known whether they are metalled or unmetalled; but excludes 130·75 miles of serviceable fair-weather roads, and 971·43 miles of bridle paths.

² Exclusive of 188·25 miles of serviceable fair-weather and temporary roads 1,598·00 miles of bridle paths.

In several provinces certain of the large canals which are primarily intended for irrigation are also used for navigation by country boats and barges of shallow draught. The length of navigable channel in the several provinces is :—Madras, 1,318 miles; United Provinces, 412 miles; Punjab, 259 miles; Bengal, 590 miles; Bihar and Orissa, 519 miles; Burma, 91 miles.

An estimate has recently been sanctioned for the proposed Grand Trunk Canal in Bengal, which will form a very important addition to the navigable waterways of the Province. The canal will be 22 miles in length, and will connect the Hooghly River at Calcutta with the navigable rivers of Eastern Bengal.

Inland steamer navigation is almost exclusively confined to Burma and to the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Megna group of waterways, which connect Bengal with Bihar and Orissa on the one side, and with Assam on the other.

A limited number of vessels ply on the Indus River, but this will probably cease when the large irrigation canals in the Punjab and Sind, at present under investigation, are constructed.

II. RAILWAYS.

	Miles open	Miles open	Miles open	Miles open
1913-14.	34,656	1915-16 35,833	1917-18 36,333	1919-20 36,735
1914-15	35,285	1916-17 36,286	1918-19 36,616	1920-21 37,029

The railways open on March 31, 1921, were as follows :—

	Miles.
State lines worked by the State	7,552
State lines worked by companies	19,100
Branch line Companies' railways under Guarantee and Rebate terms	2,208
Companies' lines subsidised by the Central or Local Governments	2,306
Unassisted Companies' lines	90
District Board lines	237
Companies' lines subsidised by District Boards	308
Indian State lines worked by Indian States	2,626
Indian State lines worked by the Main Line	1,768
Companies' lines guaranteed by Indian States	760
Lines in Foreign territory worked by British Indian Railway Companies	74
Total	37,029

The gauges of the Indian railways are: (1) The Standard, or 5ft. 6in. (18,195 miles in 1920-21); (2) The Metre, or 3ft. 3in. (15,248 miles); and (3) The Special gauges of 2ft. 6in. and 2ft. (3,586 miles).

The total capital expenditure on Railways to the end of 1920-21, including lines under construction and survey, &c., was as follows :—

	Rs.
State lines worked by the State	1,66,19,60,000
State lines worked by companies	3,93,26,27,000
Branch line Companies' railways under Guarantee and Rebate terms	16,82,31,000
Companies' lines subsidised by the Central or Local Governments	17,90,76,000
Unassisted Companies' lines	44,73,000
District Board Lines	1,27,58,000
Companies' lines subsidised by District Boards	1,49,46,000
Indian State lines worked by Indian States	12,15,32,000
Indian State lines worked by the Main Line	10,39,71,000
Companies' lines guaranteed by Indian States	9,16,74,000
Lines in Foreign territory worked by British Indian Railway Companies	2,07,39,000
Unclassified expenditure, including collieries, &c.	1,13,72,000
Total	6,30,06,15,000

Passengers carried in 1920-21, 559,246,100; 1919-20, 520,027,400. Aggregate tonnage of goods and live stock in 1920-21, 87,542,000; 1919-20, 87,630,000 tons. Gross earnings on railways during 1920-21, 91,987,600*l.* against 59,435,000*l.* during 1919-20. Working expenses in 1920-21, 60,290,400*l.*, or 65·54 per cent. of the gross earnings, as compared with 33,771,000*l.*, or 56·81 per cent in 1919-20. Net earnings, 31,697,200*l.* in 1920-21, against 25,664,000*l.* in 1919-20; average return on the capital expenditure 5·06 per cent., against 6·80 per cent. in 1919-20. The net profit to the State, after meeting all charges for interest, &c., was 10,233,070*l.*

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in 1920-21, against 6,963,817*l.* in 1919-20. The railway staff in 1920-21 numbered 6,901 Europeans, 11,699 Anglo-Indians, and 733,152 Indians; total, 751,752.

India and Ceylon have been connected by rail and steamer ferry combined, the steamers plying between Dhanushkodi Point on Rameswaram Island and Talaimannar in Ceylon. A project has also been prepared for replacing the ferry by a railway, to be constructed on a causeway laid over the reef known as Adam's Bridge.

III. POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

In 1920 there were 69,441 post-offices and letter-boxes, against 753 in 1856.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, the number of letters, post-cards, and money-orders passing through the post-offices was 1,225,047,599; of newspapers 61,918,287; of parcels 11,389,643; and of packets 68,384,861; being a total of 1,366,740,393. The following table gives statistics for five years:—

Year ended March 31	Number of Letters, Newspapers, &c.	Post Offices	Letter Boxes	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure
				£	£
1916	1,082,984,058	19,328	49,684	2,459,883	2,110,253
1917	1,120,235,120	19,409	49,763	2,622,493	2,114,737
1918	1,147,922,768	19,410	49,749	2,774,015	2,361,631
1919	1,229,355,641	19,445	49,838	3,020,187	2,643,965
1920	1,366,740,393	19,439	50,055	3,550,973	2,995,903

The following are statistics of the Government telegraphs for five years:—

Year ended March 31	Number of Miles of Wire	Number of Miles of Line	Revenue Receipts	Revenue Charges	Number of Paid Messages
			£	£	
1916	337,720	86,067	1,238,517	948,452	18,129,748
1917	343,487	87,480	1,385,499	911,601	19,297,692
1918	347,906	87,714	1,645,683	848,197	19,897,787
1919	357,472	87,814	2,157,348	980,821	21,314,943
1920	369,273	88,417	2,515,321	1,435,324	20,275,352

There were 10,440 telegraph offices in India on March 31, 1920.

There are several wireless telegraph installations under the Government of India.

The telephone system is in the hands of the Post and Telegraph Department, but telephone exchanges have been established in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Rangoon, and Moulmein, by private companies, under licences from the Government. At the end of 1919 there were 13 telephone exchanges, with 17,810 connections, established by companies, and 245 exchanges, with 8,975 connections established by the Department.

Money and Credit.

The total value of the silver, nickel, copper, and bronze coined in British India from 1835-36 to 1919-20 inclusive was Rs. 7,53,29,03,895, including Rs. 50,14,78,068, the value of 221,003,960 British dollars; Rs. 8,02,68,091, the value of 35,374,555 Straits dollars; Rs. 92,74,505 and Rs. 23,17,847, the value of subsidiary silver coinage for the Straits Settlements and Ceylon respectively; Rs. 2,43,47,157, the value of coinage for the Egyptian Government; Rs. 10,10,700, the value of pennies and halfpennies for the Australian Commonwealth; Rs. 74,86,572, representing the value of cents and fractions

thereof. The heaviest coinage in any one year was struck in 1918-19. The value of money coined at the Calcutta and Bombay Mints in the last five years was as follows :—

Yearended March 31	Silver	Nickel	Copper	Bronze	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1916	1,62,02,199	4,79,390	—	1,83,900	1,68,65,489
1917	32,32,79,270	30,35,195	43,750	7,06,556	32,70,64,771
1918	24,81,62,344	46,66,745	20,000	20,83,600	25,49,32,690
1919	52,21,19,625	1,58,59,452	—	21,83,550	54,01,62,327
1920	38,00,77,755	2,50,24,650	2,500	32,96,281	40,84,01,192

An Act providing for the closing of the Indian Mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public was passed in 1893. Provision was made (1) for the receipt of gold coin and bullion at the Mints in exchange for rupees at a ratio of 1s. 4d. per rupee; (2) for the receipt of sovereigns and half-sovereigns in payment of Government dues; and (3) for the issue of currency notes in Calcutta and Bombay in exchange for gold coin or bullion. By a Notification of the 11th September, 1897, sovereigns and half-sovereigns were also received at the Reserve Treasuries, at the rate of Rs. 15 for the sovereign.

An Act (XXII. of 1899) declared the sovereign legal tender, 15 rupees to the sovereign. No gold was coined in India down to 1917, but the question of such coinage was examined by a Royal Commission appointed in 1912. The recommendations made by the Royal Commission are under the consideration of the Government of India. In view of the strain imposed by war conditions on India's metallic money, a branch of the Royal Mint was established at Bombay, at the end of 1917, for coining into sovereigns the gold bullion and foreign coin received into the Paper Currency Reserve, in order to make the metallic part of this Reserve available as legal tender. Power was also taken by legislation for the coining in India of a 15-rupee gold coin (gold mohur), of the same size, weight, and fineness as the sovereign, and a number of these coins was struck at the Bombay Mint from May to August 1918. Sovereigns were minted between August and December 1918, but since April 1919 the Branch Mint has been closed.

Owing, however, to the rise in the value of the rupee, which began in 1917, it was decided early in 1920 to fix its value, after a transitional period, at Rs. 10 to the gold sovereign, in accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Currency Committee (1919). By a communique dated the 2nd February, 1920, the Finance Department Notification of the 11th September, 1897, mentioned above, and a notification dated 11th December, 1906, authorising the receipt of sovereigns and half sovereigns at the Mints, were cancelled. Bills were passed in September, 1920, amending the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Acts and fixing the legal tender value of the sovereign and half sovereign at Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 respectively.

The Coinage Act of 1906 provided for the introduction of a subsidiary nickel one-anna piece and the substitution of a bronze currency for the existing copper coins. The coinage of copper was accordingly discontinued with effect from August 1, 1906. The issue of the nickel one-anna piece was commenced with effect from August 1, 1907. In the Indian Coinage Amendment Act of 1918 (IV. of 1918), provision was made for the coinage of a new nickel two-anna piece, and coins of this denomination were issued from April, 1918. The issue of four-anna and eight-anna nickel pieces was authorised by the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1919 (XXI. of 1919).

Since 1900, rupees have been coined as required to meet public demands. The entire profit accruing to Government on the coinage up to March 31, 1907, and during the year 1912-13, and half such profit for the years 1907-08 and 1908-09 were placed to the credit of a separate fund termed the Gold Standard Reserve, with the object of ensuring the stability of the currency policy of Government. Any profit arising from this source is at present credited entire to the Gold Standard Reserve. On August 31, 1920, the Reserve amounted to 37,179,136*l*.

On July 16, 1861, an Act was passed by the Government of India providing for the issue of a paper currency through a Government department of Public Issue, by means of promissory notes. Circles of issue were established from time to time, as found necessary, and the notes were made legal tender within the circle for which they were issued, and rendered payable at the place of issue, and also at the capital city of the Presidency. Subsequent legislation has relaxed the rigidity of the circle system. Notes of the values of one, two-and-a-half, five, ten, fifty, and a hundred rupees are now legal tender throughout British India, and the limitation of currency to the circle of issue is confined to notes of higher denominations. There are now seven circles of issue with their headquarters at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Lahore, and Karachi.

Total values of notes in circulation on March 31 in six years, including the notes held in government treasuries and the Presidency banks :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1913-14	66,11,75,935	1917-18	99,79,37,599
1915-16	67,73,34,540	1918-19	1,53,46,47,790
1916-17	86,37,51,735	1919-20	1,74,52,45,960

Banks.—The three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, constituted under the Presidency Banks Act of 1876, act as bankers for the Indian Government.

The following table shows the 'Capital,' 'Reserve,' 'Public and other Deposits,' at the three banks at the close of the calendar year 1919.

—	Bank of Bengal	Bank of Madras	Bank of Bombay
	£	£	£
Paid-up Capital	1,333,000	500,000	667,000
Reserve	1,333,000 ¹	300,000	733,000
Public Deposits	2,700,000	698,000	1,752,000
Other Deposits	21,694,000	8,104,000	18,378,000

¹ Includes 167,000*l*. set aside as a reserve against depreciation of investments.

The number of Joint Stock Companies registered as engaged in banking or loan operations in India on March 31, 1918, was 542. Most of these companies consist of societies with a relatively small capital.

Statistics of the Post Office Savings banks for four years :—

—	Depositors	Balance at end of Year
		Rs.
1915-16	1,860,000	15,32,12,000
1916-17	1,647,000	16,59,53,000
1917-18	1,637,000	16,58,46,000
1918-19	1,677,000	18,82,44,000

Currency, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of India, and the British equivalents are now as follows:—

The <i>Pis</i>	= $\frac{1}{4}$ Farthing.
3 "	= 1 <i>Pice</i> = $1\frac{1}{4}$ Farthing.
4 <i>Pice</i> , or 12 <i>Pis</i>	= 1 <i>Anna</i> = $1\frac{1}{2}$ Penny.
16 <i>Annas</i>	= 1 <i>Rupee</i> = 2s.
10 <i>Rupees</i>	= 17.

Prior to September, 1920, 15 rupees = 17.

The rupee weighs one tola (a tola = 180 grains), '916 fine.

Nickel 4 and 8 anna pieces have been introduced into India (1919).

The sum of 1,00,000 rupees is called a 'lakh,' and of 1,00,00,000 a 'crore of rupees. A 'lakh' of rupees is now equivalent to 10,000*l*.

The *Maund* of Bengal of 40 *scr*s . . . = 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

" " Bombay = 28 lbs. nearly.

" " Madras = 25 lbs. nearly.

" *Tola* = 180 gr.

" *Guz* of Bengal = 36 inches.

An Act to provide for the ultimate adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures of capacity throughout British India was passed by the Governor-General of India in Council in 1871. This Act, however, has never been brought into operation. The matter was again considered by a Weights and Measures Committee, appointed in 1913, and the evidence was generally in favour of a uniform system, provided there is not a too radical change from the existing practice. The report of the Committee is under the consideration of the Government of India.

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BALUCHISTAN.

Government, &c.—A country occupying the extreme western corner of the Indian Empire, approximately between lat. $24^{\circ} 54'$ and $32^{\circ} 4' N.$, and between long. $60^{\circ} 56'$ and $70^{\circ} 15' E.$; extreme length from E. to W. about 550 miles; breadth about 450; area, 134,638 square miles; population (1911 census), 834,703. Bounded on the N. by Afghanistan and the North-West Frontier Province, on the E. by Sindh, the Panjáb, and a part of the Frontier Province, on the S. by the Arabian Sea, on the W. by Persia, the boundary disputes with which were settled in 1905. The main divisions constituting an area of 134,638 square miles are: (1) British Baluchistan proper, with an area of about 9,096 square miles, consisting of tracts assigned to the British Government by treaty in 1879; (2) Agency Territories, with an area of about 45,132 square miles, composed of tracts which have from time to time been acquired by lease, or otherwise brought under control, and placed directly under British officers; and (3) the native States of Kalát and Las Bela, with an area of about 80,410 square miles, the former consisting of a confederation of tribes under the Khan of Kalát, and stretching westwards to Persia, while the latter occupies the alluvial valley between the Pab and Hálá ranges from the sea to Bela.

British and Administered Territory.—British Residents were appointed to the courts of the Kháns of Kalát from the middle of the nineteenth century, and British expeditions passed through the Bolán on their way to Kandahár and Afghanistan, but up to 1876 the country was considered independent. In 1875 Sir Robert Sandeman, the founder of the Baluchistan Province, first entered the country; in 1877 the cantonment of Quetta, which is now the

headquarters of the Administration, was occupied by British troops, and in 1879 the administration of the district was taken over on behalf of the Khán of Kalát. After the Afghán war, 1878-81, the districts of Peshin, Shorárúd, Duki, Sibi, and Sháhrig were assigned to the British and in November, 1887, were formally constituted as British Balúchistán. In 1888, the districts of Quetta and Bolán were made over by the Khán to the British on an annual quit-rent of 25,000 rupees and 30,000 rupees respectively. In 1886, the Bori valley, in which is now the cantonment of Loralai, was occupied. In 1887, the Khetrán country, now known as the Bárkhán tahsil, was brought under British control; in 1889 British authority was established in the Zhob valley and Kákar Khurásán; in 1896 Chágai and Western Sinjrání were included in administered territory; in 1899, the Nuskhi Niabat was made over by the Khán of Kalát on an annual quit-rent of 9,000 rupees; and in 1903 the Nasirábád tahsil was acquired from the Khán on an annual quit-rent of 117,500 rupees. The area of British and administered territory, including tribal areas, is 54,228 sq. miles, and the population (1921) 421,679 (males 255,566, females 166,113). The head of the civil administration is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General. The area under his direct administration is divided into 6 districts, each in charge of a Political Agent as follows: Quetta-Pishin, Sibi, Zhob, Loralai, Bolán Pass, Chágai. The Political Agent in charge of the Bolán Pass is also Political Agent for Kalát and Las Bela. The revenue administration of the Province is entrusted to an officer who is styled the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner.

In the directly administered territory the chief items of revenue are: Land revenue, excise, court fees and stamps, and judicial fines. In some places the land revenue is levied in money in accordance with a fixed assessment, but generally it is levied in kind. This is usually one-sixth of the crop; but in the Sibi tahsil it is two-ninths, and on the lands of the Shebo and Khushdil irrigation canals, constructed by the Government, the proportion is one third. In Nasirábád the assessment per acre of the cultivated area varies from 8 annas to Rs. 4 according to the crops raised and means of water-supply. For revenue purposes each district is divided into tahsils, each of which is in charge of an Indian official known as a Tahsildar, who has a Naib-Tahsildar, Kanungos and Patwáris subordinate to him. The revenue from all sources in 1919-20 was Rs. 20,01,948: and in 1920-21, Rs. 23,34,888.

Almost all cases in which local men are concerned are referred to 'councils of elders' (locally called *jirga*) for settlement along the well-tried lines of the ancient customary and tribal law. This system of settlement of cases forms an integral and essential part of the machinery for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice in Balúchistán. Appeals from, or rather applications for revision of, the *jirga* decisions when confirmed by the district officers, lie to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Balúchistán. Cases in which aliens are concerned are settled by Regular Courts and the highest court of appeal in such cases is the Judicial Commissioner in Balúchistán.

Regular troops are cantoned at Quetta, Chaman, Fort Sandeman, and Loralai, and detachments are stationed at different places, principally in the Zhob and Loralai Districts, for the preservation of law and order. There is also a police force, supplemented by levies and the Zhob levies, Makrán and Chágai Levy Corps. The latter are recruited from the local tribes, and have their own leading men as officers.

The medical work of the Province is under the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, and there are Civil Surgeons at Quetta, Sibi, Loralai, Fort Sandeman and Chaman, and Civil Assistant-Surgeons at Quetta, Sibi, Kalat and Panjgur, and Railway Assistant-Surgeons at Shahrig and Mach.

The Native States of Kalát and Las Bela.—The leading chief of Kalát is His Highness Sir Mír Máhmúd Khán, G.C.I.E., *Beglar Bégi Khán* or Wali of Kalát, who succeeded on the abdication of his father, the late Mír Khudádád Khán, in November, 1893.

The Khán of Kalát is the head of a confederacy of chiefs, but the extent of his control has now been considerably reduced. In all important matters he is amenable to the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General in Balúchistán, who also arbitrates in disputes between the Khán and minor chiefs. The area of Kalát State, including Mikrán and Khárán, is 73,278 square miles, and the population 328,802 (1921 census).

The Khán's revenue, including the subsidies and rents for the leased areas paid by the British Government, amounts to about 12,00,000 rupees annually. The Khán has an irregular force of 279 cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and 12 guns. He also maintains a body of Imperial Service Troops numbering 150 men. The chief towns in the State are Kalát, Mastung, Bhág, Candáwá, Dádhar, Turbat, and Panjgur.

The ruling chief of Las Bela has the title of Jám. Jám Mír Khán, the great-grandfather of the present chief, succeeded in 1840; Jám Ali Khán, his grandfather, succeeded in 1889; Jám Mír Kamál Khán, C.I.E., his father, succeeded in 1896, and Mír Ghulam Muhammad Khan, the present chief, in March, 1921. The area of the State is 7,132 square miles; population, 50,697 (1921 census); revenue varies from 3 to 4 lakhs. The Jám has an irregular force of 58 infantry and 3 guns; military police force, 61 men. Before the British occupation the ruler of Las Bela was a feudatory of the Khán of Kalát, but in recent times the connection has almost entirely ceased. The State is under the control of the Political Agent in Kalát.

General.—The most numerous races in Balúchistán are the Brahúí, Pathan and Baloch, 554,800. The Brahúís occupy the centre of the country stretching through Chágai to meet the Baloch of Western Sanjrání, and southwards to the Lásís and the Baloch of Makrán. The Pathans are chiefly contained within British and administered territory. The Baloch are distributed through the southern regions in the Marri and Bugti country, the Kachhi plain; the Nasirábád tahsil, the Domóki, Umrání, and Kahéri country, and Makrán. The Lásís (28,000), are almost wholly confined to Las Béla, the term Lási being of modern invention. The other inhabitants are either scattered, as the Chuttás and Saiads, or are subject races and occupational groups such as the Jat cultivators of the Kachhi plain, the Dehwar cultivators of the uplands, the Darzádahs and Naqíbs of Makrán, and the Ghuláms who are of servile origin. There are also indigenous Hindus (15,000) living under the protection of the tribes and carrying on the trade of the country.

Religion and Instruction.—The religion of the native population is either Mussulmán, in general of the Sunni sect, or Hindu. The Mussulmáns numbered (1911) 782,648; Hindus, 37,602; Christians, 5,085; Sikhs, 8,390; others, 978. At the close of 1919-20 there were 76 Government and aided and unaided schools in the province; 7 of these were for girls, and one was a European school for boys and girls. Of the 3,606 pupils 622 were girls. Nearly half the pupils were Hindus, children of men from Sind and the Panjab in trade, or in Government service. Besides these there were 202 private schools with 2,651 pupils.

Production and Industry.—The country consists largely of barren mountains, deserts and stony plains; its climate is subject to the extremes of heat and cold, and the rainfall is uncertain and scanty. Here and there

the mountains are tree-clad, and cultivation is carried on wherever water is found. An attempt is being made to bud the wild olive trees of the country with buds from cultivated European olives. The experiment seems to show that the olive cultivation is very lucrative in the Harnai Valley, and the present Forest officer intends to extend it. An olive-oil industry may be subsequently established. The agricultural products are wheat, barley, millet, lucerne, rice, maize, and potatoes; while grapes, apricots, peaches, apples, and melons are grown in abundance. Panjgûr in Makrân is famous for its dates. Among wild animals are the markhôr, urial (wild-sheep), Sind ibex, ravine-deer, bear, and panther, and the chief domestic animals are the camel, horses, oxen and cows, and donkeys.

Little is yet known of the mineralogy of the country. Iron and lead are found near Khuzdâr; coal is worked at Khost on the Sindh-Pishin railway, and in the Sor hills near Quetta. Asbestos and chromite have been found in Zhob, and chromite also in the Quetta Pishin district. There are oil springs at Khattan in the Marri country, but these are not now worked. Sulphate of iron has been found in Kalât and sulphate of aluminium in Châgâi. Salt is manufactured in Pishin, in the Zhob district, and in the Kalât State. Promising deposits of salt were discovered in 1917-18 in the Châgâi district, development of which is under consideration. Local manufactures are unimportant. A few matchlocks and other weapons are made, and various kinds of ironwork for agricultural purposes. The nomad tribes make felts, rough blankets, and rugs. Brahûi women are famous for their needle-work. Leather-work and pottery are manufactured in Kachhi. There is a brewery as well as a government distillery for the manufacture of country spirit at Quetta, and also mills for grinding flour, pressing chaff, manufacturing patent coal-fuel, and ice. A museum at Quetta was opened in 1906. The Indian Staff College was opened at Quetta in 1907.

Commerce.—The land traffic with India passes either by railway or by the routes from Kalât and Las Bela to Sind, and through the Loralai district, to the Punjâb. The value of the trans-frontier imports (excluding purely transit trade between places in Balûchistân, and the trade by road between Karachi and Kalât and Las Bela) from Kalât and Las Bela into India in 1918-19 was Rs. 14,46,561, and of the exports from India to Kalât and Las Bela, Rs. 5,51,355. (This trans-frontier trade is regarded since April 1, 1919, as internal traffic, and statistics are discontinued.) The chief exports from the Province are fruit, drugs, fish, mats, and wool; imports consist of piece-goods, chiefly of Indian manufacture, metal ware, tea, sugar, and canned goods.

Over-sea trade is carried on through ports on the Makrân coast with India, the exports consisting of dates, matting and dried fish, and the imports chiefly of piece-goods and food grains. The greater part of this trade is with the Bombay Presidency.

The principal imports into Balûchistân from foreign countries, viz., Afghanistan and Persia, are fruit, ghee, wool, sheep, horses and ponies. Piece-goods in large quantities, indigo, tea, sugar, and metals are sent to these countries through Balûchistân.

Communications.—Good roads connect the more important centres in the directly administered places. There are 976 miles of metalled and partly metalled roads and 2,130 of unmetalled roads and paths.

The North-Western railway, which has the standard gauge of 5ft. 6in., enters Balûchistân near Jhatpat and crosses the Kachhi plain to Sibi, where

it bifurcates, one branch going by Hafnai and the other by Quetta, and reunites at Bostān, whence the line runs to Chaman. A line of railway to Nushki 82½ miles long, which cost about 7,000,000 rupees, was opened for traffic in 1905, and an extension of the railway line from Nushki up to Duzdap on the Persian border, and also a short line from Khanai to Hindu-bagh, a distance of about 45 miles, were completed in 1917.

There is a complete and frequent postal service in British and administered territory, extending to Kalāt and through Duzdap to Scistan and Meshed.

A network of telegraph wires covers the north-eastern portion of the Province and extends to Kalāt, and westwards via Nushki to Killā Robāt, where it connects with the Indo-European system, while a further line laid down in 1907 connects India with Persia and Europe, *via* Las Bela, Panjgur, and Nok Kundi.

Agent to Governor-General in Baluchistān.—The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E.

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SIKKIM.

An Indian State in the Himālayas, bounded on the N. by Tibet, on the E. by the Tibetan district of Chumbi, and by Blutān, on the S. by the British district of Darjiling, and on the W. by Nepāl. Extreme length from N. to S. 70 miles; extreme breadth, 50 miles; area, 2,818 square miles.

In March, 1890, a treaty was signed by the Viceroy of India and the Chinese representative, by which the British protectorate over Sikkim is recognised by China. The British Government has direct and exclusive control over the foreign relations. The present Mahārājā is H. H. TASHI NAMGYAL, C.I.E., who succeeded on December 5, 1914. His Highness and the members of the Council carry on the administration, full powers having been granted to him in April, 1918.

Population in 1921, 81,722. The inhabitants are Blutias, Lepchas, and Nepalese, the last-named being now the most numerous. Principal towns are Gangtok, the capital, Rhenok, Pakyong, Rangpo, Lachen, and Lachung. The State religion is Buddhism, but the majority of the people are Hindu.

The gross revenue is about 46,900*l.* per year. The landlords exercise a limited jurisdiction within their districts; important cases being referred to the Sikkim chief court.

Sikkim produces rice, Indian corn, and other millets, cardamoms, oranges, apples, and woollen cloth. Fruit gardens are maintained by the State. There are extensive forests in the State and wide tracts of unoccupied waste. The principal trade route from Bengal to Tibet passes through Sikkim. Imports into Sikkim from, and exports from Sikkim to, India :—

	1913-14 (Pre-war)	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from India	108,606	74,022	84,002	166,654	150,800
Exports to India	201,385	187,843	218,300	513,471	559,400

The chief imports into Sikkim are cotton piece goods, oils, provisions, salt, manufactured silk, sugar, tea, tobacco, and rice; the chief exports from Sikkim food grains and vegetables, hides and skins, raw wool, and timber.

Political Officer.—Major F. M. Bailey, C.I.E.

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ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

The Andaman Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal, 590 miles from the mouth of the Hugli, 120 miles from Cape Negrais in Burma, the nearest point on the mainland. Five large islands closely grouped together are called the Great Andaman, and to the south is the island of Little Andaman. There are some 200 islets, the two principal groups being the Andaman Archipelago and the Labyrinth Islands. The total area is 2,260 square miles. The Great Andaman group is about 219 miles long and, at the widest, 32 miles broad. The group, densely wooded, contains many valuable trees, the best known of which is the *paduk* or Andaman redwood (*Pterocarpus dalbergioides*). The islands are hilly, the highest point, Saddle Peak, being 2,402 feet, and Mount Harriet, 1,196 feet in height. The islands possess a number of harbours and safe anchorages, notably, Port Blair, Port Cornwallis, and Stewart Sound, the last being most favourably situated for forest trade. The climate is tropical, the rainfall irregular and often excessive. The aborigines, 1,317 (628 males and 689 females) in 1911, (against 1,882 in 1901), live in small groups over the islands; they are savages of a low Negrito type. The total population of the Andaman Islands in 1921 was 26,833 (20,393 males and 6,440 females). In 1919-20 the forest sales, the result of convict and free labour, amounted to 7,65,007 rupees. The coconut, rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*), Manila hemp (*Musa textilis*), and Bahamas aloe (*Agave sisalana*) are successfully cultivated. In 1921 there were 9,941 head of cattle. Wireless telegraphy with Burma was established in 1904. A mail steamer connects Port Blair with Calcutta, Rangoon, and

Madras. The islands are used by the Government of India as a penal settlement for life and long-term convicts. The settlement possesses about 22,472 acres of cleared land and 85 square miles of reserved forest. There were, in 1921, 11,532 convicts (including 373 women) in the place, of whom some 1,168 were on ticket-of-leave in the settlement supporting themselves. Of the women, 129 are on ticket-of-leave, and married to convicts. The Andaman Islands are under the Government of India, and the Officer in Charge is the Chief Commissioner. The Civil, Military and convict population of Port Blair in 1921 was 15,713.

The **Nicobar Islands** are situated to the South of the Andamans, 75 miles from Little Andaman. The British formally took possession in 1869. There are twenty-one islands, nine uninhabited; gross area, 635 square miles. The islands are usually divided into three groups, Southern, Central and Northern, the chief islands in each being respectively, Great Nicobar, Camorta with Nancowry, and Car Nicobar. There is a fine land-locked harbour between the islands of Camorta and Nancowry, known as Nancowry Harbour. The Nicobarese inhabitants, numbering 9,260 (5,238 males and 4,022 females) in 1921, are a variety of the Malay (more probably Takaling) race. They are known to have eagerly pursued the coconut trade for at least 1,500 years. English and Hindustani are understood in most villages. The coconut production is estimated at 15 million nuts per annum, of which some 6 million are sold by barter and exported in small native craft and Chinese junks in the form of copra. The climate is tropical and, except, perhaps, at Car, unhealthy for Europeans. The Government is represented by a permanent Assistant Commissioner and a Tahsildar. The islands are attached to the Chief Commissionership of the Andamans and Nicobars.

Chief Commissioner at Port Blair.—Lieut.-Col. H. C. Beadon, C.I.E., I.A.

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LACCADIVE ISLANDS.

A group of 14 islands (9 inhabited), about 200 miles off the west or Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency. The northern portion is attached to the collectorate of South Kanara, the remainder to the administrative district of Malabar. Population 10,600, nearly all Muhammadans. The language is either Malayalam or Mahl. The staple product is the fibre known as coir.

Keeling Islands. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Kuria Muria Island. See ADEN.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Constitution and Government.

THE Straits Settlements, a Crown colony, which comprises Singapore, Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 1, 1867. The Cocos Islands were placed under the Straits Settlements in 1886, and Christmas Island in 1889. Christmas Island was annexed to the Settlement of Singapore in 1900, and the Cocos Islands in 1903.

By a proclamation dated October 30, 1906, the boundaries of the Colony

were extended so as to include the Colony of Labuan, with effect from January 1, 1907.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the General Officer commanding the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Resident Councillor of Penang, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and the Colonial Engineer. There is a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, of ten official and eight unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

Governor.—Sir Laurence N. Guillemard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

The governor is also *High Commissioner* for the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, *High Commissioner* of Brunei, and *British Agent* for North Borneo and Sarawak.

There are municipal bodies in each settlement, the members of which are appointed by the Governor.

Area and Population.

Singapore is an island about twenty-seven miles long by fourteen wide, with an area of 217 square miles, separated from the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula by a strait three-quarters of a mile in width. A number of small islands adjacent form part of the settlement. The seat of government is the town of Singapore, at the south-eastern point of the island. Penang is an island of 108 square miles, off the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula, and at the northern entrance of the Straits of Malacca. On the opposite shore of the mainland, distant from two to ten miles, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory forming part of the Settlement of Penang, averaging eight miles in width, and extending forty-five miles along the coast, including ten miles of territory to the south of the Krian; total area 280 square miles. The chief town of Penang is George Town. Off the coast of Perak is the small island of Pangkor, which, together with a strip of the mainland, is British territory, the whole being known as the Dindings. Malacca is on the western coast of the peninsula between Singapore and Penang—about 110 miles from the former and 240 from the latter; it is a strip of territory 42 miles in length, and from eight to 24 miles in breadth.

The population, according to the census of 1911, was 714,069 (467,374 males and 246,695 females). The estimated population for 1920 and the census population in 1921, inclusive of the military, are as follows:—

	Singapore ¹		Penang ²		Malacca		Totals	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Europeans and Americans . . .	5,301	2,085	935	445	281	104	6,517	2,634
Eurasians . . .	2,930	3,144	841	1,044	908	1,040	4,679	5,223
Asiatics . . .	273,722	111,099	189,311	116,932	93,618	61,118	556,651	289,149
	281,953	116,328	191,087	118,421	94,807	62,262	567,847	297,011
Totals (1920) Estimated	398,281		309,508		157,069		864,858	
Totals (1921)	423,768		304,572		153,599		881,939	
(Census Population)	283,699	140,069	183,252	121,320	90,887	62,712	557,838	324,101

¹ Inclusive of Labuan Island.

² Inclusive of Province Wellesley and Dindings.

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In 1918 there were in the Settlements about 274,574 Malays, 432,764 Chinese, and 94,213 natives of India.

Births, 1920, 25,623; deaths, 28,710. Figures for 1919:—

—	Singapore	Penang	Dindings	Province Wellesley	Malacca	Labuan	Total
Births	10,233	4,603	274	4,361	5,934	219	25,624
Deaths	12,590	6,366	358	3,533	4,970	140	27,957

In 1920 there were 126,077 immigrants from China, and 95,220 from Southern India.

Education.

By an Ordinance passed in 1909, an Education Board was established, consisting of official and unofficial members, under the chairmanship of the Director of Education, and provision was made for an Education Rate. Vernacular instruction is provided for Malays free of charge, and attendance is compulsory. Instruction in English for all nationalities is provided in Government and numerous aided schools, and fees are charged. All the Government schools are unsectarian. There is a reformatory in Singapore for juvenile offenders and vagrants, where industrial instruction is provided.

The numbers of schools and scholars in 1920 were as follows:—

—	No. of Schools	Enrolment	Attendance
Government English schools (boys and girls)	10	4,243	3,903
Grant-in-aid English schools (boys and girls)	32	13,359	12,295
Government Vernacular schools (boys and girls)	195	12,979	11,502
Grant-in-aid Vernacular schools (boys and girls)	11	425	358
Total	248	30,906	28,158

The expenditure on the schools was 70,600%.

There is a training college for Malay teachers in Malacca.

Justice and Crime.

The law in force is contained in local ordinances and in such English and Indian Acts and Orders in Council as are applicable to the colony. The Indian Penal Code, with slight alterations, has been adopted, and there is a Civil Procedure Code based on the English Judicature Acts. There is a Supreme Court which holds assizes at Singapore and Penang every two months, and quarterly at Malacca, civil sittings monthly at Singapore and Penang, and once a quarter at Malacca.

There are, besides, district courts, police courts and marine magistrates' courts. Convictions before the Superior Courts in 1919 were 599; before the other courts, 38,201 persons. Police force, 3,224 in 1921. Criminal prisoners admitted to the gaols in 1920, 3,847.

Finance.

Public revenue and expenditure for six years (1 dollar = 2s. 4d.):—

Years	Revenue.	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1913	1,446,403	1,221,338	1918	2,713,901	1,562,717
1916	2,021,331	1,288,741	1919	3,979,321	4,071,811
1917	2,295,079	1,326,429	1920	4,954,789	4,580,370

The leading items of revenue for 1920 were—licences, excise, and internal revenue not otherwise classified, 3,991,297*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 144,792*l.*; fees of court or office, payments for specific services, and reimbursements in aid, 102,775*l.*; rents of Government property, 143,828*l.*; interest, 113,773*l.*; land sales, 246,633*l.*; and of expenditure—military expenditure, 369,958*l.*; marine, 71,483*l.*; police, 164,374*l.*; legal, 56,814*l.*; hospitals and dispensaries, 126,675*l.*; medical, 54,294*l.*; education, 66,577*l.*; post office, 102,843*l.*; Government monopolies, 69,930*l.*; public works, 238,237*l.*; pensions, 79,234*l.*; war expenditure, 82,690*l.*

The total assets of the colony, December 31, 1920, amounted to 9,765,503*l.*, and liabilities 4,506,832*l.* The debt on December 31, 1920, amounted to 6,913,352*l.*, borrowed for public works; and 9,380,222*l.* war loan.

Commerce.

The Straits ports are free from customs duties, and their trade, centred at Singapore, is a transit trade. Excise duties are levied on wines, petroleum, and tobacco. The chief exports comprise tin, pepper, nutmegs, mace, sago, tapioca, buffalo hides and horns, rattans, gutta-percha, rubber, gambier, gun, copra. The cultivation of rice is giving place to rubber and coconuts.

Imports and exports for six years (inclusive of treasure and inclusive of trade with the Federated Malay States), including the trade of Labuan and Christmas Island :—

Yrs	IMPORTS				EXPORTS		
	From U.K.	From Colonies, &c.	From Foreign Countries	Total	To U.K.	To Colonies, &c.	To Foreign Countries
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913	6,175,526	26,897,392	22,863,554	55,936,472	10,745,269	14,117,253	20,512,610
1916	5,626,814	30,423,460	27,191,800	63,242,074	10,916,928	14,111,080	32,408,356
1917 ¹	5,430,538	36,085,554	32,471,203	73,987,295	11,571,682	17,646,588	43,088,668
1918 ¹	6,538,771	41,524,227	33,554,816	81,617,814	6,427,854	18,096,002	47,398,255
1919 ¹	6,822,724	49,535,366	48,857,562	103,215,671	15,845,869	25,244,215	60,965,976
1920	23,733,501	70,622,458	53,831,462	148,191,421	12,606,507	30,577,429	75,288,048

¹ Exclusive of treasure down to the middle of 1919.

Imports exclude transshipment goods. Exports do not include coal supplied to ships bunkers, ships' stores, telegraph cables, &c., materials for building and repairing vessels. and, since 1912, they also exclude Para rubber from the Federated Malay States, transhipped in the Colony.

Trade of the Straits Settlements during two years (inclusive of inter-colonial trade):—

	IMPORTS ¹		EXPORTS ¹	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£
Singapore . . .	88,618,226	103,842,597	86,261,170	84,498,233
Penang . . .	23,677,473	28,589,204	21,710,928	24,254,429
Malacca . . .	3,727,491	3,749,619	6,836,263	5,480,341
Labuan . . .	246,195	280,159	191,253	271,353
Christmas Islands	28,176	45,205	153,009	145,899
Dindings . . .	82,065	176,609	157,220	125,282

¹ Exclusive of treasure.

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Singapore. The estimated population in 1918 was 832. (Census population, 1911, 749).

Christmas Island is 200 miles S.W. of Java and 700 miles E. of the Cocos Islands. It is 9 miles long and about 9 miles wide. The estimated population in 1918 was 2,180, most of the inhabitants, except the District Officer and his staff, being employed directly or indirectly by the company which works the enormous phosphate deposits which the island contains. Revenue, 1919, 4,255*l.*; expenditure, 1,220*l.* Imports, 1919, 28,186*l.*, chiefly machinery, tools, railway material, locomotives, and lorries; exports, 153,008*l.* The sole source of wealth of the Island is phosphate of lime; 81,197 tons were exported in 1919, and 53,370 tons in 1918. Tonnage entered and cleared, 1919, 81,197 tons; 1918, 71,926 tons. There is a railway in the island.

The island of **Labuan** lies about 6 miles from the north-west coast of Borneo, and since January 1, 1907, it has been incorporated with Singapore. Area 28½ sq. miles; the estimated population in 1918 was 6,848, mostly Malays from Borneo, with some Chinese traders and about 30 Europeans. Capital, Victoria, which has about 1,500 inhabitants. Revenue, 1919, 11,848*l.* expenditure, 10,357*l.* Shipping entered and cleared, 1919, 141,686 tons.

THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which occupy a large portion of the Malay Peninsula, are under British protection. The officer administering the Government of the Straits Settlements is *ex officio* H.M.'s High Commissioner for these States and the other Malay States in the British sphere.

High Commissioner.—Sir Lawrence Nunn Guillemard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Chief Secretary to Government.—W. G. Maxwell, C.M.G.

The following are the Rulers and Residents of the four States:—

Ruler of Perak.—Paduka Sri Sultan Iskandar Shah, K.C.M.C., ibni Idris.

Resident.—Major C. W. C. Parr, O.B.E.

Ruler of Selangor.—H. H. Sultan Ala'ud-din Sulaiman Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Almerhum Raja Muda Musa. *Resident.*—O. F. Stonor.

Ruler of Negri Sembilan.—H. H. Muhammad, K.C.M.G., ibni Antah Yang di Pertuan Besar, Negri Sembilan. *Resident.*—E. S. Hose (acting).

Ruler of Pahang.—Almuktasam Billah Al-Sultan Abdullah. *Resident.*—F. A. S. McClelland (acting).

In Perak, Selangor, and Sungai Ujong, which State was subsequently amalgamated with other States to form the Confederation of Negri Sembilan, Residents were appointed in 1874, with a staff of European officers whose duty was to aid the native rulers by advice, and to exercise executive functions. The supreme authority in each State is vested in the State Council, consisting of the Sultan, the Resident, the Secretary to the Resident, and some of the principal Malay chiefs and Chinese merchants. The Residents are under the control of the Chief Secretary and the High Commissioner.

In 1883 the relations of the Straits Settlements with the small Native States on the frontir of Malacca were consolidated. These States were confederated in 1889, under the name of Negri Sembilan (signifying Nine States). In January, 1895, Sungai Ujong (including Jelebu, which had been administered by a Collector and Magistrate under the Resident of Sungai Ujong since 1888) and Negri Sembilan were placed under one Resident; and in July, 1895, a treaty was signed by which the administrations were amalgamated. The new federation, which retains the ancient name of Negri Sembilan, comprises the States of Sungai Ujong, Johol, Jelebu, Rembau and five smaller States. In 1887, by agreement with the Raja of Pahang, the control of his foreign relations, &c., was surrendered to the British Government. This was followed by a further agreement in 1888 with the Raja (now styled Sultan), under which Pahang was taken under British protection, on the same terms as the Protected Native States on the west coast of the peninsula. Pahang is situate on the east coast, within 200 miles by sea from Singapore. In July, 1896, the treaty between the four Protected Native States, Perak, Selangor, Pahang, and Negri Sembilan, and the British Government came into force by which the administrative federation of these States under a Chief Secretary is provided for, and the States agree to furnish a contingent of troops for service in the Colony should His Majesty's Government be at war with any foreign nation.

The areas of these States, in square miles, are approximately:—Perak, 7,800 sq. miles; Selangor, 3,156 sq. miles; Negri Sembilan, 2,550 sq. miles; Pahang, 14,000 square miles; total, 27,506 sq. miles. Perak, by agreement with Siam, has been extended by about 1,000 square miles (included in the figures given above).

Population, census 1911: Perak, 494,057 (344,238 males and 149,819 females); Selangor, 294,035 (220,939 males and 73,096 females); Negri Sembilan, 130,199 (87,651 males and 42,548 females); Pahang, 118,708 (72,234 males and 46,474 females); total 1,036,999, (725,062 males, and 311,937 females). The population contained 420,840 Malays, 433,244 Chinese, 172,465 natives of India, 3,284 Europeans and Americans, and 2,649 Eurasians. The preponderance of males over females is due to the number of Chinese immigrants. Estimated population, 1919, 1,315,700. The largest town in the States is Kuala Lumpur (in Selangor) with about 60,000 inhabitants. Births, 1919, 32,335; deaths, 38,645.

The police force, with European officers, consists of an Indian and a Malay contingent. The actual strength at the close of 1920 was: British officers, 96; Malay inspectors, 9; subordinate uniformed ranks, Malays, 1,901; Indians, 1,462; others, 252; total, 3,720. Finger-print registration of all criminals in British Malaya is carried out under the direction of a Federated Malay States Police officer stationed in Kuala Lumpur.

In Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, in 1920, there were 40 English schools (29 for boys, 11 for girls) maintained or assisted by Government, with an average enrolment of 7,117 boys and 1,944 girls, and an average attendance of 6,558 and 1,791 respectively; and 400 (346 for boys and 54 for girls) Malay Vernacular schools, with an average enrolment of 20,319 scholars, and an average attendance of 16,984. The total number of schools (1920) was 560 with an average attendance of 28,728. There are several Chinese Vernacular schools. Expenditure on education (excluding buildings) in 1920, 158,570l.

The laws in force in each State of the Federation are contained in enactments passed by the State Councils, up to December, 1909, and from that date, where more than one State is affected, by the Federal Council.

This Council consists of the High Commissioner as President, the Chief Secretary, the Sultans of Perak, Selangor, and Pahang, the Yang di per Tuau Besar of Negri Sembilan, the four British Residents, the Legal Adviser, Financial Adviser and six unofficial members, and in addition to legislation deals with the annual estimates of revenue and expenditure. All legislative enactments are submitted to the High Commissioner and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The courts in the States are:—(1) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of a Judicial Commissioner and the Court of Appeal. (2) The Court of a Magistrate of the first class. (3) The Court of a Magistrate of the second class. (4) The Court of a Kathi and the Court of Assistant Kathi. (5) The Court of a Penghulu. The Court of Appeal consists of two or more Judicial Commissioners, the chief Judicial Commissioner being President. There is a final appeal in civil matters to the Privy Council.

The number of cases of murder, homicide, robbery, &c., reported in 1919 was 1,002, discovered 299; in 1920, reported 1,032, discovered 312. The number of prisoners in gaol on December 31, 1920, was 1,489.

Efficient Government hospitals are established in all districts, with separate hospitals for Europeans. A very complete Institute of Medical Research has been established at Kuala Lumpur.

The revenue of the States in 1920 was 8,432,334*l.* (1919, 8,415,758*l.*), and the expenditure, 11,717,238*l.* (1919, 8,215,645*l.*).

Leading items of revenue in 1920 were—customs, 2,401,815*l.*; licences, 2,114,507*l.*; fees of court or office, 237,566*l.*; municipal, 253,283*l.*; railways, 2,020,262*l.*; interest, 571,125*l.*; land revenue, 376,436*l.*; war taxes (1919 arrears) 11,545*l.*; and of expenditure—railways, 4,501,738*l.*; public works, 1,601,518*l.*; miscellaneous services, 2,529,872*l.* (includes 1,458,333*l.* part adjustment of loss on rice purchases); personal emoluments, 1,306,018*l.*; other charges, 1,340,529*l.*; pensions, 131,047*l.*; military expenditure, 74,667*l.*; interest on loans and advances, 105,000*l.* Public debt (raised and contributed to Imperial Government for war purposes) 1,750,000*l.*

The staple cultivations of the Federated Malay States are coconuts, rice, rubber, sugar, tapioca, pepper, gambier, and nipah palms. The chief industrial enterprises are the cultivation of rubber, and the mining of tin. The Krian irrigation works in Perak irrigate 70,000 acres of rice (padi) land and supply drinking water to the district. The canal is 21 miles long with 16½ miles of branches and 188½ miles of distributory channels. The total area of rubber estates of over 100 acres at the end of 1915 was 499,500 acres (78,284 tons were exported in 1918 and 106,453 tons in 1919), and coconut estates, 54,800 acres (the total acreage under coconuts was 182,000 acres). The forests produce many excellent timbers, besides gutta-percha, oils, resins, and canes. In 1920 the total quantity of timber of all kinds taken from the forests, on which payment was made, was 961,851 tons, in addition to a large quantity used free of royalty by the native Malay population and the tin miners. The gross revenue of the Forest Department for 1920 amounted to 235,634*l.* The duty on the export of tin forms the largest item of the revenue of the States on the West Coast. In 1920 the tin export amounted to 34,935 tons. Duty paid in 1920, customs, 1,423,759*l.*, war-tax, 383*l.* In 1920, 12,283 ounces of gold, and in 1919, 16,402 ounces were produced in the Federated Malay States. Besides gold and tin, many minerals are found, including lead, iron, copper, mercury, arsenic, manganese, wolfram (exports 1920, 113 tons), scheelite (exports 1920, 120 tons), plumbago, silver, zinc, and coal, but with the exception of coal, they have not so far been discovered in workable form. The exports of tungsten ore in 1920 were 233 tons. The labour force engaged in mining at the end of 1920 was 89,557.

The trade (excluding bullion and specie) was as follows in 1920 and 1919:—

—	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Pahang	Total 1920	Total 1919
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports .	6,245,631	11,418,980	1,563,738	665,890	10,894,248	13,866,412
Exports .	15,905,787	11,773,506	4,503,867	1,500,338	33,683,498	32,565,762

Chief items of import, 1920 : Rice, 4,575,061*½* ; opium, 543,890*½* ; tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, 1,083,389*½* ; cotton piece goods, 1,052,088*½* ; sugar, 530,701*½* ; milk, condensed, 394,406*½* ; live animals, 571,694*½* ; spirits, 359,117*½* ; petroleum, including benzine, 706,070*½* ; ironware, 486,435*½* ; machinery, 1,000,687*½*. Chief exports, 1920 : Cultivated rubber (101,330 tons), 20,851,324*½* ; copra, 1,075,268*½* ; tin and tin ore, 10,345,188*½* ; metals, 27,115*½* ; timber, 47,771*½* ; hides, 30,679*½*. Imports (excluding bullion and specie), 1920, from U.K., 3,617,071*½*. Exports to U.K., 5,436,860*½*. Bullion and specie imported 1920, 629,369*½* ; exported, 46,237*½*.

Shipping, 1920 (excluding native craft) : entered, 3,771 vessels, 1,792,703 tons ; cleared, 3,788 vessels, 1,792,796 tons. Native craft, entered and cleared, 12,245 vessels, 361,643 tons.

There were in the 4 States in 1920, 2,395 miles of metalled cart roads, 167 miles of unmetalled roads, and 1,826 miles of bridle roads and paths. There were also 771 miles of paths maintained by the Forest Department. The Government has made, purchased, leased, or is making, the railway systems of the whole peninsula south of the Siamese boundary, including the railway on Singapore Island. When the system is complete, there will be a main trunk line throughout the peninsula, diverging at Gemas in Negri Sembilan into West Coast and East Coast lines, and linking up with the Southern Siamese railway system on the Perlis-Siam and Kelantan-Siam boundaries respectively. The two Siamese lines converge at Haad Yai, in Singora, and thence a single line continues north to Bangkok. On the West Coast, the line is open for traffic from Singapore to Padang Besar (Perlis Siamese boundary), 596 miles, and on the East Coast from Singapore to Padang Tungku (in Pahang). A section in Kelantan from Tumpat to Tanah Merah (32 miles), and one from Pasir Mas to Golok (Kelantan-Siam boundary) (12 miles) are also open. The Siamese line from the Golok to Haad Yai was opened on November 1, 1921, thus making through rail communication between Kelantan and the rest of the Peninsula. The section in Johore, from Johore Bahru to Gemas (120 miles), is leased from the Johore Government. The total mileage open for traffic was 1,003 miles in 1920. The lines under construction (1921) were about 48 miles, besides 2 miles of Hill Railway, in Penang, and doubling of lines in Singapore (16 miles) and in neighbourhood of Kuala Lumpur (37 miles). A causeway, carrying a double line of railway and a roadway, is now being constructed (1921), connecting Singapore with the mainland across the Johore Straits. An extensive scheme of deep-water wharves at Prai, on the mainland, opposite Penang, is also in progress.

There were, in 1920, 98 post offices and 39 other places for postal business. In 1920, 25,996,098 postal packets (registered letters, 782,942, and parcels, 212,314) were received and delivered. In 1920 there were 2,502 miles of telegraph and telephone line (12,396 miles of wire) under the Post Office department. The net revenue collected by the department amounted to 124,220*½*, and expenditure to 212,134*½*. Savings Banks : 11,682 depositors and 148,246*½* deposits on December 31, 1920. The current money consists

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of Straits Settlements dollars with subsidiary silver and copper coins. In February, 1906, the value of the dollar was fixed at 2s. 4d. or 60 dollars = 7½. Currency notes and bank notes also circulate, and the sovereign is legal tender for any amount at the above rate. Weights and measures (as well as currency) are as in the Straits Settlements.

THE MALAY STATES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FEDERATION.

The Malay States not included in the Federation are five in number, namely, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu.

The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined by a treaty dated December 11, 1885; and, by an amendment to this treaty made on May 12, 1914, the Sultan agreed to accept, and to act upon the advice of, a British officer called the General Adviser. The Sultan is assisted in the administration of the State by an Executive Council, and by a Legislative Council consisting of official and unofficial members.

The rights of suzerainty, protection, administration and control of the other four States were transferred from Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo-Siamese treaty of March 10, 1909. In all four States the Rulers are assisted in the administration by State Councils, and by British Advisers appointed by the British Government.

In these States the currency, weights and measures are the same as in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. Their trade is almost entirely carried on with the Straits Settlements.

The religion of the Malays is Muhammadanism.

Johore (area 7,500 square miles, population in 1921, 282,244, of whom 158,144 were Malays, 96,888 Chinese, and 24,278 Indians) lies at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Births registered (1920), 8,999; deaths, 10,761. There were (1920) 3 English schools and 71 vernacular schools, and an English College (with 54 boys in residence).

Revenue (1920), 11,389,755 dollars; expenditure, 13,070,883. The public debt of 3 millions was extinguished in 1918. Imports (1920), 42,577,896 dollars (foodstuffs, drinks, and narcotics, 29,732,061; raw materials, 3,810,651; manufactured articles 7,405,747; coin and bullion 52,561 dollars). Exports 68,685,787 dollars (rubber, 47,332,635; gambier, 710,955; pepper, 208,950; copra, 7,321,176; areca-nuts, 3,713,418; tin, 3,996,000; tapioca, 2,039,671; forest produce, 933,940 dollars). Rubber output, 1920, 26,824 tons.

During 1920, 17½ additional miles of road were opened to traffic, and 29 miles were under construction. At the end of 1920, 432 miles of metalled road had been constructed. The railway from Penang to Singapore traverses Johore for a distance of 120 miles. The Johore section has been leased to the Federated Malay States Government for a term of years. Rubber estates are situated on either side along practically the whole length, and thus, with the help of roads and navigable rivers, good communication is available.

An efficient medical service and eight public hospitals are maintained by the Government.

The Postal revenue (1920) was 75,116 dollars. Letters, parcels, &c., received, 1,856,296; despatched, 1,165,866.

Ruler.—His Highness Sultan Ibrahim, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.

General Adviser.—Hayes Marriott.

Kedah. On the west coast of the Peninsula, and north of Province Wellesley and Perak, has an area of 8,000 square miles. The population (census 1921) is 388,544, of whom 237,048 are Malays, 59,408 Chinese, 33,019 Indians, 300 Europeans, 75 Eurasians, and 8,704 other races. The capital is Alor Star on the Kedah River, about sixty miles from Penang by sea or rail. Owing to the Sultan's ill-health, the head of the Government is the Regent. There are (1921) 34 Europeans in the Government service, principally in the Public Works, Survey and Police Departments. The police force, distributed in 50 stations, had a strength (December, 1921) of 670 men (principally Malays). There were at the end of 1920, 63 Government schools (about 6,000 pupils), 10 telegraph

offices, and 17 post offices. A telephone system extends throughout the State, the wire mileage in 1920 being 1,144. The railway connecting the Federated Malay States and Siam passes through the State. A metalled road (89 miles) connects Alor Star with Perlis, and with Singora frontier (Siam), and a metalled road (48 miles) connects it with Province Wellesley. Another metalled road (45 miles) connects Baling with Upper Perak in one direction and with Province Wellesley in the opposite direction. The total mileage of metalled road (1921) is 260. 183 miles of canal were maintained in 1921. The revenue of the State for the year 1920 (Muhammadian year 1338-9) was 6,650,000 dollars, including Chandu monopolies, 2,977,000; export duty, 756,000; lands, 819,000; and liquor, 24,000 dollars; and the expenditure, 4,305,000 dollars. The principal produce of North Kedah is rice. There are rubber (output 1920, 8,665 tons), coconut, and tapioca estates in South Kedah. About four or five steamers ply between Penang and the various ports of Kedah. Kedah-Penang trade (1920): imports, 6,024,474 dollars; exports, 6,848,092 dollars. Postal and telegraph revenue, 1920, 63,378 dollars; expenditure, 99,116 dollars. Postal articles dealt with, 1,649,000.

Ruler.—H. H. Sultan Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G. (succeeded in 1881).

Regent.—H. H. Tunku Ibrahim.

British Adviser.—M. S. H. McArthur.

Perlis, on the west coast of the Peninsula and north of Kedah, has an area of about 316 square miles and a population (1921 census) of 40,091. Malays numbered 34,167 of the population, Chinese 2,705, Indians 806, and other races 1,503. Police force 58 n.c.o.'s and men. Fourteen schools were maintained in 1920; average attendance, 1,100. The principal products are rice, tin, and coconuts. There are tin (output of tin-ore in 1919, 113 tons) and guano deposits. There are 17 miles of metalled, 11 miles of gravelled road, and 21 miles of earth road in the State. The revenue for 1920 was 443,442 dollars, and the expenditure 277,994 dollars. Public debt, 1920, 495,394 dollars.

Ruler.—H. H. Syed Alwi.

British Adviser.—E. W. N. Wyatt (Acting).

Kelantan, on the east coast of the Peninsula, has an area estimated at 5,870 square miles and a population (1921 census) of 309,293, including 12,799 Chinese. Kota Bharu, the capital, has a population of about 11,000. There are 19 Government elementary schools in the State. The High Court, the Central Court, and the Small Court are at Kota Bharu, and there are District Courts at Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas, and Tumpat respectively. The revenue of the State in 1920 amounted to 1,328,955 dollars (licences, excise, &c., 467,323 dollars; customs, 429,397 dollars; land revenue, 286,788 dollars), and the expenditure to 1,403,208 dollars. Public debt (1920) 2,781,481 dollars.

The chief industry is agriculture. About 350,232 acres were under cultivation in 1920. Chief products: rice (157,325 acres), coconuts (8,230 acres), betel-nuts, rubber (88,899 acres), resin and gharu, rattan, bamboo, pepper, tapoca, sugar-cane, and maize. A large part of the State is covered with jungle comprising numerous kinds of serviceable timber. The State supports cattle (estimated at 118,152 head), buffaloes (28,186), sheep, goats, and poultry. The almost unworked mineral resources are believed to comprise gold, galena, pyrites, and tin. Large planting and mining concessions are held by British companies. The principal manufacturing industries are silk-weaving, boat-building, and brick-making. In 1920 total exports, 6,992,642 dollars; total imports, 5,679,510 dollars (1919, 5,467,424 and 3,876,679 dollars respectively). Chief exports, 1920: betel-nuts, 481,073 dollars; fish, 1,195,622 dollars; copra, 1,180,511 dollars; Para rubber, 3,766,552 dollars. Chief imports, 1920: cattle, 39,915 dollars; fish, 62,321 dollars; rice, 109 dollars; wheat and flour, 56,804 dollars; milk, 89,611 dollars; sugar, 154,526 dollars; tobacco, 277,699 dollars; salt, 25,565 dollars; gambier, 47,954 dollars; petroleum, 272,939 dollars; cotton goods, 1,385,174 dollars; silk goods, 102,741 dollars; timber, 90,924 dollars; cement, 163,387 dollars; machinery and metal goods, 1,108,697 dollars; opium, 189,936 dollars.

Tonnage of steamships inwards and outwards, 1920, 98,191 tons (88,616 tons in 1919). Over 5,900 are registered. There is regular steamship communication with Bangkok and Singapore. Roads (except for the Kota Bharu-Pasir Puteh road, 26 miles) extend only a few miles from the capital; communication inland is by the rivers. There is bi-weekly connection by rail and steamer between Tumpat and Kuala Lebri 60 miles up river. Kota Bharu is in direct telegraphic communication with Bangkok and Penang, and possesses a telephone service. There were (1920) 4 post offices and 3 sub-post offices in the State.

Ruler.—H. H. Sultan Ismail, K.C.M.G.

British Adviser.—H. W. Thomson.

Trengganu, with an area of about 6,000 square miles, and a population, at the census 1921, of 153,092, lies on the east coast between Pahang and Kelantan. The capital is Kuala Trengganu, with a population of 14,000. There are four Malay schools and one Chinese school. Trengganu was the last British possession to tolerate slavery for debt. The practice has been abolished by an enactment passed in 1919

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Police force, 1920, about 240. There are about 11 miles of metalled cart road at the capital, and a telephone exchange, but no trunk roads, railways, or telegraphs. Communication with the interior is by rivers, and good native paths. Steamers connect regularly with Singapore and Bangkok, and locally-built motor-boats maintain passenger services along the Trengganu coast. The industries are similar to those of Kelantan, and the country is of the same general character. Revenue, 1920, 970,451 dollars; chiefly from farms, 77,410 dollars; chandu, 464,513 dollars; export duty on tin and wolfram, 98,023 dollars; other export duties, 219,855 dollars. Expenditure, 1920, 757,646 dollars. Debt, 1920, nil. The total imports in 1920 were 1,571,789 dollars, and the total exports about 3,544,905 dollars. Chief exports, 1920: dried fish, 1,499,965 dollars; tin ore, 813,683 dollars; copra, 366,815 dollars; black pepper, 118,867 dollars; wolfram ore, 102,582 dollars. Chief imports: Rice, 253,089 dollars; cotton piece goods, 177,380 dollars; tobacco, 79,676 dollars; petroleum, 83,487 dollars; sugar, 40,156 dollars. The above figures relate to trade with Singapore only.

Ruler.—H. H. Sultan Sleman bin Zenalabidin. He is assisted by a State Council on the Johore model.

British Adviser.—J. L. Humphreys.

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WEIHAIWEI.

Weihaiwei, in the Chinese province of Shantung, with the adjacent waters was, by a Convention with the Chinese Government, dated July 1, 1898, leased to Great Britain. The territory leased comprises, besides the port and bay, the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the bay, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line of the bay. The boundary has been demarcated and regulations settled for the management of frontier affairs. The area of about 285 square miles contains (1911 census) 147,177 inhabitants, including 3,000 on the island of Liu Kung. The native city of Weihaiwei is a walled town with about 2,000 inhabitants. Within the limits of the territory Great Britain has sole jurisdiction, except that within the walled city Chinese officials may exercise such jurisdiction as is not inconsistent with the defence of the territory. In addition, within a zone extending east from the meridian 121° 40' east of Greenwich, and comprising an area of 1,500 square miles, Great Britain has the right to erect fortifications or take any measures necessary for the defence of the territory, and to acquire sites necessary for water supply, communications and hospitals. As a result of the Shantung settlement at Washington (January 1922) Great Britain will in due course restore Weihaiwei to China.

Under an Order in Council of July 24, 1901, the territory is administered by a Commissioner. Legislation is by Ordinances. The seat of government is at Port Edward on the mainland. There is a High Court for both civil and criminal cases, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court at Hong Kong, and provision is made for courts of district magistrates. There are 4 European inspectors of police. There are 8 Chinese sergeants, 6 corporals and 109 warders, detectives, and constables. In the numerous villages the headmen system is maintained. At the Government Free School there were in 1920 118 pupils, and about half-a-dozen Mission schools have 177 pupils. There is also a private school (30 pupils in 1920) in which the sons of Europeans are educated. There are 284 Chinese primary schools within the territory, with an actual average attendance of 4,669 scholars, and with a teaching staff of 307 teachers. About 6 per cent. of the inhabitants can read and write.

Revenue is derived from (1) a land tax and a road tax; (2) junk registration, shipping dues, wine monopoly; (3) fines and miscellaneous sources. For 1920-21 the net revenue was 164,973 dollars,¹ and the net expenditure was 235,445 dollars, the deficit being partly met from savings. For 1919-20 the amounts were 176,450 dollars and 207,141 dollars respectively. The grant in aid for 1918-19 was 4,000*l.*; for 1919-20, 7,900*l.*; and for 1920-21, 20,000*l.*

The station is used as a flying naval base and as a depôt, exercising ground, and sanatorium for the China squadron, which assembles at Weihaiwei during the summer. No troops are stationed permanently in its

¹ The value of the dollar (Mexican) fluctuates considerably. In September, 1915, it was equivalent to 1*s* 7*d.*, in September, 1916, to 2*s*. 1*½d.*, in September, 1917, to 3*s*. 6*½d.*, in September, 1918, 3*s*. 8*d.*, in September, 1919, 4*s*. 7*½d.*, and in September, 1920, 4*s*. 3*½d.*

territory, the Chinese regiment having been disbanded during 1906. The prevalence of brigandage, since 1918, in the Chinese districts bordering on the Territory, has, however, rendered it necessary to keep a small detachment of Indian troops stationed at Port Edward.

The leased territory, consisting of rocky hill ranges with fertile valleys, is most picturesque; it is well populated, and the inhabitants are in general well-to-do. Cereals, vegetables and fruits (apples, grapes and apricots) are grown, and oak-fed silk is produced. Mulberry cultivation is being experimented with. Seedlings of fir trees, acacias, willows, and plane trees have done well. Those of the inhabitants who are not farmers are mostly fishermen. Some rope and line-making, boat-building, and stone-cutting are carried on. The territory contains gold, but, so far as is known, not in workable quantities. The trade is carried on by junks and steamers. In 1920, 515 steamers of 480,287 net tons entered the port, exclusive of Admiralty colliers and government transports. 2,874 junks entered and cleared, as against 4,535 in 1919. The chief imports, 1920: bean-cakes, \$102,170; Chinese wine, \$146,982; cigarettes, \$72,480; coal, \$72,554; cotton yarn, \$641,240; raw cotton, \$190,830; dyes, \$12,326; fish, salt and dried, \$92,874; ground-nut kernels, \$574,188; ground-nut oil, \$55,560; flour, \$142,427; gunny bags, \$83,850; kerosene oil, \$109,280; matches, \$12,429; paper, \$64,996; piece goods, \$205,400; salt, \$66,891; treasure, \$422,370; sugar, \$121,605. Chief exports, 1920: fish, salt and dried, \$139,744; ground-nut kernels, \$1,290,966; ground-nut oil, \$52,809; old iron, \$25,049; sasson, \$27,430; salt, \$913,566; sugar, \$62,415. Weihaiwei is a duty-free port.

Good roads have been made round the coasts and into the interior of the Territory. The value of land is rising, which is a sign of the increasing prosperity of the place. There is a regular weekly mail service to and from Shanghai. Many Europeans visit the place in summer on account of the excellence of the climate, which is unsurpassed in the Far East.

Officer Administering the Government—A. P. Blunt.

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AFRICA.

ASCENSION ISLAND.

ASCENSION is a small island of volcanic origin, of 34 square miles, in the South Atlantic, 700 miles N.W. of St. Helena. It is entirely under the control and jurisdiction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and is fortified. There is an excellent sanatorium up Green Mountain (2,820 ft.) for crows of ships visiting the island, whose health is impaired from service on the coast. There are 10 acres under cultivation, producing vegetables and fruit for the garrison. The population was estimated (August 1, 1918) at about 250, consisting of officers, their wives and families, seamen and marines, kroomen, members of the staff of the Eastern Telegraph Co., and servants. Garrison station, Georgetown, on north-west coast.

The island is the resort of the sea turtle, which come in thousands to lay their eggs in the sand annually between January and May. In 1914, 113 were taken from 500 to 800 lbs. in weight; they are stored in ponds, and eventually killed and distributed among the people, a few being sent to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Rabbits, wild goats, and partridges are more or less numerous on the island, which is, besides, the breeding ground of the sooty tern or "wideawake," these birds coming in vast numbers to lay their eggs about every eighth month. The island is included in the Postal Union, and is connected by the Eastern Telegraph Company with St. Helena, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, and Buenos Aires; with England and with the Cape of Good Hope by telegraph.

Commandant.—Major H. G. Grant, R.M.L.I.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

British East Africa consists of a large area on the mainland, together with the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. For details as to international agreements, &c., with regard to the British sphere in East Africa, *see* the STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1907, pp. 216 and 217.

KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE.

Government.—The Kenya Colony and Protectorate extends from the Umba to the Juba River, and inland as far as the borders of Uganda. Kenya Protectorate (so named by Order in Council dated August 13, 1920) includes certain mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, viz., a strip, extending 10 miles inland along the coast from the German frontier to Kipini, the islands of the Lamu Archipelago, and an area of 10 miles round the fort of Kismayu, these territories having been leased to Great Britain for an annual rent of 17,000*l*. The colony and protectorate were formerly known as the East Africa Protectorate. On April 1, 1905, this was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. By an Order in Council dated November 9, 1906, the Protectorate was placed under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief. By Order in Council the Protectorate (except the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions) was annexed to the Crown, as from July 23, 1920, under the name of the Kenya Colony, and thus becomes a "Crown Colony." An Order in Council of October 22, 1906, constituted an Executive and a Legislative Council, the former consisting of 4 members, in addition to the Governor, the latter of 8 official and 4 unofficial members. Under an Ordinance of July, 1919, the Legislative Council is to consist of 11 elected representatives of the European community, three nominated members, two representing the Indian population and one the Arabs, and a sufficient number of official members to give a majority in the Council. Legislation is by Ordinances made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council. In 1908 foreign consular jurisdiction in the Zanzibar strip of coast was transferred to the British Crown. There are 8 provinces and a tract of territory partially organised lying to the north. The provinces are as follows: Seyidie (capital Mombasa), Ukamba (capital Nairobi), Tanaland (capital Lamu), Jubaland (capital Kismayu), Kenya (capital Nyeri), Naivasha (capital Naivasha), the Nyanza Province (capital Kisumu), Northern Frontier District (capital Moyale). For administrative purposes the Colony is to be divided into white-settled areas under Resident Magistrates, and native reserves under Native Commissioners.

Area and Population.—The territory has an area of 245,060 square miles; population estimated at 2,630,000, including 9,650 Europeans and 36,000 Asiatics. On the coast the Arabs and Swahilis predominate; further inland are races speaking Bantu languages, and non-Bantu tribes such as the Masai, the Somali, and the Gallas. Mombasa is the largest town; population about 40,000, of whom 656 are Europeans. The harbour is situated on the eastern side of an island of the same name, and is the terminus of the Uganda Railway. Kilindini harbour on the south-western side of the island is the finest land-locked and sheltered harbour on the east coast of Africa and is accessible to vessels of deep draught. There is good warehouse accommodation and a pier connected with the Uganda Railway. The two principal rivers in the North are the Tana and Juba which flow into the Indian Ocean. They are both navigable for about 400 miles by shallow-draught steamers. Nairobi, the capital and the headquarters of the administration, has 24,300 inhabitants, of whom about 2,930 are European and 8,000 Indian. There are also 590 European farmers and 50,000 natives in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

Religion, Instruction, Justice.—The prevailing religious beliefs are Pagan; but on the coast Mohamedanism has made great progress. There are many Christian mission societies, British, French, Italian, Swedish, and American, several being Roman Catholic. There were seven (including 3 European) Government schools in operation in 1919-20, with an average enrolment of 733 pupils; and a large number of mission and native schools. Total expenditure, 1919-20: 294,000 rupees. The Supreme Court is at Mombasa, and sessions are held at Nairobi, Naivasha, Kisumu, and other places. District Courts presided over by magistrates are held in each district. In native cases local ideas and customs are considered. The legal status of slavery has been abolished throughout East Africa.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 6 years (Rs. 15 = 1*l.* down to 1919-20; 1920-21, Rs. 10 = 1*l.*):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1913-14	1,1 8,798	1,115,899	1918-19	1,548,703	1,570,705
1916-17	1,533,783	1 197 396	1919-20	1,726,435	2,024 861
1917-18	1,368,329	1,490,571	1920-21	2,978,786	2,976 961

In 1920-21 the expenditure included 16,045*l.* for Protectorate share of war expenses; grant-in-aid, nil. Of the revenue for 1920-21, customs accounted for 403,769*l.*; licences and internal revenue, 853,474*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 139,349*l.*; Government railways, 1,114,344*l.*; rents, 60,093*l.*; fees of court and other fees, 117,584*l.* Public debt, 1,147,655*l.*

Agriculture and Mining.—The agricultural products in the low-lying areas, where rainfall is sufficient, are rice, cocoanuts, cotton, simsim, groundnuts, cassava, sugar cane. A large field for development exists in such areas, but there is a paucity of population in some districts. In the Highlands of the Colony where the temperature is moderate and the rainfall good pawpaw, banana, wheat and barley may be grown. The acreage under maize is assuming large dimensions; flax is an established crop; coffee is popular and profitable; sisal growing, on large estates, is fully established. The potentialities of the country are great and await further development.

Livestock thrive well on the Highlands, and losses from rinderpest and

tick-borne diseases are kept well under control. The Dairying industry gives promise of success and extension. The Bacon industry has already supplied the needs for local consumption and an export trade has been started.

The forest area extends over 3,200 square miles, of which the tropical forest covers about 183 square miles, the remainder being upland or highland, containing valuable timber trees. Near the coast are mangroves, and various rubber trees, besides ebony, copal, and other trees. The Taveta forest is supposed to contain useful timber. The Scrub forest which covers a large lowland area is capable of being turned to useful purposes. The Tana and Juba rivers are bordered by trees of tropical growth, and the Witu forest timber trees and furniture woods. But the valuable forests are within the highland area to the west and north of Nairobi. The Kenya forests of about 625 square miles contain cedar, yellow woods, camphor, olive, and many other useful species. The Aberdare forests (about 750 square miles) contain abundance of similar trees. The Mau forest (about 1,200 square miles) is incompletely surveyed, but is known to contain many excellent timber trees. The forest on Mount Elgon (about 50 square miles) is little known.

The mineral resources are not yet fully explored. There are large deposits of natron in the Rift Valley, particularly at Lake Magadi. Diatomite also occurs in large quantities in the same region. Gold has been discovered in the Masai Reserve, but has not yet been proved. Graphite and marble are found in the metamorphic rocks in various localities, and limestone is worked at various places for building purposes. Manganese is found in the sandstones near the coast; opals have been found in some of the streams on the west side of the Rift Valley, but up to now have not been considered of commercial importance. Cassiterite, galena, copper, bitumen, kaolin and agate have been reported in various parts of the country, but have not been fully investigated. Mica occurs south of Mount Kenya, and during the War about ten tons were exported for the Minister of Munitions. No activity now exists in this direction.

Commerce, Shipping, Communications, &c.—Imports (excluding government stores and treasure) and exports (including those also of Uganda and the Congo), and the gross tonnage entered and cleared (excluding coasting trade) (before 1920–21, Rs. 15 = £.; 1920–21, Rs. 10 = £.) :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Customs	Tonnage entered and cleared
	£	£	£	
1913–14	2,147,937	1,482,876	196,197	3,565,795
1916–17	3,024,123	1,613,853	311,496	1,441,877
1917–18	2,809,681	1,741,939	254,256	1,170,472
1918–19	3,397,810	2,498,574	270,561	922,653
1919–20	3,119,536	3,563,724	275,039	1,805,969
1920–21	6,911,858	5,060,921	6,503	1,684,995

In 1920–21 the chief imports were: cotton piece goods, 1,353,490£.; machinery and parts thereof, 649,628£.; vehicles and parts thereof, 468,014£.; building materials, 377,531£.; provisions, 355,327£.; grain and flour, 318,916£.; implements, agricultural, 291,205£.; tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, 261,099£.; oil, petroleum, 219,999£.; spirits, wines, ale and beer, 216,483£.;

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sugar, 215,551*l.*; bags and sacks, 146,863*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, 129,979*l.*; cutlery and hardware, 113,230*l.*; stationery and printing paper, 95,546*l.*; haberdashery and wearing apparel, 80,102*l.*

Of imports, 1920-21, 3,516,075*l.* came from the United Kingdom; 1,824,303*l.* from British Possessions; 577,976*l.* from the United States of America; 241,909*l.* from Holland, and 100,745*l.* from France.

Chief exports, 1920-21 (including those from Uganda, and the Congo): cotton, 3,195,261*l.* (mostly from Uganda); hides and skins, 149,339*l.*; carbonate of soda 107,166*l.*; fibres, 205,710*l.*; coffee, 574,884*l.*; grain and oil seeds, 275,789*l.*; copra, 13,682*l.*; ivory, 35,458*l.*; chillies, 13,735*l.*; rubber, 20,509*l.*; wool, 13,345*l.*

Of exports, 1920-21, 2,957,304*l.* went to the United Kingdom; 1,497,677*l.* to British Possessions; 257,412*l.* to France; 55,399*l.* to Italy; 75,712*l.* to the United States.

Tonnage entered and cleared, 1919-20, 911,018. Communication between the port of Kenya is kept up by small steamers owned by Messrs. Cawaji Dinshaw Brothers at Aden.

The Mombasa-Victoria (Uganda) Railway is a State railway, length 618 miles, gauge 39·33 inches. The construction cost to March 31, 1921, was 7,099,705*l.* A line is projected from Nakuru, on the Uganda Railway, to Tuobo, on the Uasin Gishu plateau, a settlement 100 miles north of the main railway line. There is a telegraph along the line, and ten steamers on the Lake in connection with the railway. In 1920-21 258,997 tons of goods, exclusive of railway material, and 708,668 passengers were carried; revenue, 1,114,826*l.*; expenditure, 958,909*l.* The country is fairly well provided with roads and tracks.

The Post Office of the Colony and Protectorate (exclusive of the Uganda Post Office, which is worked by the Kenya Post Office) received and despatched 4,914,000 letters, packets, &c., and 319,000 telegrams during the year 1920-21. The telegraph system has 3,952 miles of wire (exclusive of Uganda). A cable connects Mombasa with Zanzibar.

The currency is controlled by the East African Currency Board, London, who maintain a stable rate of sterling exchange. Until recently the Indian rupee was in use, but it has been demonetised and a shilling (20 = 1*l.*) introduced as the standard coin, which is legal tender for any amount. There are subsidiary silver 50 and 25 cent pieces, and 10, 5, and 1 cent pieces of other metals. British sovereigns and notes are not legal tender. Notes issued in Zanzibar are not interchangeable with those issued in Kenya nor are German rupees, in use in the late German East Africa, legal tender.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Major-General Sir E. Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Chief Secretary to the Government.—Sir C. C. Bowring, K.B.E., C.M.G.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY (LATE GERMAN EAST AFRICA).

Government.—German East Africa was conquered in 1918. As the conquest of the Territory proceeded, Civil Administration was established *pari passu* and the whole Colony passed under the effective control of the present Administration in the beginning of 1919, when the forces engaged in military operations were finally evacuated. The country has been divided between the British and Belgians, and is to be administered under mandates approved by the League of Nations. The official designation of the

sphere under British occupation is now "Tanganyika Territory" with headquarters at Dar-es-Salaam.

Under an Order in Council, dated July 22, 1920, the Territory is administered by a Governor, who is assisted by an Executive Council, all of whose members will be nominated. There is no provision for the representation of white settlers, but the Governor is enjoined to respect native laws and custom unless they are opposed to justice or morality. Rights in or in relation to any public lands vest in the Governor, but the Secretary of State for the Colonies may appoint, if he sees fit, another trustee or trustees to exercise such right.

Area and Population.—The Sultan of Zanzibar's rights over the narrow strip of coast territory were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4,000,000 marks. Estimated area, 365,000 square miles. The country has a coast line of about 500 miles, extending from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma River. Dar-es-Salaam is the capital.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, and was enumerated for the whole area formerly under German administration at 7,659,898 (January 1, 1913), the coloured population (other than native) being 14,898. The thickly populated provinces of Ruanda and Urundi are now under Belgian administration, so that the native population of Tanganyika Territory is approximately 4,000,000. According to German law every native born after 1905 is free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule. The total white population is 2,447.

Education.—The work of educational reconstruction began in 1919, and the appointment of a Director was made in 1920. There are now some 45 Government schools in the Territory, attended by about 3,500 children under 71 native teachers. There are no European teachers at present on the staff. There are both Protestant and Roman Catholic missionary societies working in the Territory.

Defence.—Three battalions of the King's African Rifles are stationed in the Territory.

Resources.—The forests of the Tanganyika Territory are most numerous in the north on the shores and islands of Lake Victoria Nyanza, in the north-east on Mount Kilimanjaro and other mountains in the Arusha district, in the east along the Pare and Usambara ranges in the Uluguru and Nguu mountains, and in the coast districts of Rufiji, Kilwa, and Lindi. The total area under forest is approximately 2,700,000 acres, of which about 2,170,000 acres are included in the Government forest reserves. The number of timber producing species is large and includes the following—Conifers: Cedar, juniperus procera, and two species of yellow wood. Hard woods: Chlorophora excelsa (resembling Burma teak), ocotea usambarensis, pterocarpus bussei, parinarium holstii, pygeum africanum, and afzelia cuanzensis. Ebony is plentiful near the coast, and gum copal and wild rubber exist. Bamboo and baobab forests are found, and may prove suitable for the manufacture of paper-pulp.

There are a number of plantations of coco-palms, coffee (on the higher lands), caoutchouc, sugar, cotton, cardamom, cinchona. Fibre plants, especially sisal, are successfully cultivated.

In 1912 there were 43,617 cattle and 41,647 sheep and goats in the possession of Europeans, and 3,950,250 cattle and 6,398,300 sheep and goats in the possession of natives. Present numbers, about 3,000,000 cattle and 5,000,000 sheep and goats.

Minerals known to exist within the Protectorate are: Coal, iron, gold, lead, copper, mica, and salt. Agates, topaz, moonstones, tourmalin, and quartz crystals are found, and garnets in large quantities.

Finance.—The revenue of the Territory for the year ending March 31, 1921, was 1,262,844*l.* (made up of ordinary revenue 246,844*l.*, and grant-in-aid 316,000*l.*), and the expenditure was 1,389,354*l.* The revenue of German East Africa for the year 1914 was put at 825,500*l.*, and the expenditure at 1,188,500*l.*

Trade and Shipping.—The imports in 1919–20 were valued at 1,158,000*l.*, and in 1920–21, at 1,728,714*l.*; the exports were valued at 1,426,000*l.* in 1919–20, and at 1,282,459*l.* in 1920–21. The chief exports in 1920–21 were: Sisal (11,984 cwt., 364,448*l.*), cotton (1,147,912 lbs., 119,255*l.*), hides (14,726 cwt., 66,844*l.*), skins (2,738 cwt., 29,634*l.*), copra (69,834 cwt., 103,772*l.*), coffee (33,086 cwt., 88,683*l.*), ghee (14,966 cwt., 58,137*l.*), wax (4,772 cwt., 23,583*l.*), ground-nuts (67,377 cwt., 79,536*l.*), grain (1,227,476 cwt., 153,171*l.*), simsim (17,912 cwt., 26,494*l.*), rubber (2,897 cwt., 13,771*l.*), ivory (189 cwt., 18,254*l.*). The chief imports in 1920–21 were: Cotton piece-goods (762,923*l.*), rice (8,692*l.*), other foodstuffs (193,599*l.*), kerosene (39,789*l.*), cigarettes (41,739*l.*), tobacco (38,612*l.*), spirits (38,702*l.*), wines and beer (20,100*l.*).

In 1920–21, 129 steamers (exclusive of coastal boats) of 408,632 tons, and 1,915 vessels (dhows) of 40,093 tons, entered the various ports from places beyond the Territory.

The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Bagamoyo, Pangani, Kilwa, Lindi, and Mikindani, but few of these are accessible to ocean-going vessels, though gradual improvements are being introduced.

Communications.—Motor transport is at present possible on only a few good roads, but the expansion of trade will, in course of time, necessitate the construction of roads suitable for motor traffic and the establishment of motor transport services to act as feeders to the railways.

There are two railway lines in the Protectorate—the Tanga railway from Tanga to New Moshi (220 miles), commenced in 1905 and completed in February, 1912, and the Central Railway (780 miles) from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma, completed in February, 1914. The ports of Lake Victoria are served by the steamers of the Uganda Marine; those on Lake Nyasa by the Nyasa Government steamers; and a Belgian service, together with a small steamer belonging to the Tanganyika Territory Government, maintains communications on Lake Tanganyika. Dar-es-Salaam is in telegraphic communication with the coast towns, Zanzibar, Mombasa, and many inland centres.

There are 43 post offices and telegraph stations.

The German rupee (10 = 1*l.*) is current. Four banks, with numerous branches, are operating.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir H. A. Byatt, K.C.M.G.

Chief Secretary—A. C. Hollis, C.M.G., C.B.E.

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East African Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories. The present limits are approximately as follows:—On the north, the Uganda-Sudan boundary; on the east, a line drawn down the middle of Lake Rudolf,

and along the west boundary of the Colony of Kenya and the eastern shores of Lake Victoria; on the south by Tanganyika Territory (late German East Africa); and on the west by the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie part of the Victoria Nyanza, part of Lake Edward, the whole of Lake George, half of Lake Albert, the whole of Lake Kioga, the whole of Lake Salisbury, part of Lake Rudolf, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Nimule, where the Egyptian Sudan commences. Total area 110,300 square miles, including 10,169 square miles of water. For administrative purposes it is divided into 5 provinces: (1) the Eastern Province, comprising the districts of Busoga, Bukedi, Teso, Lango, Karamoja, and Lolor; (2) the Rudolf Province, comprising the districts of Turkwel, Turkana, and Dabossa (this province is at present only partially administered, and the question of its transfer to the administration of Kenya Colony is under consideration); (3) the Northern Province, comprising the districts of Bunyoro, Gulu, Chua, and West Nile; (4) the Western Province, comprising the districts of Toro, Ankole, and Kigezi; and (5) Buganda Province, with islands in Lake Victoria, comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka, Mubendi, and Entebbe. Owing to sleeping sickness the islands of Lake Victoria were entirely depopulated, and the inhabitants, numbering about 20,000, settled on the mainland in fly-free districts. After extensive clearing operations the work of repopulating these islands has been commenced.

With the exception of the Rudolf Province, the whole Protectorate is now under direct administration; but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are in some cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of Buganda is recognised as a native kingdom under a "Kabaka," with the title of "His Highness"; the present Kabaka being H. H. Daudi Chwa, grandson of the celebrated Mutesa. He is assisted in the government by three native ministers and a Lukiko, or native assembly. In Buganda, and in Bunyoro, Ankole and Toro, also ruled over by native "Kings," purely native matters are dealt with by the various Lukikos, but in serious cases there is an appeal to higher courts. For Europeans and non-natives justice is administered by his Majesty's courts. The principal British representative is the Governor, who makes Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and other purposes.

There are local and special courts of justice, and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The appeal court consists of the judges of the High Courts of the Colony of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, and Zanzibar. In 1920, there were 2,780 criminal cases tried, 116 of which were cases of serious crime. There is an armed constabulary force, under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. There is also a volunteer reserve of Europeans.

The total population of Uganda (December, 1920) was estimated as 3,071,608, composed as follows: Natives, 3,064,735; Asiatics, 5,604; Europeans, 1,269. Among the natives approximately 785,000 belong to the intelligent, civilised Baganda, a race converted to Christianity by British and French missionaries. Educational work is undertaken by the various Missionary Societies, who receive grants towards scholarships, &c., for students and teachers. The attendance at the Mission Schools in 1920 was 55,500 boys and 24,100 girls. About 1,700,000 natives speak Bantu languages; there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki river; the rest of the natives belong to the Masai, Nilotic, and Sudanese groups.

Cotton is the principal product, and is grown almost entirely by natives.

The area under cultivation in 1920 was estimated at about 207,100 acres. Other products are coffee, Para rubber, cocoa, oil-seeds. There are valuable forests.

In 1919-20 total exports, 1,828,537*l.*; in 1920 (9 months), 4,134,136*l.*; the import figures are now merged in those of the Colony of Kenya. The export trade, which is increasing, is mainly in cotton, 3,773,931*l.*, in 1920: coffee, 90,362*l.*; chillies, 10,361*l.*; oil seeds, 59,604*l.*; rubber, 23,767*l.*; ivory, 61,452*l.*; hides and skins, 93,008*l.* The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and India.

The revenue and expenditure for 6 years were:—

Year	Revenue	Grant-in-aid	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Grant-in-aid	Expenditure
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1913-14	256,559	35,000	290,180	1918-19	351,834	—	323,691
1916-17	315,453	—	235,072	1919-20	495,548	—	465,117
1917-18	326,366	—	292,913	1920 ¹	777,084	—	592,780

¹ Last 9 months.

In 1920 the poll-tax amounted to 398,338*l.*, and customs to 161,118*l.* Debt, 406,202*l.*

The headquarters of the British Administration is at Entebbe; the native capital of Buganda is at Mengo, Kampala. Nile steamers from Khartum ply to Refaj, which is about eight days march from Nimule, the Sudan port of the Lake Albert Marine Service. A regular steamer service is maintained by the Uganda Railway Administration between Kisumu, the railway terminus, and Entebbe, Port Bell, and Jinja, the principal Uganda ports on Lake Victoria. The Busoga Railway Marine, which, with the Busoga Railway, is controlled by the Uganda Railway, deals with the traffic on Lake Kioga. There are two steamers and a large number of lighters on that waterway. An additional steamer and subsidiary craft ply on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butiaba, Nimule and the Belgian Port of Kasenye at the South of Lake Albert. The Busoga Railway of the same gauge as the Uganda Railway, 62 miles in length, runs from Jinja (on Lake Victoria) to Namasagali, a point on the Nile below the rapids. It was formally opened for business on January 1, 1912. This railway was built to deal with the cotton output in the regions round Lake Kioga, and connects that lake with Lake Victoria. There is a railway from Port Bell to Kampala, 7½ miles in length. There is a fleet of government motor vans.

In June, 1912, East Africa received a loan of 500,000*l.* from the Imperial Government. Uganda's share amounted to 125,000*l.* and was devoted to the construction of the Port Bell-Kampala railway, and to the improvement of communications in the Eastern Province, with a view to dealing more effectively with cotton transport.

Mail services by motor and relays of runners radiate from Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja. Money and postal orders and parcel post exchange systems are working in most districts. The Sudan-Egyptian telegraph and telephone system is established to Refaj. The Uganda telegraph line is extended to Mutir and to Nimule, 89 miles from Refaj. The length of telegraph line in the Protectorate is (1920) 1,233 miles, with 25 telegraph offices. Telephone exchanges are installed at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja.

The currency was based on the rupee (originally valued at 1*s.* 4*d.*, but in 1920 at 2*s.*), and consisted of silver rupees, with a subsidiary coinage of silver 50 and 25 cent pieces, and nickel 10 cent, 5 cent, 1 cent, and ½ cent pieces. The shilling has been introduced and standardised. Both florins (2*s.*) and

rupees are current for the present. E. Africa Government currency notes of 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, and one florin, are also in circulation. New cental coins were issued during 1907-08. The Savings Bank had 10,513½ deposits and 588 depositors on December 31, 1920. The National Bank of India (Limited) has branches at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, and the Standard Bank of South Africa has opened branches at Kampala and Jinja.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir R. T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G.
Chief Secretary.—E. B. Jarvis, C.M.G.

ZANZIBAR.

Situation and Area.—The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° S. latitude, and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 48 miles long by 15 broad, and having an area of 640 square miles. To the north-east, at a distance of some 30 miles, lies the Island of Pemba in 5° S. latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 40 miles long by 10 broad, and having an area of 380 square miles.

Constitution and Government.—The Sultan, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (born 1879), succeeded on the abdication of his brother-in-law, Ali bin Hamoud bin Mahomed, December 9, 1911. The Government is administered by a High Commissioner and a British Resident, who are appointed by commissions under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, and exercise their functions under the Zanzibar Order-in-Council, 1914.

Legislation consists of certain British and Indian Statutes and also of Decrees of His Highness the Sultan, which latter are binding on all persons when countersigned by the British Resident under the Order-in-Council.

There is a Council for the Protectorate, which exercises functions of an advisory and consultative nature, and consists of his Highness the Sultan as President, the British Resident as Vice-President, and three official and four unofficial members.

It was during the sixteenth century that the Arabs of the East Coast sought the assistance of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese. On the ruins of the Portuguese power arose that of the Imams of Muscat. The allegiance to Muscat, however, was of a more or less nominal character until Seyyid Said, after having subdued his enemies on the mainland, transferred his capital to Zanzibar in 1832. On his death in 1856 the African possessions were, under an arbitration by Lord Canning (then Governor-General of India), declared independent of the parent state. In 1890 the supremacy of the British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognised by France and Germany, and they were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the mainland possessions which extended over the coast of East Africa. Warsheikh in 3° N. latitude to Tunghi Bay 10° 42' S. latitude, were ceded to Italy, Great Britain, and Germany, respectively, Great Britain and Italy paying rent for the territories under their protection, while Germany acquired the Sultan's rights by the payment of a sum of 200,000*l.* At a later date Italy also acquired similar rights by payment of a sum of 144,000*l.* In 1891, a regular Government was formed for Zanzibar with a British representative as first minister. In 1906 the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganised the Government. On July 1, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given

to the change in the following year. In July, 1920, the Sultan's coast dominions were named 'Kenya Protectorate.'

Population, Religion, Education, &c.—The population of Zanzibar and Pemba, according to the Census of 1910, was 196,733. Zanzibar, 113,624; Pemba, 83,109. The registered birth rate in 1920 was 27 per 1,000 for Zanzibar and 23 for Pemba; and the death rate 27 and 17 respectively. The Arabs, about 10,000, are the principal landlords and employers of labour. The black population is mostly Swahili, but there are representatives of nearly every African tribe. There are about 270 Europeans, most of whom are English, and about 12,800 British Indian subjects, through whose hands almost the whole trade of East Africa passes. Zanzibar town has a population of 35,000.

Most of the natives are Mohammedans (Sunnis of the Shafi school); the Sultan and relatives are of the Ibadhi sect. There are 3 Christian Missions: the Universities Mission to Central Africa (Church of England), the Catholic Mission (Roman Catholic), and the Friends' Industrial Mission.

There are Government schools mainly for Moslems, with a course of instruction extending over seven years. Education is voluntary and free. There are a number of mission schools, Indian schools supported by different communities for the children of their sects, private schools and a non-sectarian school. The total number of children attending these schools in 1920 was 2,241.

There are two Government hospitals, one for Europeans and one for Government subordinate employees and poor natives, in Zanzibar, and one in Pemba.

Justice.—For the administration of justice in Zanzibar, one Court, his Britannic Majesty's, consisting of a Judge and one or more Assistant Judges, deals with all actions to which a British, or British protected, person or the subject of a foreign Power is a party, and others, the Sultan's Local Courts, deal with cases in which the subjects of the Sultan are alone concerned. The total number of convictions in 1920 was 2,436 (1,682 in 1919).

Appeal lies to H.M.'s Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, many of the cases tried being cases affecting British Indians, in whose hands is a large proportion of the trade of Zanzibar. The British Court has also certain Admiralty jurisdiction by virtue of the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1914.

The Sultan's Courts, under the general superintendence of H.M. Judge, administer justice in the town of Zanzibar by two European Magistrates assisted by Arab Kathis. In Pemba, and the country districts, criminal or civil cases are tried by a Magistrate or a District Commissioner, or Assistant District Commissioner. The final appeal, in all cases, lies to the British Judge sitting as Sultan's Judge.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for 6 years were as follows:—

Year	Revenue from Customs	Total Revenue (excluding loans)	Expenditure	Year	Revenue from Customs	Total Revenue (excluding loans)	Expenditure
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1913 ¹	167,363	275,126	248,356	1918	222,442	337,371	271,274
1916	156,935	281,162	280,203	1919	225,044	407,505	323,418
1917	156,620	297,746	259,961	1920	162,575	330,212	403,808

¹ Pre-war.

Besides Customs, the chief sources of revenue in 1920 were: interest on investments, 83,180*l.*; railway and electricity department, 18,855*l.*;

agricultural department, 17,078% ; court fees, fines, etc., 54,635% ; rent, British East Africa, 11,000% ; shipping, 13,840% ; rent of Government property, land and houses, 10,030% . The chief heads of expenditure in 1920 were : public works department, 69,384% ; shipping, 38,187% ; police and prisons, 17,195% ; railway and electricity department, 22,002% ; judicial department, 12,231% ; agricultural department, 24,611% ; district offices, 15,362% ; medical, 25,968% ; pensions, 15,000% .

Public debt at end of 1920, 100,000% ; sinking fund, 63,913% .

Production and Industry.—The clove industry is by far the most important in the Protectorate, the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba yielding the bulk of the world's supply. It is estimated that there are in both islands about 48,000 acres under cloves and about 4½ million trees in bearing, the average output of recent years being 14 million lbs. The exports in 1920 were 77,000 cwts. The large plantations are chiefly owned by Arabs, but many natives possess small holdings. The coconut industry ranks next in importance after cloves, the conditions in both islands being favourable to the growth of the tree and its nut-bearing properties. It is estimated that there are about 55,000 acres under cultivation and 2½ million trees in both islands. The export of copra, which is steadily increasing, amounted in 1920 to 12,654 tons. Much is produced by the small grower or trader, neither of whom possesses proper drying facilities, with a result that the quality of the product compares unfavourably with that of Cochin and Ceylon.

The manufactures are pottery, coir fibre and rope, soap, oil (coconut and simsim), jewellery, and mats. There are no mines in the Protectorate.

Commerce.—The total imports, exports, and shipping for 6 years, were :—

Years	Imports (Including bullion and specie)	Exports (Including bullion and specie)	Shipping entered (gross tonnage)	
			British	Total
	£ 1	£ 1	Tons	Tons
1913 (pre-war)	1,103,318	1,048,866	585,531	1,502,920
1916	1,259,820	1,052,167	853,576	547,543
1917	1,760,094	1,848,792	314,224	465,186
1918	2,366,390	2,133,597	250,663	378,395
1919	1,934,169	2,444,011	396,619	582,805
1920	2,738,095	3,011,180	420,885	596,214

¹ Rupees converted at 15 per £ prior to 1920, and 10 per £ in 1920.

Chief articles of import and export :—

	Imports (1919)	Imports (1920)	Exports (1919)	Exports (1920)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Piece goods	87,07,884	63,17,450	77,45,587	69,95,517
Rice and Grain	31,95,231	41,54,499	8,70,224	6,12,980
Chillies	—	—	31,224	27,813
Cloves	—	—	1,13,89,431	58,58,377
Clove stems	—	—	2,70,182	5,46,086
Copra	18,13,122	16,70,075	66,31,720	53,54,338
Tobacco (European)	8,96,043	11,26,310	5,37,524	5,81,660
Ghee	7,24,957	8,44,036	—	—

	Imports (1919)	Imports (1920)	Exports (1919)	Exports (1920)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Groceries	7,60,045	8,42,445	—	—
Sugar	10,77,808	7,86,773	2,98,703	3,14,622
Petrol and Petroleum	8,06,126	7,39,529	3,76,097	7,37,977
Hardware	4,71,323	6,47,149	—	—
Hides and Skins	—	—	3,16,732	4,43,953
Flour	6,79,245	5,89,720	—	—
Ivory	2,98,669	4,38,382	4,57,312	5,85,323
Bags	2,98,536	4,29,868	—	—
Sisal	5,00,696	3,61,578	3,93,121	1,72,867
Spirits	3,78,205	3,23,959	3,60,817	1,52,496
Dried fish and shark fins	3,03,685	2,19,734	—	—
Coffee (raw)	85,129	1,60,231	—	—
Cotton (raw)	12,28,222	1,56,128	10,81,586	1,60,601
Wax	2,27,971	1,66,740	4,24,214	1,60,796
Soap	1,30,322	50,865	3,46,088	4,43,175

The distribution of trade in 1920 was as follows :—

Principal Countries	Imports there- from	Exports thereto	Principal Countries.	Imports there- from	Exports thereto
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
India and Burma	81,51,772	72,88,196	Union of South Africa	3,31,393	9,28,787
Tanganyika Territory	57,19,799	61,75,690	United States	1,81,431	10,44,751
United Kingdom	46,07,024	42,84,191	Italy	53,324	8,75,383
Kenya Colony	32,86,556	26,31,261	Mafia Island	5,21,606	2,90,017
France	20,132	30,68,331	Italian East Africa	5,38,581	2,66,218
Portuguese East Africa	9,21,251	5,71,097	Holland	5,77,576	1,95,253
Madagascar	3,60,744	11,58,244	Sumatra	6,82,751	—

Imports into the United Kingdom from Zanzibar (British Board of Trade Returns) 1920, 965,000*l.*, including 66,000*l.* raw hides, 171,000*l.* nuts and kernels 525,000*l.* spices. Total imports, 1921, 428,415*l.* Exports of British domestic products to Zanzibar (1920), 392,000*l.*, including 141,000*l.* cottons, 6,000*l.* apparel, 9,000*l.* soap, 54,000*l.* tobacco, 31,000*l.* iron and iron and steel manufactures; chemicals, 4,000*l.*; machinery, 7,000*l.*; spirits, 11,000*l.* Total exports, 1921, 285,338*l.*

Shipping and Communications, &c.—The port of Zanzibar is one of the finest in Africa and was for long a main centre of commerce between India, Arabia, and the mainland. Of late years, however, the importance of Zanzibar as a port of transhipment and distributing centre has largely decreased owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir Coast. Recent figures, nevertheless, tend to indicate that the Island will continue by reason of its geographical position to retain control of the local traffic.

The British India Steam Navigation Company and the Union Castle Steamship Company maintain monthly services between London-Zanzibar-Durban and Southampton-Zanzibar-Durban respectively, the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison Line between Glasgow-Liverpool-Zanzibar-Beira (cargo only), the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes between Marseilles-Zanzibar-

Madagascar, the Italian Royal Mail Service (fortnightly) between Genoa-Zanzibar-Durban, and the Portuguese Government (periodical services) between Lisbon and their East and West African Colonies, *via* Suez Canal and the Cape, and there is also the Scandinavia East Africa Line. The British India Steam Navigation Company also maintain a service twice a month between Bombay-Zanzibar-Durban, and there are local services between Zanzibar-Mombasa-Aden and the Benadir Coast. The Government possesses two steamers which maintain regular weekly connection with Pemba, as well as making calls at Mombasa, Tanga, Dar es-Salaam, and Mafia.

Ocean-going shipping dealt with in 1920, 926,753 tons (172 vessels); coastwise, 100,810 tons (163 vessels); dhows, 91,243 tons entered and 90,990 tons cleared.

There is cable communication with Europe either via Aden or via Durban.

There are 75 miles of roads throughout the Island of Zanzibar suitable for motor traffic. A light railway runs north from the town to Bububu seven miles distant.

The Government maintains wireless stations in Zanzibar and Pemba, and a telephone system in the town of Zanzibar, which is connected with the District and Agricultural stations in the country. There are seven post-offices in the two islands. Total number of articles dealt with at the post office in 1920 was 637,729 (letters, 480,818); in 1919, 565,648 (324,792 letters). The Post Office Savings Bank was started in 1907. At the end of 1920 there were 1,135 depositors, with 7,510*l.* on deposit.

The British Indian rupee is universally current; currency notes of 5 to 500 rupees are in circulation. The value of notes in circulation on December 31, 1920, was 35,57,490 rupees. Seyyidieli copper pice are legal tender up to 64 pice (= one rupee). A *frasia* (or *frasila*) of cloves is equivalent to 35*lbs.* av.

High Commissioner.—Major-General Sir Edward Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B.

British Resident.—J. H. Sinclair.

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MAURITIUS.

Constitution and Government.

Mauritius, acquired by conquest in 1810, was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of 1814. Under Letters Patent of 1885, 1901, 1904, and 1912, partially representative institutions have been established. The government of the Colony, with its dependencies, Rodrigues, Diégo Garcia, &c., is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, consisting of the officer in command of His Majesty's troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Procureur-General, the Receiver-General, and of such other persons holding office in the service of the Government of the Colony as the Governor, through instructions from the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint. There is also a Council of Government, consisting of the Governor and twenty-seven members, ten being elected under a moderate franchise, eight ex-officio, and nine nominated by the Governor. The official councillors comprise the four Executive members, the Collector of Customs, the Protector of Immigrants, the Director of Public Works and Surveys, and the Director of the Medical and Health Department.

Governor of Mauritius.—Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.; salary, Rs. 70,000.

Area, Population, &c.

Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, has an area of about 720 square miles. According to the census of 1911, the population of the island, including Dependencies (6,690), Military (1,602), was 377,083, consisting of general population, 115,146, Indian population, 258,251, Chinese population, 3,686.

Population, 1921 Census, 376,108. Birth-rate (exclusive of Indians) in 1920, 34·5, Indian birth-rate, 35·3 per thousand; death-rate (exclusive of Indians) in 1920, 32·8, Indian death-rate, 32·1 per thousand. Immigrants in 1920 (Indian), nil; emigrants, 36. Population of Port Louis, the capital, 39,300 (1920) with its suburbs.

In 1911 there were 122,424 Roman Catholics, 6,946 Protestants. State aid is granted to both Churches, amounting in 1919–20 to Rs. 152,636; the Indians are mostly Hindus.

The greater part of Port Louis has in recent years passed from European to Indian or Chinese hands.

Primary education is gratuitous but not compulsory. At the end of 1920 there were 56 Government and 91 aided schools. Average attendance at Government schools, 1920, 6,706 (10,879 on roll); at State-aided schools, 9,213 (14,549 on roll, of whom more than three-fourths were in Roman Catholic schools). For secondary education there is a Royal College (with many scholarships and exhibitions) with (1920) 324 pupils, and 13 aided secondary schools for boys and girls, 1920. The total Government expenditure in 1919–20 on education was Rs. 975,836.

The total number of convictions at the inferior courts in 1920 was 18,842, and at the Supreme Court 15.

Finance.

(Rupees converted at rate of 15 = 1L.)

—	1913-14 (pre-war)	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	742,840	922,937	908,776	920,871	1,208,853
Expenditure . .	681,098	874,551	857,459	980,757	1,263,866

Principal sources of revenue 1919-20 :—Customs, 388,120L. ; railways, 233,282L. ; licences, excise, &c., 401,056L.

The debt of the Colony on June 30, 1920, was :—Government Debt, 1,243,691L., mainly for public works. Municipal Debt of Port Louis (1919), Rs. 1,602,210.

Defence.

Port Louis is fortified. The Colonial contribution to the military expenditure is estimated at Rs. 860,757. (1921-22).

Commerce.

(Rupees converted at rate of 15 = 1L.)

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1913 (pre-war)	2,466,880	2,241,084
1916	3,597,794	4,954,003
1917	2,813,280	4,128,381
1918	2,861,417	3,715,445
1919	3,135,802	8,524,164
1920	6,412,422	8,500,487

The value of imports is given as they lie in the port of entry (C.I.F.), including freight and exchange. The value of exports for the principal local produce (about 97 per cent. of the total export trade) includes the shipping charges. For the other exports the market value only is given.

Staple exports, sugar, 8,308,924L. in 1920 ; aloe fibre, 16,543L. ; coconut oil, 10,935L. ; empty bags (gunny), 22,775L. The trade is largely with the United Kingdom, South Africa, Australia, India, France, Réunion, and Madagascar. The sugar crop in 1920-21 is estimated at 230,000 metric tons, against 250,000 in 1920-21.

Imports in 1920 from United Kingdom, 1,921,859L. ; exports to United Kingdom, 6,575,709L.

Imports into the United Kingdom from Mauritius (British Board of Trade Returns) 1920, 6,919,163L., including unrefined sugar, 6,805,000L. ; hemp, 82,000L. Imports, 1921, 5,033,691L. British exports to Mauritius, 1920, 2,740,065L., including cotton goods, 640,000L. ; machinery, 233,000L. ; iron and steel, and manufactures, 432,000L. ; ammonium sulphate, 351,000L. ; soap, 96,000L. ; woollen piece goods, 112,000L. ; tobacco, 108,000L. ; medicines, 18,000L. ; painters' colours, 41,000. Exports, 1921, 2,309,118L.

Shipping and Communications.

The registered shipping January 1, 1921, consisted of 25 sailing vessels of 3,728 tons, and 5 steamers of 2,954 tons ; total, 30 vessels of 6,682 tons. Vessels entered in 1920, 194 of 375,354 tons (155 British of 277,504 tons), and cleared 177 of 341,134 tons (143 British of 252,917 tons).

There are railway lines of 143·65 miles, 24 miles narrow gauge. Railway receipts in 1920, Rs. 3,499,236, including work done for Government Departments valued at Rs. 380,598; expenditure, not including charge on debt, Rs. 6,747,435.

Of telegraphs and telephones there were (1920) 682½ (including block telegraph for the railway) and 147 miles of line respectively; there is cable communication with Zanzibar, Australia, Réunion, Madagascar, and Durban. In 1920 the Post Office dealt with 1,595,539 letters, 304,882 postcards, 1,717,590 newspapers, 27,100 parcels, and 459,635 telegrams.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

On June 30, 1920, the Government Savings Bank held deposits amounting to Rs. 4,171,644, belonging to 33,625 depositors.

All accounts are kept in Indian rupees. The metric system is in force.

Dependencies.

Rodrigues (under a Magistrate).—18 miles long, 7 broad. Area, 4 square miles, is about 320 miles east of Mauritius. Population (census 1911), 4,829; estimated end of 1920, 6,707; births (1920), 299; deaths, 69 Revenue (1919–20), 1,293*l.*, and expenditure, 6,308*l.*; imports (1920), Rs. 538,034; exports, Rs. 307,278. Two Government schools had (1920) 216 pupils in average attendance. Savings Bank (June 30, 1920), 97 depositors and Rs. 39,569 deposits.

The Lesser Dependencies are Diego Garcia, Six Islands, Peros Banhos, Solomon Islands, Agalega, St. Brandon Group, Trois Frères. The nearest island is 230 miles from Mauritius, and the most remote about 1,200 miles. Total population of the lesser dependencies, census 1911, 1,861 (1,097 males, 764 females).

Diego Garcia (the most important of the Oil Islands Group), in 7° 20' S. lat., 72° 26' E. long., is 12½ miles long, 6½ miles wide, with 517 inhabitants (census 1911), a large proportion negro labourers from Mauritius. 964,708 litres of coconut oil were exported in 1920 from the Lesser Dependencies. Other exports are coconuts, copra, guano, and salted fish.

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NYASALAND PROTECTORATE (BRITISH).

The Nyasaland (until 1907 British Central Africa) Protectorate, constituted on May 14, 1891, lies along the southern and western shores of Lake Nyasa, and extends towards the Zambezi. It is administered under the Colonial Office by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council, both consisting of nominated members, and the Governor having the right of veto (Order in Council of September 4, 1907). The Laws consist of local Ordinances duly enacted, with such British Acts as are of general application.

Area, 39,573 square miles, divided into eighteen districts, each administered by a Resident and his assistants. Population, 1921, 1,427 Europeans (mostly in the Shire Highlands), 561 Asiatics, and 1,199,531 natives. The chief settlement is Blantyre, in the Shire Highlands; others are Zomba (the seat of Government), Port Herald, Mlanje, Limbe; on Lake Nyasa are Fort Johnston, Kota-Kota, Bandawe, Chintechi, Nkata, Likoma, and Karonga. Good roads are being made in all directions, and life and property are safe. There are no Government schools, native education being undertaken by various missionary societies. Eleven Christian missions are at work; in 1919-20 there were 2,030 schools, with about 120 European teachers, 117,638 pupils and 70,198 in average attendance. Ten of the missions divide 1,000£. Government aid for their schools.

Justice is administered in the High Court, which has jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters, and also as a Court of Admiralty. Subordinate courts are held by magistrates and assistant magistrates in the various districts. Appeals from decisions of the High Court are heard in H.B.M's. Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, sitting at Mombassa. In 1919-20, 3,401 offences were reported, 24 being cases of serious crime.

Within the Shire province coffee is cultivated; in 1916-17, 131,390 lbs.; in 1917-18, 2,774 lbs.; in 1918-19, 188,865 lbs.; in 1920, 64,362 lbs. were exported. Tobacco exported, after local demands were supplied, in 1916-17, 4,304,124 lbs.; in 1917-18, 2,025,372 lbs.; in 1918-19, 5,805,396 lbs.; and in 1920, 4,963,130 lbs. The area under tobacco in 1920 was 14,218 acres. Cotton cultivation is very promising. Crop in 1915-16, 3,065,248 lbs.; in 1916-17, 3,462,500 lbs.; in 1917-18, 1,779,200 lbs.; in 1918-19, 2,670,834 lbs.; and in 1920, 1,149,904 lbs. Tea-growing is tried on estates aggregating about 4,290 acres; in 1916-17, 420,685 lbs.; in 1917-18, 155,338 lbs.; in 1918-19, 700,455 lbs.; and in 1920, 496,836 lbs. were exported. Cattle in the Protectorate (1920), 88,696; sheep, 42,339; goats, 137,545; pigs, 18,769; horses, mules, and asses, 207, mostly belonging to the natives.

The trade ports are Port Herald (Lower Shire), Kota-Kota, Karonga, and Fort Johnston (Lake Nyasa).

—1	1918-14 (pre-war)	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ²	189,201	356,116	323,265	648,979	569,890	507,573 ³
Exports ²	200,734	289,268	141,747	504,739	429,086	670,072 ³
Revenue	124,849	148,284	144,239	187,645	186,927	268,018 ⁴
Expenditure	133,106	128,272	143,639	150,198	217,669	261,868 ⁴

¹ For years ending March 31 of those stated. ² Excluding specie and goods in transit.
³ For calendar year 1920. ⁴ Estimates.

Direct imports from Great Britain, 1916-17, 285,894*l.*; 1917-18, 197,201*l.*; 1918-19, 328,902*l.*; in 1919-20, 370,704*l.*; 1920, 332,384*l.*; direct exports thefeto, 286,335*l.* in 1916-17; 132,402*l.* in 1917-18; 482,055*l.* in 1918-19.; 391,102*l.* in 1919-20; 611,440*l.* in 1920.

The imports (1920) consisted chiefly of manufactured articles (300,013*l.*), provisions (95,490*l.*), raw materials (17,906*l.*); the principal exports (1920) were tobacco (481,519*l.*), cotton (86,483*l.*), tea (22,505*l.*).

The revenue is derived from Customs (100,415*l.* in 1920), licences (7,397*l.* in 1919-20), land tax (2,346*l.*), &c., and from a hut-tax, yielding in 1916-17, 78,478*l.*; 1917-18, 75,448*l.*; 1918-19, 79,304*l.*; and 1919-20, 80,582*l.*

Public debt, March 31, 1920, 3,213,800*l.*, including 2,998,000*l.* War advances.

There are military, volunteer reserve, and civil police forces. A European police force has been created. There is a Marine Transport Department on the Upper Shiré River and on Lake Nyasa, consisting of three vessels. For ordinary traffic there are small steamers, besides small sailing vessels.

There is communication with the coast at Chinde by river steamers. Chinde is situated on the only navigable mouth of the Zambezi, and the Portuguese Government has granted a small piece of land, called the 'British Concession,' where goods in transit for British Central Africa are free of customs duty, and in addition a large area for residential purposes styled 'the Extra Concession.'

There are 26 post offices through which, in 1919-20, 2,284,568 postal packets passed. A postal savings bank was opened on July 1, 1911. Depositors at end of 1920, 409; deposits, 5,981*l.* A railway, of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, from Chindio on the Zambezi in Portuguese East Africa to Blantyre has been constructed (174 miles). A railway from Chindio to the Port of Beira in Portuguese East Africa is under construction and is expected to be opened for traffic early in 1922. It is under contemplation to extend the railway system northwards to Lake Nyasa. There is a telegraph line through the Protectorate to Tanganyika and Ujiji connecting with Cape Town, with a branch to Fort Jameson. At Zomba there is a water-power electric light installation which provides for the whole settlement.

At Blantyre and Zomba there are branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa and of the National Bank of South Africa. The currency consists of British coin, gold, silver, and bronze. There is no note circulation.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G.

Chief Secretary.—R. S. D. Rankine, C.M.G.

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ST. HELENA.

Governor.—Lieut.-Col. R. F. Peel.

St. Helena, of volcanic origin, is 1,200 miles from the west coast of Africa. Area, 47 square miles. Population, 1921 Census, 3,747. Births, 1920, 85; deaths, 33; marriages, 17. Emigrants, (1920), 83; immigrants, 101. Four Episcopal, 4 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic chapels. Education, 9 elementary schools (of which 3 are Government schools), with 564 pupils in 1920; and one private school. Police force, 5; cases dealt with by police magistrate, 110 in 1920. A detachment of the Royal Marine Artillery is stationed on the island. The port of the island is called Jamestown.

The following table gives statistics for St. Helena:—

—	1913 (pre-war)	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ¹ . .	11,411	9,308	15,639	12,169	13,126
Expenditure . .	10,632	15,966	12,548	11,432	12,175
Exports ² . .	7,568	54,830	63,502	30,878	41,857
Imports ³ . .	43,394	51,301	49,487	44,084	67,441

¹ Including Imperial grants (2,000*l.* in 1913, 2,200*l.* in 1917, 8,000*l.* in 1918, 3,800*l.* in 1919, 2,900*l.* in 1920).

² Including specie.

³ Including specie, but excluding government stores.

The revenue from customs in 1920 was 4,425*l.*

Public debt, nil. But the Colony's liabilities at December 31, 1920, exceeded the assets by 422*l.*

The principal export in 1920 was fibre and tow, 38,795*l.* for 838 tons.

Savings-bank deposits on December 31, 1920, 11,073*l.*, belonging to 141 depositors.

Fruit trees, Norfolk pines, eucalyptus, and cedars flourish in St. Helena. Cattle do well, but there is no outside market for the meat. The flax (*phormium*) industry is now established, and a Government mill commenced operations in 1908. There are three private mills. At the four mills 183 males and 59 females were employed at the end of 1918. The area of land under flax is estimated at 1,000 acres (1918). A lace-making industry has been started. The number of vessels that called at the Island in 1920 was 37 (32 British).

The Post Office traffic from St. Helena in 1920, 99 bags of mails, 519 parcels, 2,122 registered articles. The Eastern Telegraph Company's cable connects St. Helena with Cape Town and with St. Vincent. There are telephone lines, with 40 miles of wire.

St. Helena is an Admiralty coaling station. About two of the Cape of Good Hope Squadron visit St. Helena every year.

Tristan da Cunha, a small group of islands in the Atlantic, half-way between the Cape and S. America, in 37° 6' S. lat. 12° 1' W. long. Besides

Tristan da Cunha and Gough's Island, there are Inaccessible and Nightingale Islands, the former two and the latter one mile long, and a number of rocks. The population consists mainly of the families of shipwrecked sailors and wives from St. Helena, and numbered 105 at the end of 1916. There is no form of government. Education is almost totally neglected. Potatoes grow well, but grain crops are destroyed by rats. Apple and peach trees are productive. Bullocks, sheep, and geese are reared. Fish are plentiful.

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SEYCHELLES.

Seychelles and its Dependencies consist of 90 islands and islets with a total estimated area of 156 square miles. The principal island is Mahé (55½ square miles), smaller islands of the group being Praslin, Silhouette, La Digue, Curieuse, and Félicité. Among dependent islands are the Amirantes, Alphonse Island, Bijoutier Island, St. François, St. Pierre, the Cosmoledo Group, Astove Island, Assumption Island, the Aldabra Islands, Providence Island, Coetivy, Farquhar Islands, and Flat Island. The Seychelles were formerly administered from Mauritius, but in 1888 the office of Administrator was created, an Executive Council of 2 *ex-officio* members and 1 nominated member was appointed and a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members, the Administrator being president of both Councils and having an original and casting vote in the Legislative Council. In 1897 the Administrator was given full powers as Governor, and in November, 1903, he was raised to the rank of Governor.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—His Excellency

The population at December 31, 1920, was estimated to be 24,523; census of April 24, 1921, 24,811 (12,282 males and 12,529 females). The death-rate for 1920 was 14·72; the birth-rate 29·81; marriages, 109. Number of births, 735; deaths, 363. The capital is Victoria, which has a good harbour and is a coaling station. There were in 1920, 20 grant-in-aid schools. In addition, there are a Government free school, a Catholic secondary school for boys, and one for girls. Total number of children attending school in 1920 was 2,282; average attendance, 60%. In 1920, 273 persons were convicted in the Supreme Court. The police force numbered 88 of all ranks (1920).

Revenue, expenditure and debt for 6 years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1913 (pre-war)	37,144	37,245	13,269
1916	27,998	30,350	11,348
1917	31,103	29,033	10,692
1918	27,256	29,416	9,978
1919	38,243	41,796	9,265
1920	45,240	41,061	11,865

The surplus funds invested on December 31, 1920, amounted to 7,208*l*.

Chief items of revenue, 1920 : Customs, 19,879*l*. ; Crown lands, 2,263*l*. ; licences, excise, and internal revenue, 3,081*l*. ; taxes, 7,516*l*.

Chief products, coconuts (over 23,000 acres under cultivation : 23,000,000 coconuts produced in 1920) and vanilla (3 tons exported in 1920) ; on some islands mangrove-bark is collected and phosphate deposits are worked. A good deal of attention is being given to the distillation of oil from the leaves of the cinnamon tree, which grows profusely in the island. Live-stock at end of 1920 : Cattle, 1,000 ; goats, 500 ; sheep, 200 ; horses, 200. Fishing is actively pursued, chiefly for local supply, but will probably be extended.

Imports 1920, 114,427*l*. ; 1919, 75,021*l*. Exports, 1920, 127,335*l*. ; 1919, 140,093*l*. Principal imports, 1920 : Rice and other foodstuffs, 40,732*l*. ; cotton goods, 21,841*l*. ; haberdashery, 1,840*l*. ; spirits, beer and wine, 5,612*l*. The chief exports, 1920, were copra, 64,569*l*. ; vanilla, 2,697*l*. ; coconut oil, 3,256*l*. ; cinnamon bark, 1,821*l*. ; guano, 20,785*l*. ; hawksbill turtle shell, 3,764*l*. ; essential oils, cinnamon leaf, 26,029*l*. ; rubber, 1,851*l*. Total imports from United Kingdom, 1920, 31,564*l*. ; India, 53,478*l*. ; exports to United Kingdom, 64,797*l*. ; France, 39,990*l*. ; Mauritius, 3,240*l*.

Shipping entered and cleared (1920), 172,059 tons, mainly British, exclusive of coasters trading between Mahé and the dependencies. The British India steamers call once a month from Bombay on their way to Mombassa, and every two months on their way from Mombassa to Bombay. There is fairly regular communication between the islands.

There is a good road system in Mahé, and further road-making is in progress in Mahé and in Praslin and La Digue. In 1920 the post office despatched and received 125,000 letters and post cards, 109,500 newspapers, &c., and 4,394 parcels. There is telegraphic communication with Mauritius and Europe, but no internal telegraph service.

On December 31, 1920, the Savings Bank deposits amounted to 5,496*l*. to the credit of 398 depositors.

Current money in the islands consists of rupees and notes.

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Sierra Leone. See WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

Sokotra. See ADEN.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

The **Somali Coast** stretches from Lahadu, west of Zeyla, to Bandar Ziyada 49° E. long. After 1884, when Egyptian control ceased, the territory was administered by the Government of India, but was taken over by the Foreign Office on October 1, 1898, and was transferred to the Colonial Office on April 1, 1905.

By an arrangement with Italy in 1894 the limits of the British Protectorate were defined; but in 1897, by an arrangement with Abyssinia, a fresh boundary as required by that country was determined, and about 15,000 square miles were ceded to Abyssinia. An agreement for the regulation of Anglo-Italian relations in Somaliland was concluded on March 19, 1907. The area is about 68,000 square miles; population about 300,000—Mohammedan, and entirely nomadic, except on the coast, where considerable towns have sprung up during the British occupation.

The chief town, Berbera, had, at the 1911 census, 30,000 inhabitants in the trading season; Zeyla, 7,000; and Bálhar, 7,300. There are 3 Government schools: average attendance, 1920, 123. Police, 510 officers and men on March 31, 1920. Convictions in 1920, 758. The revenue in 1920-21 was 58,991*l.* (81,870*l.* in 1919-20), mainly from customs duties (48,284*l.* in 1920-21); the expenditure, 208,400*l.* (322,989*l.* in 1919-20). The grant in aid for 1920-21, 210,000*l.* (199,000*l.* in 1919-20). Imports (1920), Zeyla, Berbera, and Bálhar, 356,838*l.* (503,213*l.* in 1919-20), exports (1920), 231,011*l.* (183,853*l.* in 1919-20). Bullion and specie are excluded. The imports are chiefly rice (72,552 cwt.), textiles, dates (45,894 cwt.), sugar (8,927 cwt.), and specie; the exports, skins and hides, gum and resins, ghee, cattle and sheep, and specie. Tonnage entered in 1920, 58,243; cleared, 58,758. The rupee is the basis of the currency, and is of the same value as in India. Bank of England and Government of India notes are also in circulation. Transport is by camels; there are no porters. Besides ordinary telegraphs there are wireless telegraph stations at Berbera, Burao, Hargeisa, and Las Khorai. A wireless station in Aden is also maintained from Protectorate funds.

The Protectorate forces now comprise a Camel Corps of 400, including 1 Indian Company, and 500 Police.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—His Excellency Sir G. F. Archer, K.C.M.G. Appointed May, 1914.

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SOUTH AFRICA.

BASUTOLAND.

Basutoland, an elevated but rugged plateau, forms an irregular parallelogram on the north-east of the Cape of Good Hope Province. The provinces of the Orange Free State, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope form its boundaries. Area, 11,716 square miles. The territory, which is well watered and has a fine climate, is stated to be the best grain-producing country in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear large herds of cattle.

Basutoland has been directly under the authority of the Crown since 1884. The Paramount Chief is Griffith, brother of Letsie, the late chief. Griffith was installed on April 11, 1913. The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation. The country is divided into seven districts, namely: Maseru, Leribe, Mohale's Hoek, Berea, Mafeteng, Quthing, and Qacha's Nek. Each of the districts is subdivided into wards, mostly presided over by hereditary chiefs allied to the Moshesh family.

In 1891 the population consisted of 578 Europeans and 218,324 natives. The census of 1911 gave a total of 403,111 natives and 1,396 Europeans; and that of 1921 (approximately) 497,696 natives, 1,615 Europeans, 155 Indians, and 1,078 coloured. European settlement is in general prohibited, and is more or less limited to the few engaged in trade, government, and missionary work. Maseru, the capital and largest town, has a population of 2,319 natives and about 400 Europeans.

The productions are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. There are indications of iron and copper, and coal has been found and is used in some parts. Stock, &c. (1911): 433,000 cattle, 86,600 horses, 22,800 ploughs, 1,722 waggons.

There were over 400 native elementary schools with over 32,500 pupils at the end of December, 1920; expenditure in connection with education amounted during the year ended March 31, 1920, to 26,745*l*. There are some Normal and Industrial schools (aided). There is also a large and well-fitted Government native industrial school at Maseru. There are 6 white schools with 144 pupils.

The police force numbered, 1920, 14 white officers and 8 European constables and 288 men (natives).

The imports consist chiefly of blankets, ploughs, clothing, iron and tin ware, and groceries, and the exports of stock, grain and wool. Basutoland is in the South African Customs Union. The total trade in recent years was: Imports, 1917, 901,332*l*.; 1918, 882,339*l*.; 1919, 1,137,037*l*.; 1920, 1,219,388*l*. Exports: 1917, 812,031*l*.; 1918, 1,007,612*l*.; 1919, 1,380,119*l*.; 1920, 937,038*l*.

The currency is exclusively British. The revenue arises mainly from the Post Office, native tax, licences, and customs rebate from neighbouring territories. Under the new Native Tax Law every adult male native pays 1*l*. 5*s*. per annum, and if he has more than one wife by native custom he pays 1*l*. 5*s*. per annum for his wives up to a maximum of 3*l*. 15*s*. An Income Tax has been recently enacted on the lines of that existing in the Union of South Africa, but collections have not yet commenced.

	1918-14 (pre-war)	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	161,417	177,821	175,029	191,429	199,885	226,323
Expenditure . .	293,461	171,438	173,198	180,881	202,441	252,953

Native tax yielded 106,446*l.* in 1920-21, and customs, 86,855*l.* Balance of assets over liabilities, March 31, 1921, 102,370*l.*

There are no navigable waterways, the rivers being low in winter and generally flooded in summer. The roads in the country are now in fair condition for any kind of transport.

There are telegraph offices at the various magistracies in connection with the systems of the Cape Province and Orange Free State.

A railway built by the C.S.A.R., 16 miles, connects Maseru with the Bloemfontein-Natal line at Marseilles Station.

Resident Commissioner.—Lieut.-Col. E. C. F. Garraway, C.M.G.

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BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate comprises the territory lying between the Molopo River on the south and the Zambezi on the north, and extending from the Transvaal Province and Matabeleland on the east to South-West Africa. Area is about 275,000 square miles; population, according to the census of 1921, 152,983, of whom 1,743 were Europeans. The most important tribes are the Bamangwato (35,000), under the chief Khama, whose capital is Serowe (population 17,000) 40 miles west of the railway line at Palapye Road; the Bakhatla (11,000) under Lenchwe; the Bakwena (13,000) under Sebele II.; the Bangwaketse (18,000) under Tshosa, acting paramount chief during minority of Bathoesh, a boy of 13 years of age, the eldest son of the late chief Gaseitsiwe; the Batawana under Mathibe; and the Bamaletse (4,500) under Seboko Mokgosi, who assumed the Chieftainship on July 9, 1917. In 1885, the territory was declared to be within the British sphere; in 1889 it was included in the sphere of the British South Africa Company, but was never administered by the company; in 1890 a Resident Commissioner was appointed, and in 1895, on the annexation of the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland to the Cape of Good Hope, new arrangements were made for the administration of the Protectorate, and special agreements were made in view of the extension of the railway northwards from Mafeking. Each of the chiefs rules his own people as formerly, under the protection of the King, who is represented by a Resident Commissioner, acting under the High Commissioner.

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The headquarters of the Administration are in Mafeking, in the Cape Province, where there is a reserve for Imperial purposes, with ample buildings. There are assistant commissioners for the southern and northern districts of the Protectorate; the former is also Government Secretary, residing at Mafeking, and the latter at Francistown. There is a tax of 1*l.* on each hut and 3*s.* for a Native Fund established by virtue of Proclamation No. 47 of 1919, for education, &c. Licences for the sale of spirits are granted only at certain railway stations.

Cattle-rearing, and agriculture to a limited extent (production of maize and Kaffir corn), are the chief industries, but the country is more a pastoral than an agricultural one, crops depending entirely upon the rainfall. Cattle numbered on May 7, 1911, 323,900 head, sheep and goats, 358,000. During the year 1920-21, 32,450 head of cattle were exported. The police force consists of 58 Europeans and 116 Basutos, and 86 local natives as messengers. Education is provided (there were 7 European, 1 coloured, and 59 native schools, 1920-21), with Government assistance (2,156*l.* being granted in 1919-20), in the London Missionary Society, Church of England, Dutch Reformed Church, and other schools. There are schools for Europeans, subsidised by the Government, at Francistown, Serowe and Magalapye, and at Lobatsi, Hildavale, Pitsani, and Molopolole. Total Government expenditure on education, 1920-21, 2,317*l.*

Gold and silver to the total value of 20,175*l.* were mined in 1920-21.

Revenue and expenditure for six years:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1913-14 ¹	65,139	66,749	1918-19	80,282	76,716
1916-17	69,848	65,077	1919-20	81,568	91,611
1917-18	71,469	67,489	1920-21	101,765	112,030

¹ Pre-war.

Chief items of revenue, 1919-20: customs, 20,986*l.*; hut-tax, 38,620*l.*; licences, 6,325*l.*; posts, 7,655*l.*; export duty on cattle, 3,421*l.* Chief items of expenditure, 1919-20: Resident Commissioner, 6,282*l.*; district administration, 6,222*l.*; posts, 3,989*l.*; police, 40,284*l.*; public works (extraordinary and recurrent), 4,151*l.*; veterinary, 11,933*l.* There has been no Imperial grant-in-aid since 1911-12, when the grant amounted to 10,000*l.*

There is no public debt. Excess of assets over liabilities on April 1, 1921, 3,399*l.*

The Protectorate was within the South African Customs Union, and when the Union of South Africa was completed, an agreement was made with the Union Government under which duty on all dutiable articles imported into the Protectorate is collected by the Union Customs Department and paid into the Union Treasury, a lump sum representing a certain portion of the annual Customs Revenue of the Union being paid over to the Protectorate. Under this arrangement figures relating to imports and exports are not available.

The telegraph from the Cape of Good Hope to Rhodesia passes through the Protectorate and is owned by the British South Africa Company. Similarly the railway extending northwards from the Cape of Good Hope traverses the Protectorate. It is the property of the Rhodesia Railways, Limited. In the Protectorate are 15 post offices; receipts, in 1920-21, 9,620*l.*; expenditure, 4,259*l.* Postal business, 1919-20, 337,765 letters, 5,980 post-

cards, 4,472 newspapers, 2,184 book packets, samples, and circulars, and 1,196 parcels.

The currency is British money. There is no bank in the Protectorate.

Resident Commissioner.—J. C. Macgregor, C.M.G.

Government Secretary.—J. Ellenberger.

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RHODESIA.

Under the title of Rhodesia is included the whole of the region extending from the Transvaal Province northwards to the borders of the Congo State and the late German East Africa (now Tanganyika Territory), bounded on the east by Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland, and the Tanganyika Territory, and on the west by the Congo State, Portuguese West Africa, and Bechuanaland. The whole territory is under the administration of the British South Africa Company, which holds a Royal Charter dated October 29, 1889. The region south of the Zambezi (Matabeleland and Mashonaland) is called Southern Rhodesia; that north of the Zambezi is known as Northern Rhodesia.

The administrative system of the Company in Southern Rhodesia is prescribed by Orders in Council, the last dated 1916. To assist the Company's Administrator there is an Executive Council consisting of not less than three members appointed for three years by the Company with the approval of the Secretary of State. There is also a Legislative Council, which consists of the Administrator (president), six nominees of the Company approved by the Secretary of State, and twelve members elected by the registered voters. Women have the vote. The duration of each Legislative Council is three years, unless it be sooner dissolved. Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council when assented to by the High Commissioner take effect immediately, but within a year may be disallowed by the Secretary of State. There is a Resident Commissioner appointed by the Secretary of State, with a seat on both the Executive and Legislative Councils, but without a vote. For the administration of justice there is a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. In the districts there are Magistrates' Courts. There is a chief Native Commissioner, with subordinate Superintendents of Divisions, Native Commissioners and Assistant Native Commissioners, and, except with respect to arms, ammunition, and liquor, natives and Europeans are under the same conditions.

The grant of responsible government to Southern Rhodesia, or, as an alternative, incorporation into the Union of South Africa, is under discussion (January, 1922).

Land has been set apart for tribal settlements ("native reserves"), the mineral rights being reserved to the Company. It has been decided that the ownership of the unalienated land vests in the Crown, but the Company,

so long as it is responsible for the government of the country, may dispose of such land in the due course of administration.

Southern Rhodesia has an area of 149,000 square miles. According to the census taken in May, 1921, the European population was about 33,500. The native population of Southern Rhodesia is estimated (1921) at about 770,000. There are also approximately 3,000 Asiatics and other coloured persons. The chief towns are Salisbury (the capital of Southern Rhodesia), Bulawayo, Victoria, Umtali, Gwelo, Enkeldoorn, Melsetter, Hartley, Selukwe, Gwanda, and Gatooma.

The schools in Southern Rhodesia for Europeans numbered, at the end of 1920, 77 public and 4 aided. The pupils in 1920 numbered 5,056, and the total expenditure on education was 171,831*l*. There were also 28 private schools, with 93 pupils in 1920. In addition there were 696 native schools, the number of pupils enrolled being 39,381.

The country is rich in gold reefs and other minerals, and is well adapted for agriculture and European settlers. Live stock (1920): cattle, 1,500,000; sheep, 372,059; goats, 762,132. Acreage under crops (1920): European, 211,094; native, 1,223,915. Tobacco acreage (1920): 7,504; yield, 2,926,560 lbs. estimated. Large fruit orchards have been planted, and nearly all fruit trees thrive, the cultivation of oranges and lemons constituting a rapidly expanding industry. Regular shipments of oranges are now being made to the United Kingdom, and have realised satisfactory prices. In March 1920 the British South Africa Company completed the construction of an important dam across the Mazoe River, the storage capacity of which, in a normal season, is approximately 4,000 million gallons, equivalent to 15,000 acre feet, or sufficient to supply 6,000 acres with 2½ feet of water per acre per annum. An adequate supply of water will be assured for the irrigation of the Company's orange groves on the Mazoe Estate, and negotiations are at present taking place with regard to the sale of surplus water to other landowners in the Mazoe Valley. The sale of dairy produce is a profitable industry in the neighbourhood of the towns. Creameries, a bacon factory, an oil-expressing plant, and a meat-canning factory have been successfully established.

A Land Bank makes loans to settlers on easy terms of repayment, for the purpose of improving and developing their agricultural holdings, and numerous companies have been formed with the purpose of developing land and minerals.

The total output of gold from 1890 to December 31, 1921, is valued at 51,401,615*l*. The gold output (1919) was 593,222 oz., valued at 2,499,498*l*. (1920), 552,495 oz., 3,056,549*l*. The output of other minerals in 1920 was: silver, 158,982 oz., valued at 58,178*l*; copper, 3,108 tons, valued at 333,111*l*; chrome ore, 60,269 tons, valued at 245,378*l*; coal raised, 587,492 tons, value 252,220*l*; asbestos, 18,823 tons, valued at 459,572*l*; mica, 97 tons, valued at 25,153*l*; arsenic, 437 tons, valued at 16,510*l*. Small amounts of wolframite, scheelite, and antimony, together with 243 carats of diamonds, were also produced. The total mineral output for 1920 was valued at 4,450,988*l*.

The total value of imports into Southern Rhodesia in 1920 was 5,262,318*l*, the chief being: living animals, 103,135*l*; food and drink, 865,613*l*; textile goods, wearing apparel, boots, etc., 1,420,239*l*; machinery, 227,672*l*; railway and tramway materials, 190,568*l*. The value of the exports of South African produce, including gold, was 5,158,890*l*, the chief being: asbestos, 355,728*l*; maize, 415,130*l*; blister copper, 425,211*l*; animals, 312,599*l*; hides and skins, 187,592*l*; tobacco, 152,495*l*. Imports of merchandise from the United Kingdom (1920), 2,491,272*l*.

The Rhodesian Railway system begins at Vryburg in the Cape Colony, and extends northwards to the Congo State border, a through communication from Cape Town to the Congo border (2,149 miles), and north-east from Bulawayo to Salisbury, and thence to the port of Beira on the Indian Ocean. There are also several branch lines in Southern Rhodesia. The total mileage of the Rhodesian Railway Systems (including the Beira Railway) at the end of 1920 was 2,468.

On December 31, 1920, there were in Southern Rhodesia 103 post offices, 35 of which are money order and savings bank offices. During the year ended December 31, 1920, 7,895,290 letters and post-cards were despatched. The total of newspapers, books, and parcels despatched was 2,353,964, and registered articles 121,316. The postal revenue for the year was 67,380*l.*, and the expenditure, 54,579*l.* Telegraphic revenue, 68,665*l.*, expenditure, 63,617*l.*

On January 1, 1905, a Post Office Savings Bank was established, and on December 31, 1920, the deposits amounted to 115,526*l.*

On December 31, 1920, the mileage of the Rhodesia telegraph system was 8,175. There were 112 telegraph offices open. In Southern Rhodesia during the year 1920, 803,451 telegrams were received and despatched. There is an extensive telephone system in operation.

Administrative revenue of Southern Rhodesia, 1918-19, 961,671*l.* (mainly from customs and excise, 298,092*l.*; native tax, 238,367*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 100,505*l.*; stamps and licences, 69,527*l.*; income tax and excess profits duty, 60,278*l.*); administrative expenditure, 858,063*l.*; (mainly administration, 224,954*l.*; defence, 196,082*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 77,861*l.*; education, 110,892*l.*; hospitals, 77,595*l.*; agriculture and veterinary, 58,643*l.*). Administrative revenue, 1919-20, 1,031,282*l.*; expenditure, 1,061,905*l.*

Northern Rhodesia.—By an Order in Council, dated May 4, 1911, the two provinces of North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia were amalgamated under the title of Northern Rhodesia, the amalgamation taking effect as from August 17, 1911. The limits of the territory, as defined by the Order in Council, are 'the parts of Africa bounded by Southern Rhodesia, German South-west Africa (now South-west Africa), Portuguese West Africa, the Congo Free State, German East Africa (now Tanganyika Territory), Nyasaland, and Portuguese East Africa.'

Northern Rhodesia has an area of about 291,000 square miles, and consists for the most part of high plateau country, covered with thin forest. Much of the country is suitable for farming and contains large areas carrying good arable and grazing land. The permanent European population in 1920 was 3,500. The native population is estimated at about 928,000. The territory is divided into ten magisterial districts. The administrative headquarters are at Livingstone, on the Zambezi. The most important centres are Fort Jameson, Fife, Abercorn, Fort Rosebery, Broken Hill, Ndola, and Lealui. The police force, called the Northern Rhodesia Police, is composed of natives, with European officers and non-commissioned officers.

Agricultural products are maize, cotton, tobacco, wheat, and European fruits. Rubber is also produced. There is plenty of timber of various kinds. There are gold, copper, zinc, and lead mines in the territory; and coal has been discovered. Lead mined in 1920, 16,354 tons, 335,000*l.* Total lead produced to 31st December, 1920, 47,509 tons, 824,859*l.*

The trunk line of the Rhodesian railway system traverses Northern Rhodesia from Livingstone to the Congo border. The Zambezi, Kafue,

Chambesi, and other rivers of Northern Rhodesia are navigable for a considerable portion of their extent.

In Northern Rhodesia there are 39 post offices, 12' being money order offices. There is a telegraph line alongside the railway from Livingstone to the Congo border. The African Transcontinental telegraph system extends to Abercorn, Fife, and Fort Jameson.

The Northern Rhodesia Order in Council (May 4, 1911), provides for the appointment of an Imperial officer, styled the Resident Commissioner, who may be the officer holding the same position in Southern Rhodesia, and of an Administrator appointed by the British South Africa Company with the approval of the Secretary of State. The Administrator has an Advisory Council of five members, chosen by the white settlers, for consultative purposes.

Revenue, 1918-19, 152,099*l.* (native tax, 83,485*l.*; customs, 36,421*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 9,679*l.*; stamps and licences, 7,571*l.*; medical, 6,547*l.*; fines and fees, 2,764*l.*); expenditure, 199,170*l.* Revenue, 1919-20, 169,625*l.*; expenditure, 260,107*l.* Imports, inclusive of specie, 1920, 677,448*l.*; exports, 539,239*l.*, including living animals, 90,493*l.*, copper ore, etc., 5,341*l.*; pig lead and ingot, 221,624*l.*; corn, grain, and flour, 94,779*l.*; hides, skins, and horns, 24,376*l.*

The capital of the Company was originally 1,000,000*l.*; in 1908 it amounted, by successive additions, to 9,000,000*l.*; amount issued and paid up at March 31, 1917, 8,937,533*l.*; debentures (5 per cent. free of tax), 1,250,000*l.*

Administrator of Southern and Northern Rhodesia.—Sir Drummond Chaplin, K.C.M.G.

Deputy-Administrator of Northern Rhodesia.—R. A. J. Goode, C.B.E.

Resident Commissioner.—C. Douglas Jones, C.M.G.

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SWAZILAND.

Swaziland, at the South-eastern corner of the Transvaal, was, by the Convention of 1894, placed under the administration of (but not incorporated with) the South African Republic; the British Government has now the control of the territory. The paramount chief, Sobhuza, son of the late paramount chief Bunu, is about twenty-two years of age, and the chief regency is in the hands of his grandmother, Nabotsibeni, widow of Mbandeni. On June 25, 1903, an Order in Council was issued conferring on the Governor of the Transvaal authority over Swaziland, and by Order in Council of December 1, 1906, this authority was transferred to the High Commissioner for South Africa. The numerous mineral and land concessions and monopolies granted by Mbandeni, many of which carried exemption from customs dues or invested private individuals with powers properly exercisable by the Crown, rendered any satisfactory form of Government difficult. A Proclamation, therefore, provided for the constitution of a Commission to inquire into the question of these concessions. Under this Proclamation the High Commissioner has exercised the power to expropriate monopolies conferring exclusive rights, compensation for which has been made out of loans raised for the purpose. The agricultural and grazing rights of natives have been safeguarded, and delimited; a general survey of the territory in connection with concession claims has also been carried out.

Gold is subject to a tax of 10 per cent. on profits; base metals to a royalty of 2½ per cent. on output, in addition to any rentals now payable, plus 5s. in the £ Excess Profits Tax.

A Special Court, having the full jurisdiction of a Superior Court, and Assistant Commissioners' Courts have been established. A local Swaziland police force was created in 1907. Authorised strength (1921) 24 Europeans and 172 natives. During the year ended March 31, 1921, there were 2,076 summary convictions, and 98 convictions in the Superior Court.

Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and customs in all civil matters between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner.

The present seat of the administration is at Mbabane; altitude 3,800 feet.

Area, 6,678 square miles. Population (census 1921): Natives (of Zulu type), 111,106; Asiatics, 7; coloured persons, 456; Europeans, 2,200. Total population, 133,563. The Government maintains 11 European schools at different centres, and 1 native school at Zombode, the kraal of the Regent. The Government also subsidises other native schools and a school for coloured children.

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Revenue	£ 64,248	£ 71,491	£ 70,796	£ 70,342	£ 92,159	£ 88,372
Expenditure	63,967	67,628	70,005	82,006	87,024	111,139

Chief items of revenue, 1920-21: Native tax, 35,214*l.*; customs, 15,475*l.*; sales and leases of Crown lands, &c., 13,565*l.*; concession rents, 2,794*l.*; licences, 2,533*l.*; dog tax, 3,162*l.* Chief items of expenditure, 1920-21: Police, 20,146*l.*; establishments, 18,777*l.*; public works, 10,017*l.*; East Coast Fever Veterinary, 11,104*l.*; medical, 5,572*l.*; education, 6,055*l.*; justice, 6,783*l.*

Since 1904, 177,412*l.* has been spent on the expropriation of monopolies and in connection with the Swaziland Concessions Commission and the Partitions of Concessions. The public debt of Swaziland amounts (1921) to 92,500*l.*

The agricultural products are tobacco, maize (the staple product), millet, pumpkins, ground-nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown in insufficient quantities for local supply. Attempts are being made to introduce cotton-growing. Stock numbers approximately (1920): horses, 600; cattle, 230,000; native sheep and goats, 250,000; pigs, 9,000. Approximately 350,000 sheep are brought into Swaziland from the Transvaal each year for winter grazing. The territory is reported to be rich in minerals, but it has not yet been systematically prospected. Alluvial tin is being mined and shipped. In 1920-21 the output of tin was 406·7 tons, valued at 45,258*l.* There are several gold mines, but only four were worked on a small scale in 1920-21, the output being 127 oz. valued at 620*l.* By agreement (dated June 30, 1910) with the Union of South Africa, Swaziland is treated for customs purposes as part of the Union and receives a *pro rata* share of the Customs dues collected. Separate returns of Swaziland imports and exports are not available. The exports consist almost entirely of cassiterite tin.

There is tri-weekly communication by motor between Bremersdorp, Mbabane and Carolina. Elsewhere communication is by small carts or runners. Post offices working in 1920-21, 14. There are telegraph offices at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, and Ezulweni. Post Office Savings Banks deposits, 2,610*l.* on March 31, 1921, belonging to 207 depositors.

The currency is British coin and coins of the late South African Republic, which are of similar denomination to the British. The National Bank of

South Africa, Ltd., has branches at Mbabane and Hlatikulu, and sub-branches at Mahamba and Bremersdorp. The deposits on March 31, 1921, amounted to 30,709*l*. This bank also conducts savings bank business—124 depositors, 1921, total deposits 2,473*l*.

Resident Commissioner.—D. Honey, C.M.G.

Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary.—B. Nicholson, D.S.O., M.C.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Constitution and Government.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, Ch. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. Under the terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony were united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, these Colonies becoming original provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State respectively. Under the Act constituting the Union, the Sovereign appoints a Governor-General, who, with an Executive Council (of which the members are chosen and summoned by him), administers the executive government of the Union as the Governor-General in Council. Departments of State have been established, the Governor-General appointing not more than ten officers to administer them. Such officers are King's Ministers of State for the Union and members of the executive Council.

Legislative power is vested in a Parliament consisting of the King, a Senate, and a House of Assembly. The Governor-General has power to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament, either both Houses simultaneously or the House of Assembly alone; but the Senate may not be dissolved within 10 years of the establishment of the Union. There must be a session of Parliament every year.

The Senate consists of forty members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight (four being selected mainly for their acquaintance with the reasonable wants and wishes of the coloured races) are nominated by the Governor-General in Council and thirty-two are elected, eight for each Province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy is filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurs. The Constitution of the Senate after ten years may be provided for by Parliament, but if no such provision is made the arrangements made in the South Africa Act are to hold good. Each senator must be a British subject of European descent, at least 30 years of age, qualified as a voter in one of the provinces, and resident for five years within the Union; an elected senator must be a registered owner of property of the value of 500*l*. over any mortgage. Result of elections in February, 1921: S. African Party, 17; Nationalists, 13; Labour, 2.

The House of Assembly consists of 134 members chosen in Electoral Divisions in numbers as follows:—The Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 49; Orange Free State, 17. Parliamentary voters must have the qualifications as existing in the several colonies at the time of the Union.

Each electoral district in each province returns one member, who must be a British subject of European descent, qualified as a registered voter, and resident five years within the Union. A House of Assembly is to continue five years from the date of its first meeting unless sooner dissolved.

Each member of each House must make Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance. A member of one House cannot be elected to the other, but a Minister of State may sit and speak, but not vote in the House of which he is not a member. To hold an office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions) is a disqualification for membership of either House, as are also insolvency, crime, and insanity. Certain disabilities to which members of Parliament had, or might have, become subject in assisting in Naval and Military operations during the war were made the subject of special legislation in 1915.

The House of Assembly, not the Senate, must originate money bills, but may not pass a bill for taxation or appropriation unless it has been recommended by message from the Governor-General during the Session. Restrictions are placed on the amendment of money bills by the Senate. Provision is made for adjusting disagreements between the Houses, and for the Royal Assent to bills to be given or reserved, and for laws assented to by the Governor-General being disallowed.

The first Parliamentary election under the South Africa Act was held on the 15th September, 1910. The position of the various parties in September, 1921, was:—South African Party, 74; Nationalists, 47; Labour Party, 12; Independents, 1.

Pretoria is the seat of government of the Union, and Cape Town is the seat of Legislature.

Governor-General.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., A.D.C. (salary £10,000 per annum).

The Executive Council is constituted as follows:—

His Excellency the Governor-General.

Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs.—General The Right Honourable J. C. Smuts, P.C., C.H. (3,500*l.*).

Minister of the Interior, Public Health and Education.—The Honourable Patrick Duncan (2,500*l.*).

Minister of Mines and Industries.—The Honourable F. S. Malan (2,500*l.*).

Minister of Railways and Harbours.—The Honourable J. W. Jagger (2,500*l.*).

Minister of Finance.—The Honourable H. Burton, K.C. (2,500*l.*).

Minister of Justice.—The Honourable N. J. de Wet, K.C. (2,500*l.*).

Minister of Defence.—Colonel The Honourable H. Mentz (2,500*l.*).

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and of Public Works.—The Honourable Sir Thomas Watt, K.C.M.G. (2,500*l.*).

Secretary for Agriculture.—The Honourable Sir Thomas Smartt.

Minister of Lands.—The Honourable Colonel Reitz.

In each province there is an Administrator appointed by the Governor-General for five years, and a Provincial Council elected for three years, each council having an executive committee of four (either members or not of the council), the administrator presiding at its meetings. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. The number of members in each Provincial Council is as follows:—Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 25; Transvaal, 49; Orange Free State, 25. The provincial committees and councils have authority to deal with local

matters such as provincial finance, education (elementary), charity, municipal institutions, local works, roads and bridges, markets, fish and game, and penalties for breaches of laws respecting such subjects. Other matters may be delegated to these Councils. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subject to the veto of the Governor-General-in-Council.

The first Provincial elections for the Cape of Good Hope and the Transvaal were held on the 15th September, 1910; those for Natal and the Orange Free State on the 12th October, 1910.

There is a provincial Revenue Fund in each province. The old colonial capitals are the capitals of the provinces.

A Harbour and Railway Board of not more than three commissioners appointed for five years, with a Minister of State as chairman, have the management of the railways, ports, and harbours. There is a Railway and Harbour Fund for the Union and into it are paid revenues from the administration of railways, ports, and harbours, and such Fund is appropriated by Parliament. Into a Consolidated Revenue Fund is paid all other money received for the purposes of the Union. On this fund the interest on debts of the colonies forms a first charge. To the Union has been transferred the public property, real and personal, of the colonies.

The English and Dutch languages are both official. The administration of native affairs and affairs specially or differentially affecting Asiatics vests in the Governor-General-in-Council. It is provided that the British South Africa Co.'s territories may be received into the Union, and the government of native territories may be transferred to the Union Government.

High Commissioner in London.—Sir E. Wallon, K.C.M.G.

Area and Population.

The total area of the Union is 473,089 square miles divided between the Provinces as follows:—Cape of Good Hope, 276,966; Natal, 35,284; Transvaal, 110,450; Orange Free State, 50,389.

The census taken in 1904 in each of the four Colonies which subsequently (in 1910) were incorporated in the Union was the first simultaneous census taken in South Africa. While comparisons are possible in respect of the numbers of the population of separate Provinces for earlier periods than 1904, full comparison is only possible in respect of the whole area of the Union for 1904 and later years. In 1911 the first Union census was taken.

The following tables give the returns of population at the various censuses, classified according to race and sex:—

Year	All Races			White		Coloured	
	Total	White	Coloured	Males	Females	Males	Females
1904 . . .	5,175,824	1,116,806	4,059,018	635,117	481,689	2,047,118	2,011,900
1911 . . .	5,973,394	1,276,242	4,697,152	685,164	591,078	2,384,228	2,312,924
1918 . . .	—	1,421,781	—	728,866	692,915	—	—
1921 ¹ . . .	6,922,813	1,522,924	5,399,889	783,697	739,227	2,750,474	2,649,415

¹ Preliminary census figures.

Of the coloured population in 1911, 4,019,006 were Bantu, 152,309 Asiatic, and 525,837 of other races.

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Principal towns (including suburbs) in the Union classified according to the number of inhabitants of white race, 1918 and 1921 :—

Town	Province	1921 (Preliminary census figures)			1918
		White	Coloured	Total	White
Over 20,000—					
1. Johannesburg	Transvaal	149,678	134,513	284,191	137,166
2. Cape Town	Cape	112,543	94,010	206,553	99,693
3. Durban	Natal	54,230	86,994	140,324	48,413
4. Pretoria	Transvaal	45,163	28,667	73,770	41,690
5. Port Elizabeth	Cape	25,940	19,987	45,927	23,339
6. East London	Cape	20,310	14,251	34,591	17,592
Over 10,000 and less than 20,000—					
7. Bloemfontein	Orange Free State	19,333	19,532	38,865	15,631
8. Kimberley	Cape	18,225	21,095	39,320	17,188
9. Pietermaritzburg	Natal	17,472	17,605	35,077	18,525
10. Germiston	Transvaal	15,683	26,535	42,218	16,196
11. Benoni	Transvaal	14,474	33,078	47,552	17,683
12. Krugersdorp	Transvaal	13,494	29,031	42,525	13,663
13. Boksburg	Transvaal	12,406	25,709	38,115	11,950

Occupations.—The census returns for 1911 showed the occupations of the people to be as follows :—Professional, 59,721 ; domestic, 290,560 ; commercial, 81,627 ; agricultural, 192,424 ; industrial, 143,255 ; indefinite, 10,745 ; dependants, 492,959 ; unspecified, 4,951. There were 26,258 white persons, of whom 294 were females, who were engaged in the general or local government or the defence of the Union of South Africa. There were some 342,000 persons of all races employed in the mining industry of the Union ; of these 47,000 were Europeans.

Migration.—1920. Arrivals, 47,913, departures, 35,113.

Vital Statistics.—The following table gives the total numbers of marriages, births and deaths registered in the Union for recent years for all races :—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths
1913 ¹	23,760	102,234	64,466	1918	23,884	118,661	141,686
1916	24,812	106,662	67,761	1919	28,507	111,923	88,247
1917	25,333	102,369	66,117	1920	30,239	119,262	82,751

¹ Pre-war.

The following table shows the marriage, birth and death rates (based on revised estimates of population, according to census of 1918) of white persons, per 1,000 of the white population only :—

Year	Marriage rate	Birth rate	Death rate	Year	Marriage rate	Birth rate	Death rate
1913 ¹	9.08	31.63	10.27	1918	8.19	28.59	17.17
1916	8.43	29.33	10.24	1919	9.14	26.85	11.85
1917	8.64	28.99	10.26	1920	9.87	29.85	11.10

¹ Pre-war.

Religion.

• *Religions.*—The results of the European census of 1918 as regards religions are as follows : — Europeans : Dutch Churches, 800,178 ; Anglicans, 265,149 ; Presbyterian, 60,471 ; Congregationalists, 13,176 ; Wesleyans, 91,199 ; Lutherans, 20,320 ; Roman Catholics, 55,552 ; Baptists, 15,507 ; Jews, 58,741 ; others and unspecified, 41,495 ; total, 1,421,781. Non-Europeans as at the census of 1911 ; Dutch Churches, 204,702 ; Anglican, 276,849 ; Presbyterians, 72,114 ; Independents (Congregationalists), 173,982 ; Wesleyans, 456,017 ; African Methodist Episcopal, 59,103 ; Lutherans, 195,808 ; Roman Catholics, 37,242 ; Hindus, 115,701 ; Buddhists and Confucians, 1,783 ; Mahomedans, 45,842 ; no religion, 3,012,648 ; others and unspecified, 45,861 ; total, 4,697,152.

Instruction.

Under the *South Africa Act*, for a period of five years after the establishment of the Union and thereafter subject to decree of Parliament, control of education other than higher education was granted to the four Provincial Administrations. This arrangement still obtains. For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post-matriculation instruction shall be deemed to constitute Higher Education,

Higher Education.—By legislation enacted in the Session of 1916 three Universities, with teaching and examining functions, were established in the place of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, provision being made for the conversion of the South African College into the University of Cape Town, of the Victoria College into the University of Stellenbosch, and of the University of the Cape of Good Hope into a federal University, styled the University of South Africa, with the remainder of the University Colleges as constituent colleges, the names of which, with appropriate details, will be found in the table hereunder. The actual establishment of the three new Universities took place on April 2, 1918. In 1921 the University College of Johannesburg was created the University of the Witwatersrand.

The University Acts of 1916 also established two Boards, one consisting of representatives of the three Universities (South Africa, Cape Town and Stellenbosch), the Provincial and Union Education Departments, and of the teachers of public and private secondary schools, which is charged with the conduct of the matriculation examination, and the other for the conduct of the professional examinations in law and surveying.

General statistics in regard to teaching universities and constituent colleges of the University of South Africa, 1919.

College	Year of Foundation and Incorporation	Normal Expenditure for year 1919	No. of Professors	No. of Lecturers and Assistants	No. of Students, 1919		
					Male	Female	Total
University of Cape Town	1829 (Incorporated 1837) ¹	72,706	30	43	645	161	806
University of Stellenbosch	1866 (Incorporated 1881) ²	44,250	26	30	442	142	584

¹ As the South African College—constituted the University of Cape Town on April 2, 1918.

² As the Victoria College—constituted the University of Stellenbosch on April 2, 1918.

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College	Year of Foundation and Incorporation	Normal Expenditure for year 1919	No. of Professors	No. of Lecturers and Assistants	No. of Students, 1919		
					Male	Female	Total
University of South Africa: Constituent Colleges—	1918 ¹	£					
Grey University College, Bloemfontein	1855 (Incorporated 1910)	15,359	10	8	94	35	129
Huguenot College, Wellington	1874 (Incorporated 1907)	6,335	7	4	8	57	65
Rhodes University College, Grahamstown	1994	25,377	12	13	93	67	160
Transvaal University College, Pretoria	1908	29,273	12	20	215	46	261
Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg	1909	9,188	7	5	67	48	115
University of the Witwatersrand ³	1903	46,531	21	22	258	51	309 ²
Totals	—	249,019	125	145	1,822	607	2,429

¹ On the dissolution of the University of the Cape of Good Hope (founded 1878).

² Also 1,400 in evening classes.

³ Formerly University College of Johannesburg.

State and State-aided Education, other than Higher Education.—Subject to final control of the Provincial Administration the central direction of public education in each Province is exercised by the Provincial Education Department, the permanent head of which in the Cape of Good Hope is the Superintendent-General, in Natal the Superintendent, in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State in each case the Director.

Union—Statistics of State and State-aided education other than higher education.

Year	Number of Schools		Number of Scholars		Number of teachers	Expenditure
	For white scholars	For coloured scholars	White	Coloured		
						£
1913 ¹	4,286	2,363	203,421	167,708	13,279	2,268,026
1915	4,728	2,501	229,667	182,841	14,817	2,440,407
1916	4,878	2,595	247,294	192,035	15,363	2,600,644
1917	4,945	2,935	259,076	201,419	17,971	3,169,889
1918	4,846	2,878	283,149	220,104	18,301	3,631,408
1919	4,752	3,016	292,628	221,733	18,689	4,530,034

¹ Pre-war.

Private schools, 1920: number, 287 for white pupils, 76 for coloured; 23,423 white scholars, 6,035 coloured; 1,515 teachers.

Number of schools and expenditure on education other than higher education of white scholars in each Province, 1919.

Province	Number of Schools				Training colleges and schools	Special schools	Expenditure
	Primary	Intermediate	Secondary	Total			
Cape of Good Hope	2,421 ¹	124	99	2,644	11	47	1,642,988
Natal	147 ²	7	10	164	1	5	456,046
Transvaal	985	—	28	1,013	6	—	1,602,105
Orange Free State	832	—	23	855	1	5	671,375
Union	4,385	131	100	4,676	19	57	4,372,514

¹ Including 515 private farm schools.

² Exclusive of 161 farm schools (average attendance under ten).

Justice.

The Common Law of the Union is the Roman-Dutch Law, that is, the uncoded law of Holland as it was at the date of the cession of the Cape in 1806. The sources of the law are the Dutch Commentaries and text-books of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries. The Law of England as such is not recognised as authoritative, though by Statute the principles of English Law relating to mercantile matters—*e.g.*, companies, patents, trademarks, insolvency and the like, have been introduced. In shipping, insurance, and other modern business developments English Law is followed, and it has also largely influenced civil and criminal procedure. In all other matters, family relations, property, succession, contract, &c., Roman-Dutch Law rules, English decisions being valued only so far as they agree therewith. The prerogatives of the Crown are, generally speaking, the same as in England.

The Supreme Court consists of an Appellate Division with a Chief Justice and two ordinary and two additional Judges of Appeal. In each Province of the Union there is a Provincial Division of the Supreme Court; while in the Cape there are two Local Divisions, and in the Transvaal one, exercising the same jurisdiction within limited areas as the Provincial Divisions. The Judges hold office during good behaviour. The Circuit System is fully developed.

Each Province is further divided into Districts with a Magistrate's Court having a prescribed civil and criminal jurisdiction. From this Court there is an appeal to the Provincial and Local Divisions of the Supreme Court, and thence to the Appellate Division. A distinctive feature of the Criminal system is that Magistrate's convictions carrying sentences above a prescribed limit are subject to automatic review by a Judge.

Persons convicted, all courts, 1920: males, 215,549, females, 22,135.

Chief-Justice of South Africa.—The Rt. Hon. Sir James Rose-Innes, P.C., K.C.M.G. (Appointed 19 October, 1914.)

Finance.

Prior to 1913-14 the expenditure of the four Provinces was entirely met from grants by the Union Government. Under the Financial Relations Act, 1913, which came into operation on April 1, 1913, certain revenues were transferred or assigned to the Provinces, and the grants by the Union Government were limited to 50 per cent. of the total normal or recurrent expenditure of the Provinces, with additional subsidies to two Provinces in which the funds so provided were shown to be inadequate to meet the necessary

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expenditure. The Act also provided that the capital expenditure of the Provinces should be financed by redeemable loans from the Union Treasury, the interest and sinking fund charges on which should be included in the normal or recurrent expenditure and thus be subject to the 50 per cent. grant

Revenue and expenditure :—

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (ordinary)	15,980,944	19,657,599	21,911,029	26,885,957	29,676,186
Expenditure ¹ (ordinary)	14,289,652	16,333,764	18,284,718	20,762,950	25,695,584
„ (loan account)	—	6,232,000	7,932,000	8,460,000	13,219,495

¹ Excluding expenditure on provincial administrations.

The following are the estimated figures for ordinary revenue and expenditure for the year 1921-22 :—

Ordinary Revenue (1921-22)		Ordinary Expenditure (1921-22)	
	£		£
Customs	6,315,000	H. R. H. The Governor-General	25,971
Excise	2,151,000	Legislative	120,728
Posts, Telegraphs & Telephones	3,202,000	Prime Minister	72,363
Mining	1,310,000	Native Affairs	434,884
Licences	130,000	Defence	1,340,049
Stamp Duties and Fees	965,000	Mines and Industries	333,884
Income Tax, Super Tax, and Dividend Tax }	5,952,000	Higher Education and Child Welfare }	380,920
Estate and Succession Duty	300,000	Treasury	96,777
Native Taxes	850,000	Public Debt	7,682,820
Native Pass and Compound Fees	40,000	Pensions	1,607,000
Land Revenue, Quit Rent, and Farm Taxes }	150,000	High Commissioner in London	73,729
Forest Revenue	110,000	Miscellaneous Services	144,221
Rents on Government Property	230,000	Inland Revenue	109,824
Interest	4,825,000	Audit	72,709
Departmental Receipts	750,000	Customs and Excise	208,713
Fines and Forfeitures	200,000	Justice	75,940
Recoveries and Advances	40,000	Superior Courts	215,168
Excess Profits Duty	1,300,000	Magistrates	547,850
Miscellaneous	60,000	Police	2,894,220
Sale of Crown Lands	180,000	Prisons and Reformatories	921,194
Bewaarplaats	90,000	Interior	233,204
		Public Health	274,669
		Mental Hospitals and Leper Institutions }	610,461
		Printing and Stationery	348,827
		Public Works	783,890
		Agriculture	745,861
		Agriculture (Education)	169,170
		Forestry	206,828
		Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones }	2,923,878
		Lands, Deeds, and Survey	220,516
		Irrigation	221,170
		Adjustment, Salaries, and Allowances }	450,000
		Unemployed Expenditure	300,000
Total	29,150,000	Total ordinary	24,900,538
		Expenditure, loan account ¹	11,731,800

¹ Excluding £4,648,201 for provincial administrations.

The gross Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1921, was 178,607,939*l*.

The expenditure out of Loan Funds for war services during 1915-16 was 10,707,138*l*. ; 1916-17, 2,764,560*l*. ; 1917-18, 3,452,156*l*. ; 1918-19, 3,158,925*l*. ; 1919-20, 2,072,626*l*. ; 1920-1921, 785,150*l*.

The railway earnings in 1920-21 totalled 23,945,145*l*., and the total expenditure came to 25,366,597*l*. ; harbours, revenue 1,946,388*l*., expenditure 1,628,232*l*. South African Steamships revenue, 351,943*l*. ; expenditure, 298,337*l*. ; leaving a total net deficit of 1,049,690*l*. The estimated expenditure for 1921-22 is : Railways, 24,737,842*l*. ; harbours, 1,157,107*l*. ; steamships, 256,233*l*.

There is a provincial revenue fund in every Province, into which all revenues raised or received by the Province are paid. Appropriations are effected by Ordinance of the Provincial Council. It is only under the authority of such an Appropriation Ordinance that any withdrawal from the fund can take place. The provincial accounts are audited in each case by an auditor appointed and paid by the Union Government.

Defence.

During the latter part of the Great War the Union of South Africa provided the whole of the military forces necessary for its defence, and the last of the regular British troops were withdrawn. The forces of the Union are raised under a Defence Act under which all citizens are liable to service within the Dominion. As this would provide an unnecessarily large force, only a proportion of the younger men are annually enrolled, and it is hoped that this proportion will volunteer. If sufficient volunteers are not forthcoming the balance will be obtained by ballot. Men who do not undergo training are liable to pay 1*l*. a year for 24 years. The period during which men are liable to training is four years between the ages of 17 and 25. There is a period of preliminary recruit training followed by annual training of from 8 to 25 days. Men so trained form the Active Citizen Army. After completing four years' training in the Active Citizen Army, men join the Citizen Reserve Force until they are 45. In addition to the Active Citizen Army there is a Coast Garrison Force composed of Garrison Artillery and Engineers, which is voluntarily enlisted and receives payment for its services. There is also a Permanent Force which includes the staffs of the defensive forces, five regiments of mounted riflemen, and some batteries of artillery. The Coast Defence Force and the Permanent Force have their own reserves formed from the men who have passed through their ranks.

Boys between the ages of 13 and 17 are compulsorily enrolled in cadet corps, where this is practicable, but it is recognised that this is not possible in sparsely populated districts. Trained cadets enjoy certain exemptions from recruit training on joining the Active Citizen Army.

Finally there is the National Reserve, comprising all citizens between the ages of 17 and 60 who do not belong to any of the above forces.

During 1920 the demobilization of the defence forces of the Union was completed, and a peace establishment was introduced.

From December 1, 1921, the Defence Force of the Union became entirely responsible for the military administration of the Cape, and the Imperial troops have been withdrawn.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—Wheat-growing has made a big forward movement since 1904, as will be seen from the following table :—

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Year.	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.	Union.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1904 (General Census)	113,453	493	15,076	12,717	141,739
1911 (General Census)	261,001	1,446	53,098	46,518	362,063
1917-18 (Census of Agriculture)	496,342	849	48,627	63,153	608,971
1918-19 (" ") ¹	323,734	2,154	65,504	87,342	478,734
1919-20 (" ") ¹	223,700	912	57,010	26,122	307,744

The following table also gives the production of maize for the same period :

Year.	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.	Union.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1904 (General Census)	226,342	157,735	260,733	77,569	722,310
1911 (General Census)	345,573	861,149	662,122	357,659	1,726,503
1918 (Census of Agriculture)	477,498	288,780	910,783	850,957	2,528,018
1919 (" ") ¹	77,580	220,746	823,398	612,394	1,734,118
1920 (" ") ¹	100,560	288,508	784,600	700,148	1,873,816

¹ Excluding Native Location, Reserves, &c. (Production, 1918, Wheat, 21,566,000 lbs. ; Maize, 585,490,000 lbs.).

Other products, excluding Native Reserves, &c., 1920: barley, 34,558,500 lbs. ; oats, 149,937,000 lbs. ; Kaffir corn, 124,360,000 lbs. ; potatoes, 187,638,000 lbs. ; tobacco, 11,644,300 lbs.

In dairying, too, good progress has been made. In 1919-20 the production of butter amounted to 17,809,287 lbs., and of cheese, 4,054,287 lbs.

The 1920 census (Agriculture) showed that the numbers of various classes of livestock in the Union were as follows :—5,974,802 cattle ; 690,124 horses ; 92,795 mules ; 523,550 donkeys ; 283,980 ostriches ; 26,288,960 sheep ; 4,895,080 goats ; 560,155 pigs. (This census covered rural areas only, to the exclusion of towns, villages, and native reserves.)

The production of wool and mohair (1920 exports : wool, 119,504,747 lbs. ; mohair, 6,289,888 lbs.) is being maintained. The slump in ostrich feathers during the war seriously reduced the output, though with the signing of the Armistice toward the close of 1918 the feather industry underwent a rapid revival (exports, 1920, 285,178 lbs., 547,358*l.*). In 1920 hides and skins valued at 4,206,167*l.* and wattle bark valued at 986,484*l.* were exported.

Cotton-growing is now undertaken by many farmers, the plant being found a better drought resistant than either tobacco or maize. The 1920 yield was approximately 2,592,200 lbs. of seed cotton. The production of sugar continues to increase, the output in the Union in 1916-17 being estimated at 114,709 tons ; in 1917-18, 104,921 tons ; in 1918-19, 150,214 tons ; 1919-20, 189,183 tons. The area under tea is approximately 3,740 acres, from which the yield for 1919-20 was 5,168,419 lbs. (green leaf). It is estimated that some 15,000 acres of land suitable for tea plantations are available.

The total extent of forest reserve areas in March, 1919, was about 2,092,000 acres.

Irrigation.—Irrigation development has made rapid strides in the past ten years. Technical and financial assistance is given by the State under the Union Irrigation Law of 1912, which was designed to encourage irrigation. The Government expenditure on irrigation in 1920-21 was 752,000*l.* from Loan Funds and 187,490*l.* from revenue ; total 939,490*l.*

Manufactures.—The conditions brought about by the war gave an impetus to local manufactures. The production of leather, for which this country is most suitable, has been more than doubled; a commencement has been made with the manufacture of tanning extract from wattle bark; in dairy products, increasing activity is everywhere being shown; and the output of cement is rapidly overtaking the demands of the country. The Union already produces its own requirements in beer and matches. The manufacture of tobacco satisfactorily maintains its position as one of the most important industries in the country. Amongst other commodities which the Union is producing are boots and shoes, candles, dynamite, soap, rope, wine, spirits, furniture, vehicles, brooms and brushes, biscuits, earthenware pipes, and firebricks.

The report on the industrial census in the Union in 1919-20 gives the value added by process of manufacture, &c., as 39,063,000*l.*, and the value of the gross production of the industries covered at 92,914,000*l.* The total number of factories which made returns was 6,890. Value of land and buildings, 18,563,000*l.*, machinery, plant, and tools, 23,490,000*l.*, of materials used 53,851,000*l.*, and cost of fuel, light, and power, 2,496,000*l.* Average number of persons employed, 175,520 (whites, 62,493). Wages paid, 19,119,000*l.* The gross value of the output of the principal groups of industries was: food, drink, &c., 35,138,000*l.*; metals, engineering, &c., 15,912,000*l.*; chemicals, &c., 7,246,000*l.*; heat, light, and power, 4,526,000*l.*; building, &c., 7,248,000*l.*; clothing, textiles, &c., 3,818,000*l.*; books, printing, &c., 3,592,000*l.*; leather, &c., 3,539,000*l.*; stone, clay, &c., 2,407,000*l.*; vehicles, 2,104,000*l.*; furniture, &c., 1,693,000*l.*

Mining.—The table hereunder gives the total value of the principal minerals produced in the Union from the earliest dates of existing records to December 31, 1920. The value of gold is calculated at 4-2477*3l.* per fine ounce. Copper, tin, antimony, scheelite, and silver are valued on the estimated pure metal contained in shipments according to the average current prices in London. The value of other base minerals is calculated on average local prices.

Classification.	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.	Union.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gold	21,847	88,678	673,809,271	—	673,914,796
Diamonds	168,832,477	—	28,979,807	18,984,856	216,797,140
Coal	1,989,967	18,893,103	25,709,832	2,778,878	48,871,775
Copper	19,712,430	389	3,204,739	—	22,917,558
Tin	66,001	—	4,374,169	—	4,434,170
Total	190,616,722	18,477,170	736,077,818	21,763,729	966,935,439

The total value of the mineral production of the Union is given hereunder for recent years.

	1910.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	£	£	£	£	£
Ammonia, Sulphate of	—	—	—	102,930	63,088
Antimony	15,292	12,428	2,589	556	—
Arsenic	—	—	—	663	655
Asbestos	83,070	87,364	54,037	66,426	114,195
Bismuth	—	—	—	300	—
Coal	2,789,665	3,275,608	3,224,597	3,416,244	4,519,665
Coke	19,575	28,648	63,662	47,312	48,535
Copper	1,137,380	1,126,040	342,105	234,445	418,269
Corundum	7,762	13,038	26,260	1,486	1,446

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	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	£	£	£	£	£
Diamonds	5,728,391	7,713,810	7,114,867	35,390,609	14,762,899
Flint	1,587	1,120	1,497	1,311	1,230
Gold	39,490,990	38,307,675	35,759,065	35,390,609	34,654,922
Graphite	1,780	2,590	2,294	2,630	2,330
Gypsum	11,983	5,092	6,843	10,921	14,098
Iron Ore	—	—	2,729	1,081	811
Iron Pyrite	8,019	4,463	7,002	8,894	5,014
Kaolin	—	19	—	—	—
Lead	5,202	4,761	1,886	4,973	5,270
Lime	115,750	131,373	153,215	201,958	244,745
Magnesite	1,766	2,050	2,134	2,728	3,780
Manganese	—	641	1,965	776	277
Mica	1,185	877	1,185	396	500
Salt (including by-products)	106,303	110,566	163,722	193,067	197,068
Silver	106,311	172,997	187,608	228,804	245,871
Soda (crude)	25,121	29,377	11,099	753	—
Steatite	—	—	—	932	—
Talc	586	1,962	1,713	2,170	2,227
Tar	—	—	—	135	3,382
Tin	339,571	346,016	440,995	277,925	435,680
Tungsten	252	1,551	3,647	699	—
Zinc	—	—	—	—	15,614
Miscellaneous Articles (Bricks, Cement, Earthen- ware, Pipes, etc.)	645,773	830,819	882,177	—	—
Mineral Paints	45	305	1,427	572	1,049
Quarries	—	—	61,525	55,111	60,319
Total	50,593,350	52,260,190	48,619,915	51,991,270	55,522,948

Coal Resources.—The extent of the coal resources of South Africa are roughly estimated as follows:—

	Area of Coal Resources	Estimated quantities of Coal contained
	Square Miles	Mln. Tons
Transvaal	5,000, average 6 ft. thick	35,000
Natal	1,000 „ 7 „ „	3,400
Zululand	1,250 „ 4 „ „	6,000
Orange Free State	Probably not less than 1,000, average 4 ft. thick	4,800
Cape Province		
Basutoland		
Swaziland		
Total		56,200

The following table shows the average number of persons employed on mines and in allied concerns in the Union in 1920:—

Classification	Number of Persons.				Proportion of Total Persons Employed.
	White.	Asiatic.	Natives and Other Coloured.	Total.	
Gold	22,837	234	184,737	207,808	67·2
Diamonds	12,736	24	44,162	56,922	18·4
Coal	1,818	2,816	29,861	34,495	11·2
Base Minerals	548	1	6,780	7,329	2·4
Other ¹	771	64	1,729	2,564	0·8
Total	38,710	3,139	267,269	309,118	100·0

¹ Includes lime, flint, gypsum, power supply, brick, cement works, &c.

Commerce.

The total value of the Imports and Exports of the Union of South Africa, exclusive of Specie, was as follows :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1913	41,828,841	66,569,864	1917	36,476,233	91,574,885
1914	35,854,971	39,933,612	1918	49,487,168	70,632,924
1915	31,810,717	34,817,983	1919	50,791,205	102,513,646
1916	40,399,945	65,683,881	1920	101,827,104	87,667,616

The principal articles of import and export for 1919 and 1920 were :—

Imports.	1919	1920	Exports.	1919	1920
	£	£		£	£
Apparel	3,148,228	3,022,825	Angora Hair	1,654,235	518,973
Arms and Ammunition	267,940	569,230	Bark	602,182	986,484
Bags	1,330,046	1,054,747	Blasting Compounds	142,426	338,282
Cotton Manufacts.	6,134,221	10,629,035	Butter & Substitutes	51,460	61,583
Drugs and Chemicals	1,085,617	1,551,860	Coal ³	928,772	1,182,862
Electrical Wire and Fittings	1,091,977	1,813,009	Diamonds	11,546,768	11,597,451
Food and Drink	4,963,456	14,499,495	Feathers, Ostrich	1,646,014	547,358
Furniture	477,896	1,332,779	Fish	256,553	341,147
Glycerine	137,662	538,361	Gold	49,671,538	35,547,079
Haberdashery	1,215,495	2,097,621	Hides and Skins	4,974,746	4,206,167
Hardware & Cutlery	2,323,700	4,626,566	Maize	1,147,843	344,630
Hats and Caps	383,275	837,845	Maize Meal	1,836,595	442,988
Implements: Agricultural	822,165	1,503,726	Meats	1,191,954	409,386
India Rubber Manufactures	587,328	1,405,633	Tobacco	230,703	307,126
Iron and Steel	2,293,075	4,492,642	Wines	121,897	204,649
Leather Manufactures: Mainly Boots and Shoes	1,578,110	3,565,846	Wool	17,919,088	15,988,103
Machinery ¹	2,559,036	4,195,516			
Nitrates	305,153	202,113			
Oils	1,813,839	3,042,345			
Printing Paper	593,086	1,015,953			
Stationery & Books	1,290,598	1,988,740			
Tobacco	235,049	431,436			
Vehicles ²	1,950,247	4,701,444			
Wax (Paraffin and Stearine)	346,223	813,966			
Wood and Timber	1,396,855	3,603,763			
Woollen Manufactures	1,009,289	2,982,851			
Zinc	176,600	108,527			

¹ Excluding agricultural and electrical machinery.

² Excluding tyres imported separately (included under rubber manufactures).

³ Excluding bunker coal.

Imports of Specie amounted to 785,036*l.* in 1916, 1,889,342*l.* in 1917; 2,059,477*l.* in 1918; 2,327,407*l.* in 1919; 8,422,142*l.* in 1920; and exports to 187,092*l.* in 1916; 153,305*l.* in 1917; 222,953*l.* in 1918; 48,246*l.* in 1919; 100,803*l.* in 1920.

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The following table gives the total values and percentages of general merchandise imported into *British South Africa*, according to countries, for two years (exclusive of specie:—

Country of Origin.	1919		1920	
	Value	Per cent. of Total	Value	Per cent. of Total
	£		£	
United Kingdom	21,848,032	45·28	51,374,443	54·15
Australia	1,619,188	3·36	3,056,989	4·18
India	2,623,708	5·43	2,728,234	2·87
Canada	1,022,845	3·98	2,712,597	2·85
Other British Possessions	1,057,892	2·20	1,256,514	1·33
Total British Possessions	7,223,723	14·07	10,654,334	11·23
Total—British Empire	29,071,755	60·25	62,028,777	65·38
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
United States	11,547,792	23·93	17,811,535	18·24
Belgian Congo	1,123,267	2·32	897,635	·94
Sweden	873,608	1·82	2,107,782	2·23
Holland	201,936	0·41	770,632	·82
Switzerland	346,382	0·71	1,001,443	1·05
Brazil	635,141	1·32	1,098,339	1·15
Argentina	160,575	0·34	1,613,818	1·71
France	619,784	1·28	1,810,072	1·89
Japan	1,762,149	3·66	1,448,907	1·53
Other Foreign Countries	1,907,522	3·06	5,279,590	5·56
Total—Foreign Countries	10,178,156	39·75	32,834,753	34·62
Total—General Merchandise	48,249,911 ¹	100	94,863,530 ¹	100

Excluding Government stores, value 1919, 4,147,224*l.*, and value 1920, 8,505,955*l.*

The total exports, excluding specie, in 1920, were 86,020,369*l.* (excluding ships' stores value 4,135,835*l.*), of which 63,295,443*l.* went to the United Kingdom; 2,713,639*l.* to the rest of the Empire; 4,458,297*l.* to the U.S.A.; and 5,981,646*l.* to Japan.

Shipping and Communications.

Oversca shipping 1920: entered, 1,200 vessels of 4,085,000 tons net; cleared, 1,165 of 4,032,000 tons. Coastwise: entered, 2,532 vessels of 5,698,000 tons net; cleared, 2,520 of 5,747,000 tons.

Prior to Union, which took effect in May, 1910, the state railways of the several colonies now comprising the Union were operated by the separate Governments. In May, 1910, the Government lines were merged into one system, the South African Railways, under the control of the Union Government. The total open mileage of this system at the end of March, 1920, was 9,542 (comprising Cape 4,254 miles, Orange Free State 1,842 miles, Transvaal 2,644 miles, and Natal, 1,302 miles), of which 8,982 miles are 3ft. 6in. gauge, and 560 miles 2 ft. gauge. Mileage open 1920–21, 9,559. The capital expenditure on Government Railways up to March 31, 1921, amounted to 99,821,886*l.* Earnings, 1920–21, 23,618,457*l.*; expenditure, 18,646,912*l.*; passengers, 64 million; goods carried, 16,435,000 tons. Mileage of private lines, 507 miles (Cape, 453, Natal, 50, O.F.S., 4). A

new railway, about 40 miles long, is to be built from Kimberley to Barkly West (Vaal River diamond diggings), and on to Bornelskop.

At the end of 1919-20 there were in the Union 2,684 post offices. Telegrams dealt with numbered 7,634,423. The number of money orders issued during the year 1919-20 was 444,060, and the value 3,549,881*l.*, while 425,381 orders of the value of 2,998,110*l.* were paid. 3,847,776 postal orders amounting to 1,974,031*l.* were issued, and 3,002,910, valued at 1,770,723*l.*, paid.

The revenue of the Post Office in 1919-20 was 1,370,755*l.*, and the expenditure 1,408,543*l.* The revenue of the telegraph and telephone services (excluded from the previous figures) was 998,872*l.*, and the expenditure 978,819*l.*

12,842 miles of telegraph line, carrying 43,938 miles of wire, and 3,252 miles of telephone line, carrying 132,726 miles of wire, were open. 10,030 wireless messages were dealt with during the year 1919-20.

The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank in the Union at the end of March, 1921, was 308,140, and the amount standing to their credit 6,861,078*l.*

Banks.

The statistics of the 5 banks in the Union are as follows:—

	Year ending December 31			
	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£
Subscribed capital . . .	10,500,900	10,515,900	11,471,800	12,138,460
Paid-up capital . . .	5,246,925	5,261,925	5,775,900	5,542,565
Reserve fund . . .	2,953,733	3,158,650	3,618,067	4,212,902
Notes in circulation . . .	4,658,632	6,451,107	8,219,674	9,469,177
Deposit and current accounts	60,628,887	72,127,111	107,076,767	102,331,940
Coin and bullion . . .	8,938,269	9,336,928	8,657,808	12,152,819
Securities, Government and other . . .	9,934,296	10,773,102	17,332,436	8,707,551

In December, 1920, under the South African Currency and Banking Act, 1920, a Central Reserve Bank was established at Pretoria, with branches at Cape Town and other important centres. It commenced operations in June, 1921, but has not yet issued notes.

Position on 27th August, 1921 (subscribed capital 1,000,000*l.*):—

Liabilities.	Assets.
£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Paid-up capital 552	Gold certificates 5,996
Bankers' deposits 7,193	Bills discounted 252
Other liabilities 24	Loans to government 900
	Investments 600
	Other assets 21
£7,769	£7,769

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The coins and the standard weights and measures are British, but the following old Dutch measures are still used:—*Liquid Measure*: Leaguer = about 128 imperial gallons; half aum = $15\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons; anker = $7\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons. *Capacity*: Muid = 3 bushels. The general surface measure is *Morgen*, equal to 2.1165402 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1,033 British imperial feet. Legislation is in contemplation to provide for the standardisation of the metric system for weights and measures throughout the Union, with the optional use of imperial standards, except in the case of chemists, who are compelled to use the metric system.

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PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Constitution and Government.—The Colony of the Cape of Good Hope was originally founded by the Dutch in the year 1652. Britain took possession of it in 1795 but evacuated it in 1803. A British force again took possession in 1806 and the Colony has remained a British Possession since that date. It was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Convention of London, August 13, 1814. The original Colony has been extended from time to time. East and West Pondoland were annexed in 1894 and Bechuanaland in 1895. For many years the form of government in the Colony depended on the terms of the Royal Letters Patent and Instructions to Governors. Letters Patent issued in 1850 to Governor Sir Henry Smith declared that in the Colony there should be a Parliament which should consist of the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly.

A Constitution Ordinance was enacted by Order in Council of March 11, 1853, and took effect on May 1 ensuing. This Order in Council provided that nothing it contained should prevent the Parliament of the Colony from making Acts (subject to the power of Her Majesty in Council either to disallow or assent to such Acts) in amendment of the said Ordinance. This power of amending the Constitution was exercised from time to time as the bounds of the Colony were extended. In 1872 an Act was passed at the Cape and assented to by Order in Council, providing for the system of executive administration known as Responsible Government. The Constitution formed under these various Acts vested the executive in the Governor and an Executive Council, composed of certain office holders appointed by the Crown. On the 31st May, 1910, the Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa, thereafter forming an original province of the Union.

Cape Town is the seat of the Provincial Administration.

Administrator.—The Hon. Sir Frederic de Waal, K.C.M.G. (Salary 2,500*l.*)

The Province is divided into 119 magisterial districts, and the Colony proper, including Bechuanaland, but exclusive of the Transkeian territories, into 86 fiscal divisions. In each division there is a Civil Commissioner, who is, in all cases where the fiscal and magisterial areas coincide, also the Resident Magistrate. Each division has a Council of at least 6 members (14 in the Cape Division) elected triennially by the owners or occupiers of immovable property. These Councils look after roads, boundaries, and beacons; return 3 members to the Licensing Court, and perform other local duties.

There are 126 Municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are also 79 Village Management Boards.

Area and Population.—The following table gives the population of the Cape of Good Hope at each census:—

Census Year	All Races			White		Coloured	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1865	496,381	255,760	240,621	105,410	86,182	160,350	154,439
1875	720,984	369,628	351,356	123,910	112,873	245,718	238,483
1891	1,527,224	767,327	759,897	195,956	181,031	571,371	578,866
1904	2,409,804	1,218,940	1,190,864	318,544	261,197	900,396	929,667
1911	2,564,965	1,255,671	1,309,294	301,263	281,109	954,403	1,028,185
1918	—	—	—	311,312	307,513	—	—
1921 ¹	2,781,185	1,433,882	1,347,303	329,934	321,620	1,017,369	1,112,362

¹ Preliminary census figures.

The following table gives the area and population of the Province and native Territories in 1911 and 1921:—

—	Area in Sq. Miles.	1921			1911.
		European or White	Coloured	Total	Total
Colony proper	208,661	613,766	1,080,212	1,693,988	1,553,630
East Griqualand	6,602	6,253	258,533	264,786	249,088
Tembuland	3,339	4,695	230,784	235,479	236,086
Transkei	2,504	2,278	195,633	197,911	188,895
Walfish Bay, ¹ &c.	430	2,420	1,978	4,398	3,076
Pondoland	3,906	1,500	263,455	264,955	234,637
Bechuanaland	51,524	20,642	99,036	119,678	99,553
Total Province.	276,966	651,554	2,129,631	2,781,185	2,564,965

¹ Including travellers by rail.

Of the coloured population in 1911, 19,763 were Malays, and 415,282 a mixture of various races; the rest are Hottentots, Fingoes, Kaffirs, and Bechuanas.

Chief towns: White population in 1921 (preliminary census figures):—Cape Town, 112,548; Kimberley, 18,225; Port Elizabeth, 25,940; Graham's Town, 7,214; Paarl, 5,799; King William's Town, 5,968; East London, 20,340; Graaff-Reinet, 4,504; Worcester, 3,901; Uitenhage, 7,815; Oudtshoorn 5,660.

Of the European population in 1911, 24,245 were professional, 143,925 domestic, 37,796 commercial, 87,795 agricultural, 50,031 industrial, 232,730 were dependants, and 5,855 indefinite and unspecified. Of the coloured population the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Marriages, births and deaths in six years, so far as registered :—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths
1913(pre-war)	12,133	58,787	39,532
1916	11,344	57,658	40,509
1917	11,814.	55,529	41,023
1918	11,514	55,862	38,024
1919	14,294	49,039	48,011
1920	14,783	54,029	44,790

Religion.—In 1911 there were 1,437,688 Christians—479,825 Dutch Churches, 282,619 Anglican Communion (including Church of England, Church of Province of South Africa, Church of Ireland, Episcopal Church of Scotland, Episcopalian), 74,005 Presbyterians, 147,378 Independents or Congregationalists, 285,283 Wesleyans, 19,161 other Methodists, 21,506 Lutherans, 21,167 Moravians, 22,953 Rhenish Mission, 12,234 other Lutherans, 13,704 Baptists, 35,934 Roman Catholics, 21,919 other Christians. Mohammedans 24,189, Jews 16,744. Of no religion, 1,077,998, of whom 1,047,233 were natives.

Instruction.—Local school administration is conducted by school boards and school committees, the unit of administration being the school district. There are now 121 such districts, each under the control of a school board, two-thirds of whose members are elected by the ratepayers and one-third nominated by Government and local authority. Boards have the power, subject to the Department, to establish and maintain schools ; subject to Departmental approval, further, they have the general financial control of schools under their jurisdiction, including the fixing of scales of fees and the hire of buildings. They also have power to enforce school attendance and in certain cases to allow free education. Every public school under a board is ordinarily managed by a committee elected by the parents or, in default, nominated by the board. Such committees have the general supervision of the school, and the selection of the teaching staff also rests with them. Grants in support of education are provided from the general revenue, the sources of revenue in the case of school boards being: Central government, 69·76 per cent.; local education rate, 4·66 per cent.; school fees, 25·17 per cent.; other sources, 41 per cent. Aided schools, June 30, 1919, 4,738. There are 121,475 European pupils and 146,128 non-European. Total number of teachers 9,939.

Provincial expenditure on education (excluding Higher Education, which is under control of the Central Government), 1916–17, 976,294*l.*; 1917–18, 1,150,525*l.*; 1918–19, 1,403,841*l.*; 1919–20, 1,676,208*l.*

Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Pauperism.—In the hospitals and kindred charitable institutions, 22,078 in-patients and 118,990 out-patients were treated in the year 1918. There is no system of poor-law relief, but 1,069 persons received indoor relief during the year.

Finance.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there is only one financial statement for the four provinces together. Particulars are given above under the Union. Since the passing of the Financial Relations Act, 1913, the Provincial revenue consists

of certain revenues assigned to the Province and an amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidy. The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for five years :—

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1916-17	1917/8	1918-19	1919-20
REVENUE:—	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial	405,848	366,289	425,314	698,226	1,014,809
Union's Subsidy	802,000	935,161	1,047,441	1,140,875	1,444,000
Total Revenue	1,267,848	1,301,450	1,473,755	1,839,101	2,458,809
Total ordinary expenditure	1,142,206	1,286,038	1,477,351	1,840,026	2,278,370

Ordinary Expenditure 1919-20 :—General Administration, 172,481*l.* ; Education, 1,676,208*l.* ; Hospitals and Poor Relief, 161,929*l.* ; Roads, Bridges, Works, 267,752*l.* Capital Expenditure 1919-20, 246,769*l.*

The average annual ordinary expenditure in the six years ending 1919-20 General Administration, 181,915*l.* ; Education, 1,174,035*l.* ; Hospitals, and and Poor Relief, 124,319*l.* ; Roads, Bridges, Works, 117,747*l.*

Production and Industry.—In 1914, 919,420 acres of Crown lands were alienated, the amount realised being 52,265*l.* Up to December 31, 1914, the total area disposed of was about 141,039,952 acres, the quantity undisposed of being 36,336,708 acres. At March 31, 1920, the area unalienated was reduced to 26,598,558 acres.

For Mineral Production, see p. 225.

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces. The British Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province separately. The following figures show the value of the trade between the Cape of Good Hope Province and the United Kingdom for five years :—

	1913 (pre-war)	1918	1919	1920	1921 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Cape	9,380,716	8,020,139	15,080,669	12,660,357	11,682,678
Exports from U.K. to Cape—					
British produce and manufactures	10,812,298	10,191,568	8,802,676	24,097,279	13,270,528
Foreign and Colonial merchandise	953,332	313,561	301,600	1,439,263	621,687

¹ Provisional figures.

The more important imports and exports in 1920 were :—Imports into United Kingdom : sheep's wool (43,621,500 lbs.), 5,627,000*l.* ; mohair, 778,000*l.* ; raw hides, 713,000*l.* ; sheep skins, 1,284,000*l.* ; maize products, 637,000*l.* ; feathers, 619,000*l.* The exports of diamonds to the United Kingdom in 1920, as given in the Cape returns, were 2,020,548 carats, value 11,477,396*l.* (these figures are not included in the table above). Exports from United Kingdom (British produce) : cotton goods, 3,129,000*l.* ;

woollens, 1,713,000*l.*; apparel, 3,958,000*l.*; machinery, 886,000*l.*; iron and steel goods, 3,234,000*l.*; leather boots and shoes, 1,156,000*l.*; paper, 764,000*l.*; rail vehicles, 1,970,000*l.*

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PROVINCE OF NATAL.

Constitution and Government.—Natal, which had been annexed to Cape Colony in 1844, was placed under separate government in 1845, and under charter of July 15, 1856, was erected into a separate Colony. By this charter partially representative institutions were established, and, under a Natal Act of 1893, assented to by Order in Council, June 26, 1893, the Colony obtained responsible government. The province of Zululand was annexed to Natal on December 30, 1897. The districts of Vryheid, Utrecht and par

of Wakkerstroom, formerly belonging to the Transvaal, were in January, 1903, annexed to the colony. On May 31, 1910, the Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa, becoming an original province of the Union.

The seat of provincial government in Natal is Pietermaritzburg.

Administrator.—The Hon. G. T. Plowman, C.M.G.

Area and Population.—The Province (including Zululand, 10,424 square miles) has an area of 35,234 square miles, with a seaboard of about 360 miles. The climate is sub-tropical on the coast and somewhat colder inland. It is well suited to Europeans. The Province is divided into 40 Magisterial Divisions.

The European population has more than trebled since 1879. The returns of the total population at the last five censuses were :—

Census Year.	All Races.			White.		Coloured.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1891 . .	543,913	268,062	275,851	25,787	21,001	242,275	254,850
1904 . .	1,108,754	550,831	558,123	56,758	40,351	493,873	517,772
1911 . .	1,194,043	564,548	629,395	52,495	45,619	512,153	583,776
1918 . .	—	—	—	62,745	59,186	—	—
1921 ¹ . .	—	—	—	70,624	66,844	—	—

¹ Preliminary census figures.

The figures for 1891 exclude Zululand; those for 1904 and 1911 include the districts of Vryheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, Ngotshe, and Babanango.

Population of the borough of Durban according to the census of 1921 (preliminary figures): White 54,230, other 86,094, total 140,324; and of Pietermaritzburg: White 17,472, coloured 17,675, total 35,077. The white population of Durban in 1918 was 43,413, and of Pietermaritzburg, 18,525.

So far as registered, the births in 1920 numbered 39,094 (3,256 European, 35,838 coloured); deaths, 20,122 (1,446 European, 18,676 non-European); and marriages, 3,687 (1,354 European, 2,333 non-European).

Instruction.—With the exception of Higher Education, which has been placed under the control of the Union Government, Education comes under the Provincial Administration. In 1919 there were, for children of European extraction, 147 schools giving primary, 7 schools giving intermediate, and 10 giving secondary education, in all 164 schools, which were supported either entirely or partially by Government funds. In addition there were 5 special or vocational schools, 1 training school for teachers, and 161 farm schools. For coloured children, there are 449 state and state-aided schools (including 44 for Indians), as well as 8 schools provided for the training of coloured teachers. The aggregate number of European pupils in regular attendance at the Government and inspected schools was 25,175 for 1919; the average daily attendance 88 per cent. of the number on the registers. The number of coloured children receiving instruction in 1919 amounted to 30,144. A sum of 62,073*l.* was spent on coloured education during 1919–20 out of public funds; the corresponding figure in respect of European education was approximately 393,975*l.* It is estimated that only a very small percentage of white children are receiving no education.

Finance.—For financial arrangements, see p. 221 above. The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for five years:—

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Revenue:—	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial	118,486	124,665	172,100	223,287	277,053
Union Subsidy	361,000	354,328	283,777	441,656	531,995
Total Revenue	479,486	478,993	555,937	664,943	809,048
Total Ordinary Expenditure	451,001	477,089	532,474	669,780	803,770

The average annual expenditure in the six years ending 1919-20 was: for General Administration, 33,976*l.*; Education, 290,768*l.*; Hospitals and Poor Relief, 52,118*l.*; Roads, Bridges, and Works, 184,969*l.*

The ordinary expenditure for 1920-21 was 1,015,838*l.* (unaudited). The capital expenditure in 1919-20 was 172,218*l.*

Production and Industry.—At the end of March, 1918, the area of Crown land which remained unalienated and could be taken up for agricultural or pastoral purposes was 1,140,000 morgen (1 morgen = 2·1165 acres approx.). On the Coast and in Zululand there are vast plantations of sugar (output, 1919-20, 189,183 tons, value 4,991,390*l.*) and tea, while cereals of all kinds (especially maize), fruits, vegetables, the *Acacia molissima*, the bark of which is so much used for tanning purposes, and other crops grow prolifically.

The Province is rich in mineral wealth, particularly coal, the output of which is being maintained at a steadily progressive rate. There was in 1918 one gold mine conducting operations on a small scale (for statistics, see p. 225). Among other minerals known to exist in the Province are asbestos, copper ore, fireclay, gold, graphite, gypsum, iron ore, lead and silver ore, limestone and marble, manganese ore, mica, molybdenum ore, nickel ore, nitre, oil shale, and tin ore.

The various factory industries of Natal in 1918-19 (census of 1920) numbered 828, with an annual output valued at 15,796,411*l.* They had 8,585,486*l.* invested in machinery, lands, and buildings, annually used materials worth 9,656,203*l.*, and paid over 2,721,161*l.* yearly in wages to 33,644 employees.

A Whaling Industry was commenced at Durban in 1908. Down to 1917 (nine years) 7,274 whales were captured. In 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920, the whales captured numbered 176, 142, 641 and 704 respectively. Only two companies, with 15 boats, were operating in 1919. The industry is now regulated by the Provincial Government, as indiscriminate slaughter was driving the whales away from the South African waters.

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records made for each of the Provinces; the British Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province separately. The following figures show the value of the trade between Natal Province and the United Kingdom for five years:—

	1913 (pre-war)	1918	1919	1920	1921 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Natal	2,724,265	3,616,423	7,529,832	6,208,430	7,111,538
Exports of U.K. produce and manufac. to Natal	5,053,223	5,053,361	5,277,503	11,797,879	9,034,470
Exports of foreign and colonial merchandise	389,252	146,108	146,410	599,434	283,928

¹ Provisional figures.

The more important imports and exports in 1920 were:—Imports into United Kingdom: maize products, 378,000*l.*; frozen beef, 337,000*l.*; raw hides, 541,000*l.*; sheep's wool (13,861,000 lbs.), 1,703,000*l.*; bark for tanning, 602,000*l.*; sugar, unrefined, 585,000*l.* Exports from United Kingdom (British produce): cotton piece goods, 650,000*l.*; woollen manufactures, 435,000*l.*; machinery, 1,018,000*l.*; iron and steel goods, 2,693,000*l.*; apparel, 1,628,000*l.*

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PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Constitution and Government.—The territory comprised within the limits of The Transvaal was colonised by Boers who left Cape Colony in 1836-37. In 1852 the independence of the Transvaal Government was recognised by Great Britain, but, in 1877, in consequence of financial difficulties and troubles with the natives, and in accordance with representations and petitions from the Boers, the territory was annexed by the British Government. In 1880 the Boers took up arms for the restoration of their independence, and, in 1881, a Convention was signed restoring to the inhabitants of the territory their self-government, but with conditions, reservations, and limitations, and subject to the suzerainty of the Queen. This arrangement was modified by a Convention made in 1884, in which the name of the South African Republic was given to the Transvaal State; but the control over external affairs, other than engagements with the Orange Free State, was reserved to her Majesty. These Conventions, however, did not preserve harmony within the Transvaal territory, or with the British Government. The discovery of gold and the conditions which followed this discovery occasioned difficulties from which the two Boer States sought release by military action. The result of this was the military occupation of the two countries, and their annexation to the British Crown, the one on September 1, 1900, under the name of

The Transvaal, and the other (May 24) as the Orange River Colony. Hostilities continued till May 31, 1902, when an agreement as to terms of surrender was signed by the representatives of the burgher forces in the field. [See STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1906, under *The Transvaal*.]

The administration was thereafter carried on under a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. On December 6, 1906, Letters Patent were issued providing for a Constitution of responsible Government in the Colony. The Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa on May 31, 1910, as an original Province of the Union.

The seat of provincial government for the Transvaal is at Pretoria. The position of the various parties in the Provincial Council after the election in August, 1920, was : South African Party, 10 ; Nationalists, 21 ; Labour, 11 ; Unionists, 6 ; Independent 1 ; total, 49.

Administrator.—The Hon. A. G. Robertson (salary, 2,500*l.*)

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 110,450 square miles, divided into 24 districts. The following table shows the population at each of the last five censuses :—

CENSUS YEAR	ALL RACES			WHITE		COLOURED	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1890	—	—	—	66,498	52,630	—	—
1904	1,269,951	702,569	567,382	178,244	119,033	524,325	448,349
1911	1,686,212	971,555	714,657	236,913	183,649	734,642	531,008
1918	—	—	—	260,840	238,507	—	—
1921 ¹	2,085,837	1,158,306	927,531	264,958	259,528	873,348	668,003

¹ Preliminary census figures.

The largest towns had in 1921 a white population as follows (preliminary figures) : Johannesburg, 149,678 ; Pretoria, 45,163 ; Benoni, 14,474 ; Krugersdorp, 13,494 ; Boksburg, 12,406 ; Potchefstroom, 8,221 ; and Roodepoort, 7,145.

Vital Statistics are shown as follows :—

	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of births over deaths.
1913	19,790	14,790	6,504	5,000
1916	19,891	14,099	6,844	5,792
1917	19,685	13,227	7,300	6,358
1918	19,898	22,687 ¹	6,867	- 2,789 ¹
1919	19,145	13,464	7,895	3,681
1920	21,143	16,043	8,396	5,100

¹ Influenza Epidemic, giving excess of deaths.

Religion.—Statistics for the Transvaal :—

Churches, &c.	Whites 1918	Others 1911	Churches, &c.	Whites 1918	Others 1911
Dutch Churches	266,521	24,634	Other Christian	18,560	24,253
Anglican	91,087	51,355	Jews	31,598	—
Presbyterian	25,194	6,670	Hindus and other non-Christians	27	18,672
Methodist	34,597	92,969	Other Religions and Sects	5,146	943,616
Roman Catholic	22,153	6,489			
Lutheran	4,464	101,271			

Instruction.—The system of education was embodied in the Education Act which was passed during the first session of the first Parliament elected under responsible government, and which provides that all education except that of a university type shall be under the provincial authority. The Province has been divided for the purposes of local control and management into twenty-nine school districts, for each of which there is a school board consisting partly of elected and partly of nominated members. The board is an advisory local body with general powers of supervision over all public schools in its district except high schools and special schools or classes specified in the third schedule of the *Education Act*, 1907. Instruction in Government Schools, both primary and secondary, is free. The new University of the Witwatersand was established in Johannesburg in 1921.

The following statistics of education are for the year ending Dec. 31, 1919:—985 primary schools had 96,174 pupils; 28 secondary schools, with an enrolment of 4,923 pupils; 417 State and State-aided schools for coloured, native and Indian children, with 30,583 pupils. There are six training institutions for European teachers, with 731 students; and three for coloured teachers, with 277 students. An amount of 1,655,287*l.* was expended during the year for educational purposes.

In respect of the question of language, the medium of instruction up to and including the fourth standard is the home language (English or Dutch) of the pupil, but parents may request that the second language be gradually introduced as a second medium. Above the fourth standard provision is made for the instruction of pupils through the medium of English and Dutch, and the parent of each pupil may choose one of the two languages as the sole medium of instruction, or both of the languages as the media of instruction. If the parent of any pupil fails to exercise his right of choice, that pupil is instructed through the medium of the language which is the better known and understood by him, the other language being also used as far as possible as a medium of instruction. Bible History is taught in every school, but no doctrine or dogma peculiar to any religious denomination or sect may be taught.

Finance.—For financial arrangements, *see* p. 221 above.

The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for five years:—

	1913-14. (pre-war)	1916-17.	1917-18	1918-19.	1919-20.
Revenue:—	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial . . .	602,218	729,257	875,895	915,733	1,740,167
Union Subsidy . .	629,000	710,999	781,811	992,063	1,167,586
Total Revenue . .	1,231,218	1,440,256	1,657,706	1,907,796	2,907,753
Total Ordinary Expenditure . . .	1,254,372	1,425,584	1,633,262	2,014,282	2,452,886

The average annual ordinary expenditure in the six years ending 1919-20 was General administration, 67,677*l.*; education, 1,129,277*l.*; hospitals and poor relief, 226,847*l.*; roads, bridges and works, 241,253*l.*

Estimates 1920-21: total revenue, 3,106,965*l.*; ordinary expenditure, 3,261,643*l.*; capital expenditure, 450,000.

A considerable proportion of the Provincial revenue is derived from Natives' Pass Fees.

The capital expenditure in 1919-20 was 344,271*l.*

Production and Industry.—The Province of the Transvaal is in the main a stock-raising country, though there are considerable areas well adapted for agriculture, including the growing of tropical crops. The extent of land under cultivation is given as over 2,000,000 acres; fallow land as about 470,000 acres; and grazing land as 29,900,000 acres. The maize and tobacco crops may be regarded as the most important.

The live stock numbered, in 1919, 3,244,840 sheep, 447,700 goats (including 90,700 of the valuable Angora breed).

For mineral production, *see above*, p. 225. The Transvaal Province has iron and brass foundries and engineering works, grain-mills, breweries, brick, tile, and pottery works, tobacco, soap, and candle factories, coach and wagon works, &c.

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces. The British Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province. The following figures show the value of the trade between the Transvaal Province and the United Kingdom for five years:—

	1913 (pre-war)	1918	1919	1920	1921 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Transvaal	196,448	268,798	202,082	213,119	24,834
Exports of U.K. produce and manufactures to Transvaal	5,751,926	6,924,576	4,861,092	12,274,851	7,077,354
Exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise	482,636	167,316	162,239	552,296	287,086

¹ Provisional figures.

The more important imports and exports in 1920 were:—Imports into United Kingdom: copper ore, 67,000*l.*; raw hides, 55,000*l.* Exports from United Kingdom (British produce): Cottons, 1,370,000*l.*; woollens, 907,000*l.*; apparel, 2,950,000*l.*; machinery, 723,000*l.*; iron and steel and manufactures, 1,471,000*l.*; leather boots and shoes, 567,000*l.*; chemicals and preparations, 514,000*l.*

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PROVINCE OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Orange River was first crossed by Europeans about the middle of the 18th century. Between 1810 and 1820, several Europeans settled in the southern parts of the Orange Free State. The Great Trek greatly augmented the number of settlers during and after 1836. At first no settled government was established. In 1848, Sir Harry Smith proclaimed the whole territory between the Orange and Vaal Rivers as a British Possession and established what was called the Orange River Sovereignty. A British Resident was appointed at Bloemfontein, with Assistant Commissioners at Winburg and Caledon River. Great dissatisfaction was caused by this step, as well as by the native policy of the British Government. In 1854 the Convention of Bloemfontein, by which British Sovereignty was withdrawn and the independence of the country was recognised, was signed by Sir George Russell Clerk.

During the first five years of its existence the Orange Free State was much harassed by incessant raids by, and fighting with, the Basutos. These were at length conquered. The British Government then stepped in and arranged matters much to the dissatisfaction of the conquering party. By the treaty of Aliwal North, only a part of the territory of the Basutos was incorporated in the Orange Free State: This part is still known as the Conquered Territory.

A great deal of unpleasantness was caused by the dispute over the Kimberley Diamond Fields, which belonged to the Orange Free State, but were annexed to the Cape Colony by the British Government.

On account of the Treaty between the Orange Free State and South African Republic, the former State took a prominent part in the South African War (1899-1902), and was annexed to the British Dominions by

proclamation of Lord Roberts, on May 28, 1900, as the Orange River Colony. After peace was declared Crown Colony Government was established and continued until 1917, when responsible government was introduced. On May 31, 1910, the Orange River Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa as the Province of the Orange Free State.

The seat of provincial government is at Bloemfontein.

Administrator.—The Hon. Sir C. H. Wessels, Kt. (salary, 2,000*l*.)

There are municipalities at Bloemfontein and other centres, 50 in all; local authorities have, so far as possible, the usual local administrative powers.

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 50,389 square miles; it is divided into 24 districts. The population at the last 5 censuses and the European population at the census taken in 1918 were as follows:—

Census Year.	All Races.			White.		Coloured.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1880 .	133,518	70,150	63,368	31,906	29,116	38,244	31,252
1890 .	267,503	108,362	99,141	40,571	37,145	67,791	61,996
1904 .	387,315	210,095	177,220	81,571	61,108	128,524	116,112
1911 .	528,174	277,618	250,656	94,488	80,701	113,030	109,955
1918 .	—	—	—	93,969	87,709	—	—
1921 ¹ .	628,360	320,985	307,375	97,971	94,171	223,014	216,204

¹ Provisional census figures.

The capital, Bloemfontein, had, in 1921, 19,333 white inhabitants, and 19,532 natives and other coloured persons; total, 38,865. The 1918 European population was 15,631.

Vital statistics are shown as follows:—

	Births ¹	Deaths ¹	Marriages		Surplus of births over deaths ¹
			European	Coloured	
1913	5,386	1,511	1,476	1,148	3,875
1916	5,080	1,428	1,562	1,264	3,652
1917	4,959	1,433	1,562	1,228	3,526
1918	4,906	3,155	1,492	1,311	1,751
1919	4,727	2,277	1,668	1,559	2,450
1920	4,996	1,796	1,812	1,561	3,200

¹ European.

Religion.—The principal body, according to the census of 1911, is the Dutch Reformed Church with 175,311 adherents; of Wesleyans there were 88,857; Anglican Communion, 42,401; Presbyterians, 7,549; Congregationalists, 8,368; Lutherans, 8,727; Roman Catholics, 5,696; Jews, 2,808; no religion (so stated), 173,336, of whom 173,192 were natives and other coloured persons.

Instruction.—Higher education is under the control of the Minister of Education for the Union, while primary and secondary education is controlled by the Administrator of the Province. Under the School

Act of 1908 the Province is divided into 55 school districts, for each of which there is a board consisting partly of elected and partly of nominated members. Each board is an advisory body, with certain powers of supervision; it is also responsible for carrying out the provisions of the law as to compulsory school attendance. The boards have certain advisory functions with regard to the appointment of teachers. Public schools, with certain special exceptions, are under the supervision of committees, the members of which are elected. The functions of these committees also are advisory, but they may nominate teachers for appointment in the discretion of the Director. Grants are given conditionally to private schools. In 1919 there were 742 public and 113 aided private schools in the Province, with a total enrolment of over 56,191 pupils. Fees are charged at all schools, exemption being granted under certain prescribed regulations, and attendance is compulsory up to Standard VI. Except where the parents object both English and Dutch are taught to all children, and where possible are used as equal media of instruction.

The Normal College trains from 80 to 90 teachers annually. The Polytechnic College, established in 1912, trains teachers in art, dressmaking, &c. The Home Industries Board directs the spinning and weaving schools throughout the country. The Government Industrial School for boys was opened at Bloemfontein in 1907. Secondary schools have been established in all the leading towns of the Province with more advanced departments preparing pupils up to University Matriculation standard.

Finance.—For financial arrangements *see* p. 221 above. The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for five years :—

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Revenue :—	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial	162,638	203,455	248,650	256,507	373,105
Union Subsidy	341,000	345,029	398,406	453,831	510,000
Total Revenue	503,638	548,484	647,056	710,338	883,105
Total Ordinary Expenditure	476,556	519,973	611,961	688,622	853,026

The capital expenditure in 1919-20 was 170,875*l*.

The average annual ordinary expenditure in the six years ending 1919-20 was : General administration, 24,127*l*. ; education, 460,989*l*. ; hospitals and poor relief, 21,059*l*. ; roads, bridges and works, 98,263*l*.

Production and Industry.—The Province consists of undulating plains, affording excellent grazing and wide tracts for agricultural purposes. The rainfall is moderate. The country is still mainly devoted to stock-farming, although a rapidly increasing quantity of grain is being raised, especially in the Eastern Districts.

For Mining Statistics *see* p. 225.

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces. The British Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province separately. The following figures show the

value of the trade between the Orange Free State Province and the United Kingdom :—

	1913 (pre-war)	1918	1919	1920	1921 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports consigned from Orange Free State	—	2,120	—	—	—
Exports to Orange Free State : United Kingdom produce	567,371	463,319	808,068	905,907	425,976
Foreign and Colonial produce	35,044	10,337	7,284	41,925	12,087

¹ Provisional figures.

The more important exports (British produce) from the United Kingdom in 1920 were :—Cottons, 178,000*l.* ; woollens, 125,000*l.* ; iron and steel manufactures, 36,000*l.* ; apparel, 255,000*l.* ; leather boots and shoes, 55,000*l.*

The money, weights, and measures are English. The land measure, the Morgen, is equal to about 2 $\frac{1}{10}$ acres.

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SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

Situation and Physical Features.—This country is bounded on the north by Portuguese West Africa, on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south and southern portion of the eastern boundary by the Cape Province of the Union, and on the remainder of the eastern boundary by the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Attached to it is the so-called Caprivi Zipfel, a narrow strip extending from the northern corner of the eastern boundary on East Long. 21° to the Zambesi River, which it meets at a point close to the 25th degree. This strip is bounded on the north by Portuguese West Africa and Northern Rhodesia, and on the south by the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

On the western coast, a strip varying from 60 to 100 miles in width and extending from the Orange River in the south to the Ugab River, which borders on what is known as the Kaokoveld, consists of barren desert, and this is also the case in that portion of the Great Kalahari depression which is included in the country on its eastern boundary.

The Kunene River and the Okavango, which form portions of the northern border of the country, and the Orange River in the south, are the only permanently running streams. But there is a system of great sandy dry river beds throughout the country, in which water can generally be obtained by sinking shallow wells ; these are the Keisib, Swakop, Omaruru and Ugab on the west, the Fish River in the south, the Nosob and the Elephant Rivers in the south-east, and a series of what are known as Omiramba in the north-west, with numerous smaller stream beds. During the summer rainy

season these nearly all become running streams. In the Grootfontein area, which geologists describe as a "karst" region, there are large supplies of underground water, but except for a few springs, mostly hot, there is no surface water throughout the country. Much, however, has been done to improve matters by boring, which has almost always been successful if the site for the bore-hole is well chosen.

Government and Administration.—The country was annexed by Germany in 1884, but early in the late war it was invaded by the Military Forces of the Union, and on July 9, 1915, was surrendered to them at Lhorab. It is now administered by the Union under a Mandate from the League of Nations, dated December 17, 1920. The laws of the Union, subject to local modifications, if required, may be applied to the country and are gradually being introduced. In terms of the Mandate, military training of the natives except for Police or Defence purposes is forbidden, and no naval or military fortifications may be established. The supply of intoxicating liquor to the natives is prohibited, as also is any system of forced labour.

The Administration is conducted from Windhoek, and the country is divided into 17 Districts controlled by Magistrates. In addition there is a Native Commissioner in Ovamboland in the extreme north, who keeps in touch with the raw races of Ovambos living there and recruits natives for the railway system and for the working of the diamond fields at Luderitz. There is also a sub-Native Commissioner stationed at Kuring Kuru on the Okavango River with similar duties.

Windhoek, the capital, is pleasantly situated at an altitude of 5,600 feet in the centre of the territory. The town with its surrounding district contains a population of over 4,000 Europeans and 13,000 Natives.

Previous to 1920 German imperial and local laws were in force in the country, and, during military occupation, martial law. On December 31, 1920, the latter was abolished and the Roman Dutch law became the common law of the country. Civil Courts have been established, the whole of the troops have been withdrawn, and the Government is now conducted on a purely civil basis. Its administration has been vested by the Union Parliament in the Governor-General of the Union, but the latter has, under due authority, delegated his powers to an Administrator with full authority to legislate. In this respect he now has the assistance of an Advisory Council consisting of six members, and at present composed of three Germans, two Dutchmen, and one official, the latter representing the interests of the Natives.

The present Administrator is Mr. Gijsbert Reitz *Hofmeyr*, C.M.G.

The chief executive officer for the country is the Secretary for South-West Africa, Major J. F. *Herbst*, C.B.E.

Area and Population.—The total area of the country is about 322,400 square miles.

The European population according to the figures of the 1921 Census amounts to 19,237. The Native population is calculated at about 218,000. As large areas of the country, particularly along the coast and in the north, are uncivilised, it has been impossible to procure precise figures. In particular it has been difficult to estimate the numbers of the Bushmen, who still exist in considerable tribes in the north-eastern portion of the country.

It is estimated that of the 19,000 European inhabitants between 7,000 and 8,000 are Germans. The remainder are almost all South Africans, and farmers by profession.

The principal native races of South-West Africa are the Ovambos, Hereros, Bergdamaras or Klipkaffirs, Hottentots and Bushmen.

The Ovambos are a Bantu race and follow agriculture as a pursuit. They still possess to its full extent tribal organisation and are fairly well armed, but have given no trouble since the British occupation of the country. The Germans in pre-war times exercised no authority whatever over them and never entered their territory.

The Hereros are a pastoral people who formerly owned enormous herds of cattle. The Germans in dealing with these people pursued a policy of oppression, with the result that in 1904 they rebelled and 75 per cent. of them were destroyed. Their tribal organization has completely disappeared and they are now scattered throughout the country on farms and in the different towns, where they form the ordinary source of labour. Owing to the fact that formerly tribal organisation was based on the ownership of cattle and that they have consequently for generations been familiar with cattle and their ways, the Herero makes an excellent herd. It is not an unusual thing for a member of this race to have charge of 3,000 head and to know each one individually. Since the British occupation of the country the Hereros have considerably increased in numbers and in animal wealth.

The Bergdamaras are, it is believed, also of Bantu origin, though some authorities hold that they belong rather to the Hottentot race whose language they now speak. They are an inferior tribe and were alternatively the slaves of the Hereros and the Hottentots in pre-European days, as the former or the latter prevailed in the constant struggles that were going on between them.

The Hottentots, so called, consist of two distinct sections: one, whose remnants are found in the central portions of the country, being of pure native extraction, the source of which is but little understood; while the other is composed of tribes which have resulted from an admixture of European blood in the Cape with the Hottentot races residing there a couple of centuries ago, which, after conflict with their European neighbours, sought refuge across the Orange River in this country.

The Bushmen are the oldest inhabitants of South-West Africa and are to be found in considerable numbers in its eastern portion from Lat. 26° to the Northern boundary. There are also remnants of a bushmen tribe in the desert wastes just north of the Orange River, and in the Kaokoveld, in the north-north-western portion of the country. These may be of the "Strand-loope" type.

Situated in the centre of the country just south of the Windhoek district is the Bastard Gebiet occupied by a semi-independent race known as the Bastards, whose origin is much the same as the second class of Hottentots mentioned above, with the difference that the admixture of European blood is much greater, and that their ordinary language is Cape Dutch. These people control their own affairs to a very large extent and are governed by a Raad (Council) which is partly hereditary and partly elected. The Administration is represented by a Magistrate who assists them with advice and takes cognisance of serious crimes. They number about 5,000.

Education.—Thirty British schools have been established, with 1,250 pupils.

Finance.—For the financial year 1920-21 the revenue amounted to £1,601,216 and the expenditure to £929,386. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were £654,370 and £718,100. The Estimates for the year 1921-22 are: revenue £806,800, expenditure £894,644.

The principal source of revenue is the tax on diamonds, which is 66 per cent. of the gross proceeds less 70 per cent. of the working costs. Owing to the extensive depression in the diamond market at present, revenue is expected to fall off considerably.

The revenue from Customs is a round sum of £75,000 paid over by the Union Customs Department, which has entire control of Customs matters in South-West Africa. This figure is an estimate of the sum which would accrue to the country if it levied its own customs dues at Union rates.

Trade.—Any figures which can be supplied in this respect cannot be accepted as a sound basis for deductions in view of the changed conditions resulting from the occupation of the country by the Union, and the subsequent construction of a railway line joining the railway systems of the two countries.

The pre-war figures were as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1911	2,265,097	1,734,558
1912	1,624,944	1,952,667
1913	2,171,230	3,446,220

After the war the following are the figures:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1919	1,135,116	1,679,534
Six months ended June 30, 1920	1,014,347	2,448,321
Six months ended June 30, 1921	656,297	1,055,855

The big decrease in the exports is due to the falling-off of the diamond production.

Mineral Production.—The staple industry is diamonds, which are found along the coast from the Orange River to Conception Bay. The fields are alluvial and the deposits shallow. The stones are small but of a very good quality. In 1920 the yield was 606,424 carats, valued at £3,000,000. Other minerals worked are copper, rich deposits of which exist at Tsumeb and in the neighbourhood, sheelite, wolfram, vanadium, marble and tin. Gold and silver are known to exist but in too small quantities to work remuneratively. The discovery of coal will be an immense benefit to the country, and at the present moment an occurrence is being investigated, but it is impossible to say whether it is of value or not.

Agriculture.—South-West Africa is essentially a stock-raising country, the absence of water and the scarcity of suitable soil rendering agriculture, except on a very small scale, almost impossible, and in point of fact, except as regards maize, the requirements of the country in this direction cannot be met from local sources. Even vegetables must be imported in considerable quantities from the Union. So far as stock is concerned the country, with the exception of the desert strips, is excellent, and even portions of the latter are valuable at certain times of the year. Generally speaking the

southern half of the Territory is suited for the raising of small stock, while the central and northern portions are better fitted for cattle. As already mentioned the Hereros in earlier days possessed immense herds of cattle, and the Ovambos in the north also own numbers. It is estimated that in 1921 there were 350,000 head of cattle and 2,000,000 head of small stock within the borders of South-West Africa.

A Land Board has been established and Government ground is being rapidly allotted to suitable applicants on five-year leases with the option of purchase on very easy terms as to instalments. Personal occupation is essential. As in almost all cases boring is necessary in order to provide a sufficient supply of water, the proceedings of this Board are naturally slow.

A strong Irrigation Department has been established which now has in its possession some 50 drills and will shortly receive still more. It is found that each drill can, on the average, provide four satisfactory bore-holes in 12 months, and it will be seen, therefore, that only a few farms can be given out each year. They vary in size from 3,000 hectares in the north to 20,000 in the south. Applications, which come mainly from the Union, are far in excess of the existing provision.

Harbours.—In pre-war times the Germans used Luderitz and Swakopmund as their two harbours. Although the Cape Government made them offers on liberal lines to enable them to land goods at Walvis Bay, these were always refused.

At the outbreak of war Union troops were landed at Walvis Bay, and in a very short time a railway was built from that port to join up with the existing line from Swakopmund to the interior, and nowadays the bulk of the imports into the country are landed at Walvis Bay, which, although strictly part of the Union, is administered, so far as possible, as if it formed a portion of South-West Africa.

The Government proposes to develop Walvis Bay as the main harbour for the service of the country. Its situation is central and its natural advantages are so great that the proposition is bound to be successful. The Bay itself is about 7 miles wide and of the same length, and is completely sheltered by Pelican Point from the prevailing south-west winds, and, in fact, from every other direction except north-north-west, from which gales are almost unknown. The Bay is now being surveyed with a view to arriving at a decision as to where is the most suitable spot for the construction of the harbour works.

Swakopmund, which possesses a climate equal to that of any watering-place in South Africa, although it lies within the tropics, is now developing as a seaside resort and is very popular with the European inhabitants of the country during the summer months. It is altogether useless as a port.

Railways.—For the purposes of the campaign in this country the railway line, which already existed in the Union between De Aar Junction and Prieska, was extended through Upington across the Orange River and eventually joined up with the existing line from Kalkfontein south to Windhoek. The latter line was of the same gauge as the Cape Railways, but from Windhoek through Karibib and Usakos to Swakopmund on the coast and Grootfontein and Tsumeb in the north-west the pre-war railway was of 2ft. gauge. For military purposes the Union Forces converted the section between Swakopmund and Windhoek to the Cape gauge and connected it with Walvis Bay, but the railway in the north remains of 2ft. gauge.

The whole of the railway system, from De Aar in the Union to the border and within the border, is controlled by the Director of Railways, who has his seat in Windhoek.

Comfortable mail-trains with dining-cars attached and ample sleeping accommodation run twice a week each way and maintain communication with the Union. The journey from Cape Town or Pretoria to Windhoek occupies three days and four nights. Arrangements are shortly to be made by which it will be reduced by one night.

The total length of the line inside South-West Africa is 967 miles of 3ft. 6in. gauge, and 98 miles of 2ft. gauge. There are also 98 miles of private line, most of which have been constructed for the service of the diamond fields south of Luderitz. A new railway from Windhoek to Gobabis, 132 miles, is to be constructed (3ft. 6in. gauge).

Telegraphs and Telephones.—There are excellent telephone and telegraph systems in existence, Windhoek being in communication by the former means with places as far distant as Outjo in the north, Gobabis in the east, Swakopmund in the west, and Keetmanshoop in the south.

There are two trunk telegraph lines to the Union. In addition there is the great wireless station at Windhoek which the Germans built for military purposes, and which was able occasionally to communicate direct with Berlin. This has been maintained in good order since the occupation, but the main instruments cannot be worked owing to the removal by the Germans of a few essential parts. It is now under consideration to reconstitute this station as a link in the proposed chain of Imperial wireless stations.

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WEST AFRICA.

These Possessions are the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria; the Gambia Colony and Protectorate; the Gold Coast Colony with Ashanti and Northern Territories; and the Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate.

Parts of Togoland and Cameroon are also included.

NIGERIA.

History and Constitution.—This territory comprises a number of areas formerly under separate administrations. Lagos, bought in August, 1861, from a native king, was placed under the Governor of Sierra Leone in 1866. In 1874 it was detached, together with the Gold Coast Colony, and formed part of the latter until January, 1886, when a separate "Colony and Protectorate of Lagos" was constituted. Meanwhile the National African Company had established British interests in the Niger valley, and in July, 1886, the company obtained a charter under the name of the Royal Niger Company. This Company surrendered its charter to the Crown in 1899, and on January 1, 1900, its territories were formed into the two Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria. The latter absorbed the "Niger Coast Protectorate," which was formed in May, 1893, from the "Protectorate of the Oil Rivers," which had been constituted in June, 1885. In February, 1906, Lagos and Southern Nigeria were united into the "Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria," and on January 1, 1914, the latter was amalgamated with the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria to form the 'Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria,' under a Governor. Lagos is the seat of the Central Government.

The Colony of Nigeria had its boundaries defined afresh, and the Protectorate was divided into two groups of provinces, the 'Northern Provinces' and the 'Southern Provinces,' each under a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the King, and subject to the control and authority of the Governor.

The Executive Council of the Colony was made, from January 1, 1914, the Executive Council of the Protectorate also. There is an advisory and deliberative body known as the Nigerian Council, consisting of the Governor, the members of the Executive Council, and other official members; a member, resident in Nigeria, of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Calabar Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Chamber of Mines, nominated by those bodies; three Europeans nominated by the Governor; and six native members, also nominated by the Governor. This Council has no legislative or executive authority. There is a Legislative Council for Lagos, consisting of the Governor, six official and four unofficial members.

Governor of Nigeria.—Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G.

Chief Secretary to the Government.—D. C. Cameron, C.M.G.

Lieutenant-Governors in the Protectorate.—Lt.-Col. H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Southern Provinces); and W. F. Gowers, C.M.G. (Northern Provinces).

Area and Population.—Area approximately 332,000 square miles; population, about 16,250,000, including, at the end of 1920, about 2,800 Europeans (Northern Provinces: 256,000 square miles, 8,500,000 population. Southern Province: 76,000 square miles, 7,750,000 population). In 1900 a proclamation was issued in Northern Nigeria which, without abolishing domestic slavery, declared all children born after January 1, 1900, free; and forbade the removal of domestic slaves for sale or transfer. In 1917 the Slavery Ordinance abolished the legal status of slavery throughout the Protectorate. Slave markets have been suppressed by native rulers, and slave dealing is now practically non-existent. In recent years a great number of slaves have been liberated in the Northern Provinces.

Justice.—The Supreme Courts of Northern and Southern Nigeria are united under one Chief Justice of Nigeria. There are police magistrates at Lagos and Calabar. In each province is a Provincial Court consisting of

the Resident and his assistants, and such justices of the peace as may be appointed by the Governor. Native courts exist in Mohammedan localities where there are chiefs and councillors, and amongst pagan tribes Judicial Councils with limited judicial powers have been established in localities where the intelligence of the natives renders such a policy possible. There are cantonments at Kaduna, on the river of the same name, Kano, Zaria, Lokoja on the Niger, and Port Harcourt, and there station magistrates have been appointed. The number of persons apprehended or summoned before the Provincial Courts in 1919 was 8,238, of whom 5,908 were convicted. Out of 13,608 brought before Magistrates' Courts in 1920, 11,311 were convicted, and 96 were convicted in the Supreme Court.

Religion and Education.—*Northern Provinces.*—Mohammedanism is widely diffused, the Fulani and Hausas and other ruling tribes being of that religion, but in some parts of the territory paganism is predominant. Protestant and Catholic missions are at work, and have industrial and other schools at several stations. The principles governing the education of natives in the Egyptian Sudan are being closely followed. Secular subjects only are compulsory; the acceptance of religious teaching is optional. At present the principal schools are situated at Kano, a great Mohammedan centre. In 1920 there were 30 Government schools, and 86 unassisted private schools, the total average attendance being about 1,174, and 3,466 respectively. It is estimated that there are also over 31,000 Mohammedan schools, with more than 205,000 pupils.

Southern Provinces.—There is a system of primary and secondary schools. There are also a residential school at Bonny, supported by Government grants, and by Chiefs' subscriptions, and a Government secondary school and mission grammar school at Lagos, and a high school at Calabar. In 1920 there were 43 Government schools with 6,054 scholars on the roll, and an average attendance of about 4,803; 158 assisted schools, 26,291 on the roll, and 18,393 in average attendance; and 1,143 unassisted schools, with about 84,444 on the roll, and 50,314 in average attendance. Total expenditure from public funds, 69,443*l*.

Four British Protestant Societies and two French Roman Catholic Societies are established, each with several stations, and altogether there are approximately 1,000 places of worship with an average attendance of about 130,000.

Finance.—Revenue, expenditure, and debt of Nigeria as a whole:—

	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1914	3,048,880	3,596,764	8,267,569
1917	3,492,738	8,219,957	8,470,593
1918	4,014,190	3,459,774	8,470,593
1919	4,959,428	4,523,176	11,997,118
1920	6,819,274	6,493,523	10,245,593

The expenditure in 1914 included 628,625*l*. expended on construction of the Eastern Railway from Port Harcourt; in 1917, 115,413*l*. expended on railway construction, and 8,546*l*. on war costs; and in 1918, 30,591*l*. expended on railway construction, and 134,000*l*. on war costs. The expenditure on railway construction during 1919 was 91,812*l*., and in 1920, 233,264*l*.

The main items of revenue in 1920 were:—Customs, 3,126,348*l.*; railway, 1,548,291*l.*; direct taxes, 517,127*l.*; fees of court, &c., 360,517*l.* The chief items of expenditure were:—Political, 356,628*l.*; West African Frontier Force, 350,254*l.*; Posts and Telegraphs, 158,810*l.*; Medical, 183,804*l.*; Prisons, 135,674*l.*; Public Debt, 750,033*l.*; Railway, 1,958,520*l.*; Marine, 504,309*l.*; Public Works Extraordinary, 207,901*l.*

There is established in each native State in the Northern Provinces a Treasury, locally known as a 'Beit-el-Mal,' which regulates the expenditure of that portion of the local revenue which is annually assigned to the native administration of each Emirate for its support and maintenance. The establishment of a *Beit-el-Mal* consolidates the rank and authority of the Emirs and Chiefs in each province. It strengthens the position of the native judiciary and diminishes extortion and corruption. There are also native treasuries in a few of the more advanced States in the Southern provinces.

Production and Industry.—The products are palm-oil (exports 1920 84,856 tons) and kernels (exports 1920, 207,010 tons); rubber, ground-nuts, shea-butter, ivory, hides, live stock, ostrich feathers, capsicums, cotton (export 1920, 65,147 cwt.), cocoa, coffee, kola-nuts and various drugs. Tobacco is also grown. There are nurseries for rubber seedlings in the Southern Provinces, and botanical stations at Calabar, Onitsha, Oloke-Meji, and Agege, and at Maiganna, Bida, Zaria, and Ilorin in the Northern Provinces. Mahogany is exported. Sheep and goat skins are tanned and dyed. The natives have worked iron, lead, and tin for centuries. Rich alluvial deposits of tin ore have been discovered. The tin-bearing area so far as it is now known extends over 9,000 square miles of territory in the Northern Provinces, the export of tin in 1920 being 7,913 tons, and there are also deposits of tin in the Southern Provinces. A colliery has been opened by Government at Enugu in the Southern Provinces, which is connected by rail with Port Harcourt on the Bonny River. The coal is of good quality. There are rich reefs of galena carrying a considerable silver return. Pockets of native silver have from time to time been discovered in the vicinity of Orufu and Wukari. There are also deposits of manganese ore, lignite, and monazite (which contains thorium).

Mining rights are vested in the Government, but under an agreement made with the Royal Niger Company at the date of the revocation of the charter, that Company receives half the gross profits derived from royalties on minerals won between the main stream of the Niger on the west and a line running direct from Yola to Zinder on the east, for a period of 99 years with effect from January 1, 1900.

Commerce and Communications, &c.—The principal ports are Lagos, Warri, Burutu, Forcados, Sapele, Brass, Degema, Port Harcourt, Bonny, Opobo, and Calabar. Numerous rivers and creeks form the chief routes for transport, and there are many well-made roads driven through the country. At Lagos, and Calabar, there are engineering and repairing workshops and slip-ways for the repair of hulls.

At Lagos moles are being constructed, and a deep channel is being made over the Bar which admits ocean steamers entering the harbour. The construction of deep-water docks is being undertaken.

Considerable trade is carried on in the Northern Provinces, and several new trading stations have been recently opened. There is, besides, a large trade by caravans which, coming from Salaga in the west, the Sahara in the north, and Lake Chad and Wadal in the east, make use of Kano as an emporium.

The trade and shipping of Nigeria are shown as follows (bullion and specie are included):—

Year	Trade		Shipping entered and cleared	
	Imports	Exports	Total	British only
	£	£	Tons	Tons
1913	7,201,819	7,352,877	1,735,036	1,041,787
1916	5,780,118	6,096,586	1,042,382	976,957
1917	7,532,735	8,727,870	989,159	883,448
1918	8,318,398	9,564,558	805,981	777,248
1919	12,015,832	14,726,245	1,073,148	986,731
1920	25,216,507	16,987,018	1,434,222	1,103,294

The chief imports (1920) were: Cotton-piece goods, 6,101,580*l.*; coopers' stores, 890,232*l.* Chief exports (1920): Palm kernels, 5,717,981*l.*; palm oil, 4,677,445*l.*; raw cotton, 716,733*l.*; tin ore, 1,785,724*l.*; cocoa, 1,237,538*l.*; ground nuts, 1,119,688*l.*; hides and skins, 774,725*l.*

Imports from the British Empire, 1920, 22,270,493*l.*, and from U.S.A., 2,389,698*l.*

There were (1920) 1,126 open miles of railways. A weekly boat-train with sleeping accommodation and a restaurant car runs between Lagos and Zaria. A new trunk railway has been constructed, from Port Harcourt (established March, 1913, on the Bonny River) to the Enugu coalfields (151 miles). Construction beyond the coalfields was suspended during the war, but has now been re-commenced. Total capital expenditure on Nigerian railway, to end of 1920, 9,277,041*l.*; gross receipts, 1920, 1,626,999*l.*; working expenses, 1,041,523*l.*; net receipts, 585,276*l.*; passengers carried, 2,210,536; goods and minerals transported, 532,335 tons.

There are several thousand miles of telegraph wires, and the system is connected with the French Dahomey system. There are also several hundred miles of telephone wires. A wireless station was opened for traffic at Lagos at the end of 1913.

In 1920 there were 133 Post Offices in Nigeria. The Savings Bank on December 31, 1920, had 5,350 depositors, with 38,891*l.* to their credit.

A special silver coinage for West Africa was introduced in 1913, the denominations being 2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.*, and 3*d.*, of the same size, weight, and fineness as corresponding coins of the United Kingdom. The new currency, with adequate reserves in London, based on gold and securities, is under the control of the West African Currency Board. A nickel coinage (penny and tenth of a penny) is also in use. In 1916 local currency notes were introduced, and in 1920 an alloy coinage of similar denominations to the silver coinage. At present the denominations are 5*l.*, 20*s.*, 10*s.*, 2*s.*, and 1*s.* The amount in circulation in Nigeria at September 30, 1920, was 1,684,315*l.*

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., and the Colonial Bank, have branches in Nigeria.

There is a mail service between Liverpool, Bonny, and Calabar *via* Lagos.

Standard time of one hour fast on Greenwich was introduced in Nigeria on September 1, 1919.

CAMEROON.

Cameroon, lying between British Nigeria and the French Congo, extends from the coast north-eastwards to the southern shore of Lake Chad. In 1911 a considerable tract of land was transferred to Cameroon from French Congo, the new acquisition being known as New Cameroon. The Colony

was captured from the Germans by French and British troops in February, 1916, and is now divided between the British and French. Total area 191,130 square miles; population, 2,540,000. The British portion of the country is a strip, area about 31,000 square miles, stretching from the sea along the Nigerian frontier to Lake Chad and is attached to Nigeria; Bantu negroes near the coast, Sudan negroes inland. The seat of Government was at Buëa. Victoria and Rio del Rey are important trading stations. There are Government schools at Victoria.

The soil in the coast region is fertile, and numerous valuable African vegetable productions grow in profusion. In Victoria, experiments are being made towards the cultivation of cloves, vanilla, ginger, pepper, and many other products; an active trade in ivory and palm-oil. The colony is rich in hardwood; ebony is abundant. Gold and iron have been found. Natives in the Bamenda division smelt iron. Salt is found in the Keraa country, Ossidinge Division, and at Bamessing in the Bamenda division.

There is a poll tax which yielded 24,178*l.* in 1918. Estimated revenue 1920 (British sphere), 54,680*l.*

Imports into the British Cameroen in 1920, 167,000*l.*; exports, 140,000*l.* Chief exports: palm kernels, rubber, palm oil, ivory, cocoa, kola nuts. Chief imports: textiles, spirits, timber, salt, iron wares, flour, kerosene, motor spirit, coopers' stores, hardware, and colonial produce. In 1920 there entered Victoria 40 trading vessels of 79,679 tons.

The mark is still in use, value 7*d.* at the official rate, both in the French and British spheres, but its purchasing power in the markets is the same as the shilling.

Administrator of British Zone.—The Governor of Nigeria.

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GAMBIA.

Governor.—Captain Cecil H. *Armitage*, C.M.G., D.S.O. (2,500*l.*, and 750*l.* allowances)

Gambia, at the mouth of the river Gambia, was controlled from Sierra Leone from 1807; in 1843 it was made an independent Crown Colony; in 1866 it formed part of the West African Settlements, but in December, 1888, it again became a separate Crown Colony. The Colony is administered under a Governor with an Executive and a Legislative Council nominated. There is an unofficial element in the latter. Area of Colony proper, 4 square miles; population 8,000. In the Protectorate (area, 4,130 square miles) the population is estimated at 240,000. With the exception of the Island of St. Mary, on which Bathurst, the capital, stands, the whole Colony is administered on the Protectorate system. In June, 1901, an agreement was made with the local chief for the administration of the Fuladu district by the British, both banks of the Gambia being now under direct British control up to the Anglo-French boundary.

There were, in 1920, 8 elementary Government-aided schools, with 1,407 pupils enrolled; and an average attendance of about 653 pupils; Government grant, proportionate to results (1920), 804*l.* Of the elementary schools three are Roman Catholic, three Wesleyan, one Anglican, and one Mohammedan. The Wesleyans have also a secondary school under native control, with 63 boys, and a technical school with about 13 pupils, which receives a grant of 350*l.* Total Government expenditure on education (1920), 1,653*l.* There is a company of the West African Frontier Force of 130 men. The armed police has a strength of 92 men. In 1919, 38 cases were tried in the supreme court; 296 cases were disposed of in the police court; 609 cases were reported from the Protectorate.

Finance and Trade.

	1913 (pre-war)	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	121,990	103,875	117,977	133,321	180,585	268,789
Expenditure	95,210	83,218	94,519	88,703	143,451	171,160
Imports ¹	1,091,129	884,554	991,626	1,458,014	1,250,321	2,711,880
Exports ¹	867,187	705,456	1,046,503	1,100,210	1,553,521	2,466,145

¹ Including specie.

There is no public debt. On December 31, 1920, the assets exceeded the liabilities by 328,657*l*.

Principal items of revenue in 1920: Customs, 201,134*l*.; Licences, 2,203*l*.; Fees of Courts or Office, &c., 11,421*l*.; Post Office, 2,041*l*.; Interest, 25,652*l*.; Protectorate, 22,891*l*.

Chief imports, 1920: specie, 335,808*l*.; apparel, wearing, 23,267*l*.; bags, empty, 36,892*l*.; biscuits, 38,355*l*.; boots and shoes, 18,292*l*.; cottons (piece goods and other cotton manufactures, &c.), 861,765*l*.; flour, 41,164*l*.; hardware, 56,420*l*.; hats and caps, 14,318*l*.; kola nuts, 285,374*l*.; lumber, 22,807*l*.; oil, cotton seed, 16,904*l*.; perfumery, 13,351*l*.; provisions, 38,718*l*.; rice, 329,069*l*.; salt, 12,376*l*.; soap, 23,327*l*.; spirits, 10,735*l*.; sugar, 65,316*l*.; tobacco, 45,755*l*.; wines, 16,164*l*. Chief exports: ground-nuts, 2,398,444*l*.; hides, 21,125*l*.; palm kernels, 9,470*l*.; specie, 2,433*l*.

Imports from United Kingdom in 1920, 1,759,946*l*.; exports to United Kingdom, 1,961,178*l*.

The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade is given as follows:—

	1913 (pre-war)	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Total	625,182	371,676	398,524	282,066	441,860	796,920
British only	371,419	242,706	290,288	262,274	354,837	591,646

There is a fortnightly mail-service between Liverpool and Bathurst. Internal communication is maintained by steamers or launches. There are two post offices. Postal packets and parcels dealt with in 1920, 215,301. Bathurst is connected with St. Vincent (Cape de Verde) and with Sierra Leone by cable, but there are no local telegraphs or railways. The Gambia savings bank had 304 depositors in 1920. A special West African silver currency was introduced in 1913 (*see* under Nigeria, p. 254). West African currency notes in circulation December 31, 1920, amounted to 324,017*l*. The French five-franc piece is legal tender at 3*s*. 10½*d*. There are two banks in the Colony, the Bank of British West Africa and the Colonial Bank.

GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast stretches for 334 miles along the Gulf of Guinea, between the French Ivory Coast and Togoland. The Colony is administered by a Governor with an Executive and a Legislative Council, both nominated, with nine unofficial members in latter. The area of the Colony, Ashanti, and Protectorate is about 80,000 square miles; population, census 1911,

1,503,386; Europeans, 1915, 2,206. Population, Census 1921, 2,029,750. Chief towns: Accra, 20,000; Secondee, 8,000; Cape Coast Castle, 11,000; Quittah, Saltpond, Winnebah, Axim, and Akuse. There were (in 1920) 19 Government schools, and 198 assisted schools which are under the control of the Scottish, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Church of England (S.P.G.), and African Methodist Episcopal Zionist Missions; the former Bremen Mission Schools are at present temporarily under the control of the Education Department; average attendance of primary and secondary schools, 23,162 (1920); enrolled, 28,580; Government estimated expenditure on education in 1920, 57,544*l*. There are also a large number of non-assisted primary schools supported by the various religious bodies. The strength of the police (1919), 21 European officers and 1,365 of other ranks. This includes 2 European officers and 192 other ranks in Ashanti. The constabulary (Northern Territories) consists of 2 officers and about 320 of other ranks. Summary convictions in 1919, 8,978; convictions in Supreme Courts, 104. Staple products and exports, cocoa, palm oil, kola nuts, palm kernels, india-rubber, and manganese; the export of valuable native woods is increasing. The botanical station at Aburi aids in the plantation of coconut trees, rubber, cocoa, coffee, cotton, pepper, nutmeg, pimento, and croton. Gold is found in quartz, in banket, and in alluvium. Many of the coast inhabitants are fishermen, and there is considerable traffic in dried fish by rail into the interior.

	1913 (pre-war)	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	1,801,566	1,624,124	1,298,674	2,601,360	3,721,772
Expenditure . . .	1,353,291	1,424,279	1,369,486	1,777,570	2,856,347
Imports ¹ . . .	4,952,494	3,386,480	3,257,591	7,946,981	—
Exports ¹ . . .	5,427,106	6,364,925	4,472,925	10,814,175	—

¹ Including bullion and specie.

Chief items of revenue, 1920: customs, 2,281,820*l*.; railways, 735,837*l*.; Chief items of expenditure, 1920: public works, 464,778*l*.; railways, 353,508*l*.; debt charges, 262,427*l*.; Gold Coast Regiment, 100,212*l*.

Public debt, December 31, 1920, 7,314,118*l*.

Chief imports, 1920: cotton goods, 3,801,835*l*.; machinery, 146,899*l*.; provisions, 786,595*l*.; apparel, 384,341*l*.; bags and sacks, 311,110*l*.; hardware, 495,061*l*.; carriages (motor cars, &c.), 1,063,771*l*.; building materials, 264,057*l*.; oil (kerosene), 173,323*l*. (liquid fuel), 223,904*l*. Chief exports: cocoa (124,773 tons), 10,056,298*l*.; gold and gold dust, 889,248*l*.; kola nuts, 452,245*l*.; lumber, 342,115*l*.; palm kernels, 222,468*l*.; palm oil, 114,084*l*.; manganese, 68,019*l*.

The imports from the United Kingdom in 1920 amounted to 11,826,204*l*., and from the U.S.A., 2,230,080*l*.; and the exports (1920) to the United Kingdom, 5,864,725*l*.; to U.S.A., 2,554,369*l*.; and to France, 1,565,069*l*.

The shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade is given as follows:—

	1913 (pre-war)	1917	1918	1919	1920
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Total . . .	2,936,553	1,444,972	983,994	1,670,805	2,358,254
British only . . .	1,782,545	1,218,898	953,164	1,405,715	1,767,492

There is a Government railway, from Secondee on the coast to Coomassie, a total length of 168 miles, with branches Tarquah to Prestea, 19 miles, and Inchaban Junction to Inchaban, 5 miles; capital expenditure to end of 1919, 3,360,983*l*. A line from Accra to Anyinam (85 miles) has been constructed, and the extension of this line to join Coomassie and Accra is under construction from both ends, and is expected to be finished by the end of 1922. Gross railway receipts 1919, 672,000*l*., expenditure, 234,000*l*. Road construction is proceeding rapidly; there are over 320 miles of main roads and 2,100 miles of secondary roads. There are in the Colony 2,762 miles of telegraph line and 60 offices, and telephone exchanges at Accra, Secondee and Tarquah; telegrams in 1919, 290,218. There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra. The number of letters, packets, &c., handled in the postal service in 1919 was 5,732,633. In 1919 the savings bank had 5,806 depositors with 54,437*l*. to their credit.

Ashanti was placed under British protection on August 27, 1896, and an English Resident was appointed to Coomassie. Under orders in Council of September 26, 1901, the country was definitely annexed by Great Britain, the Governor of the Gold Coast being appointed Governor of Ashanti, though the laws and ordinances of the Gold Coast do not apply to the annexed territory. The population (census 1921) was 420,000. Coomassie, the chief town, has about 20,000 inhabitants. There are Government schools at Coomassie (487 pupils in 1920), Sunyani (114), and Juaso (142), and a number of mission schools. Police force (1920), 155; convictions (1920), 3,007, but there is little serious crime. Agriculture is extending, cocoa and rubber plantations are being formed. Gold output (1920), 70,719 oz. (300,000*l*.). In the western parts of the Gold Coast Colony and especially of Ashanti are rich forests with excellent timber trees (mahogany, cedar, &c.), trees yielding fruits, rich in oil, rubber-bearing plants, and species yielding gum copal. The country is well watered, and with proper restraints on wasteful native farming and on over-exploitation, would contain inexhaustible supplies of valuable forest products. On the eastern side the forests are sparser, though timber and oil trees are common and game plentiful; the products there are chiefly maize, koko-yams, bananas, ground-nuts, and cocoa, the plantations of which are rapidly extending. Revenue, 1920, 745,000*l*. (Customs duties, 507,000*l*., railways, 181,000*l*.). Imports, 1919, 1,773,000*l*.; exports, 2,433,000*l*. (cocoa, 1,425,000*l*.; kola, 494,000*l*.; gold, 422,000*l*.).

Chief Commissioner.—C. H. Harper.

The Northern Territories lying to the north of the parallel of 8° N. lat., bounded on the west and north by the French possessions and on the east by Togoland, were placed under British protection in 1901. They are administered, under the Governor, by a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at Tamale. The country is divided into two provinces under Commissioners; the Southern Province, with headquarters at Tamale; and Northern province, with headquarters at Navarero. By the census taken in 1911 the population of the region to the north of Kintampo (variously estimated at from 31,000 to 50,000 square miles) is put at about 360,000. Area, 31,100 square miles. The Mohammedans have substantial mosques; there are Roman Catholic and other missions. Government schools have been established at Tamale, Gambaga, Lorha, and Wā. Good permanent roads are being made. The crops grown include dagarti bean, cassava, Guinea corn, ground-nut, millet, pigeon pea, cotton, sisal hemp. Gold-bearing quartz and alluvial deposits, and mica, exist.

Chief Commissioner.—Arthur J. Philbrick.

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd. and the Colonial Bank operate

in the Colony and Ashanti. For currency, *see* p. 254. For small purchases cowries are still used in the Northern Territories. The natives tend to melt down the silver and nickel coins for ornaments. West African currency notes in circulation at December 31, 1919, amounted to 3,959,495*l*.

Governor of the Gold Coast.—Brig.-General Sir F. G. Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.

Chief Commissioner of Ashanti.—C. H. Harper, O.B.E.

Chief Commissioner of Northern Territories.—A. J. Philbrick.

Colonial Secretary.—A. R. Slater, C.M.G., C.B.E.

TOGOLAND.

Togoland, between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and French Dahomey on the east, was surrendered unconditionally by the Germans to British and French forces in August, 1914. Area 33,700 square miles; estimated coloured population (1913) 1,032,000; estimated European population, 1919, 125. Coast line about 31 miles, but inland the territory, between the rivers Volta and Mono, widens to four or five times that breadth. On September 30th, 1920, the country was divided between France and Britain in accordance with the Franco-British declaration of July 10th, 1919. The boundary between the two spheres extends from the north-west corner in a general direction south-east and south, terminating not far from the port of Lomé, but so that no part of the British sphere reaches the coast. (See map in the YEAR BOOK for 1920.) From January 1st, 1921, the area allotted to Great Britain, approximately 12,600 square miles, was attached for administrative purposes, pending the issue of a definite mandate, to the adjacent provinces of the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories. (For further information see under French Togoland.)

In the British zone there is one Government school with 200 pupils, and Missionary Societies have 35 schools with 3,900 pupils.

Revenue, 1918 (English and French zones), 127,444*l*; expenditure 118,953*l*.

Imports and exports for six years:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1912	571,391	497,945	1917	345,866	473,774
1913	531,550	456,850	1918	411,566	452,570
1916	325,534	286,913 ¹	1919	665,332	850,744

¹ From Lomé only.

The principal imports in 1918 were cotton goods, provisions, salt, and tobacco. Principal exports were palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa, copra, and cotton.

Administrator of British Zone.—Major F. W. F. Jackson, D.S.O., R.A.

SIERRA LEONE.

Sierra Leone lies between French Guinea on the north and the Republic of Liberia on the east and south-east. Sierra Leone proper consists of a peninsula about 26 miles long, and 12 miles broad, with an area of about 300 square miles, terminating in Cape Sierra Leone. The Colony of Sierra Leone extends from the Scarcies River on the north, to the border of Liberia on the south, 180 miles. It extends inland to a distance varying from 8 to 20 miles and includes the Yellaboi and other islands towards the north, as well as Sherbro and several smaller islands to the south,

but the Isles de Los were ceded to France under the Convention of 1904. There are in the Colony Executive and Legislative Councils, nominated.

Area of the Colony 4,000 square miles approximately; population (census 1911), 75,572, of whom 702 were whites. Europeans, 1920, numbered 1,028. The birth-rate (1920) was 20 per thousand, and the death-rate 27; infantile mortality is very high, being 30 per cent. per 1,000 births (average 1917-19), and appears to be increasing. Chief town, Freetown, 34,090 inhabitants (1911), headquarters of H.M.'s forces in West Africa. The battalion of the West African Frontier Force has its headquarters at Daru on the Moa River. Freetown, the greatest seaport in West Africa, is a second-class Imperial coaling-station, with an excellent harbour.

In 1920 there were 170 elementary and intermediate schools, with an average attendance of 6,432; grants-in-aid to the assisted schools, 120 in number, 4,290*l*. The assisted schools are all denominational, belonging to 8 missionary societies. There were (1920) 10 secondary schools in the Colony, 8 of which are missionary institutions, while the remainder are owned privately. Grants-in-aid to 3 assisted schools, 316*l*. There is a Government Model School (secondary), with average attendance of 255 in 1920. In the Protectorate are the following Government institutions: the Bo School, for the sons of Chiefs, the Jala Agricultural Training College, and 4 Anglo-vernacular schools. Fourah Bay College is affiliated to the University of Durham. There are 5 Mohammedan schools in the Colony, with an average attendance (1920) of 402. Training classes for teachers are attached to the Bo and Government Model Schools. Police force at end of 1920 had an authorised strength of 304, including 13 European officers. In 1920, 100 persons were convicted in the Supreme Court, and about 3,400 in other courts.

	1913 (pre-war)	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	618,383	551,106	546,449	583,159	748,779	999,382
Expenditure	622,439	532,940	512,844	544,011	740,383	843,403
Imports	1,750,363	1,290,827	1,332,752	1,680,336	2,123,344	3,548,478
Exports	1,731,252	1,223,544	1,497,995	1,516,871	2,101,560	2,049,380

The revenue from Customs in 1920 was 630,052*l*.; the railway, 201,092*l*.; licences, 74,762*l*.; court fees, 29,336*l*.

Net public debt, December 31, 1920, 1,729,848*l*.

Principal imports, 1920: Cotton manufactures, 875,462*l*.; coal, 75,859 tons, 666,279*l*.; spirits, 72,955*l*.; tobacco, 168,095*l*.; oil (kerosene), 62,599*l*. Principal exports, 1920: Ginger, 1,432 tons, 60,292*l*.; palm kernels, 50,425 tons, 1,401,676*l*.; kola nuts, 2,657 tons, 626,815*l*.; palm oil, 514,204 gallons, 123,207*l*.

Imports from United Kingdom in 1920, 2,559,047*l*.; exports thereto, 1,569,300*l*.

The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade is given as follows (excluding vessels in Admiralty service):—

	1913 (pre-war)	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Total tonnage	2,931,085	1,553,312	1,526,640	1,736,247	2,016,699	2,428,837
British only	2,051,310	1,410,000	1,417,894	1,669,984	1,953,760	2,068,925

A Government railway, a single line of 2ft. 6in. gauge, is open from Freetown to Pendembu, near the Liberian frontier, a length of 227½ miles. From Boia Junction, 64½ miles from Freetown, a branch line runs to Kamabai, a distance of 104 miles; and a further extension to Baga in the Koinadugu District is contemplated. There is also a mountain section from Freetown to the official quarters at Hill Station, a distance of 5½ miles. There are over 1,100 miles of telegraph and telephone lines. In 1920, 1,631,697 postal packets were dealt with in the Colony; money order transactions amounted to 91,464£. There are 536 miles of combined telegraph and telephone wires in operation. There are 44 post offices and postal agencies. At the end of 1920 there were 5,889 depositors in the savings bank with 83,981£. (inclusive of interest) to their credit. The West African Silver Currency was introduced in 1913 (*see* under Nigeria, p. 254), and in 1920 West African Alloy Coinage was put into circulation; but British coins are still largely used, and the French five-franc piece is legal tender at 3s. 10½d. Currency notes of the United Kingdom and Nigeria are in circulation, the amount at June 30, 1920, being 139,891£. The Bank of British West Africa and the Colonial Bank have their headquarters at Freetown.

The Protectorate.—On March 7, 1913, an Order in Council was issued providing for the administration of the Protectorate of Sierra Leone. The Order applies to the territories, not being portions of the Colony of Sierra Leone, lying between the sixth and tenth degrees of north latitude and the tenth and fourteenth degrees of west longitude, and beginning at the extreme southerly point of the Colony on the Anglo-Liberian boundary, as delimited under the provisions of the Anglo-Liberian Conventions, November 11, 1885, and January 21, 1911. The Protectorate extends inland about 180 miles.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the Colony of Sierra Leone is also the Governor of the Protectorate. Authority is given to the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone, by ordinance, to exercise and provide for giving effect to the powers and jurisdiction acquired by the Crown.

The Protectorate has an area of 27,000 square miles, and a population, according to the census of 1911, of 1,327,560. The Protectorate was proclaimed August 21, 1896, and the whole territory has been divided into 3 Provinces, each of which is placed under a European commissioner. Circuit courts are held at the chief centres of population; convictions in 1917, 84. There are also district commissioners' courts, chiefs' courts for purely native cases (not serious crime), and combined courts (a chief and a non-native) for small debts and trivial misdemeanours (assaults, abusive language) arising between native and non-native. The chief articles of imports are cotton goods, spirits, hardware and tobacco; the chief exports are palm kernels, kola nuts, and palm oil. There are several mission and Mohammedan schools. A Government school for the sons and nominees of native chiefs was established at Bo in the Railway district of the Protectorate on March 1, 1906. The school, which is under European supervision, opened with 18 pupils; at the end of 1919 there were 140 pupils. An elementary school was opened at the end of 1925; there are also 3 Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools. An Agricultural Training College was established by the Government in 1919, with 30 pupils. There are over 92 non-Government schools, of which 49 are assisted by the Government.

Governor.—R. J. Wilkinson, C.M.G. (3,000£.).

Colonial Secretary.—Dr. J. C. Maxwell, C.M.G.

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Zululand. See NATAL.

Assembly was substituted a new body called the Legislative Assembly. This consists of (i) the Ministers, (ii) 66 elected members, and (iii) 17 members nominated by the Government to represent certain minorities. The elections are indirect: every 50 electors choose an elector-delegate, and the electors-delegate elect the members of the Assembly, but are liable to be recalled before any fresh exercise of their functions. The members of this Assembly sit for six years, their numbers being renewed one-third at a time every two years: they also receive payment. The Assembly can initiate legislation and must be consulted on all measures relating to loans, land-tax assessment, or modifications of the railway or irrigation systems. The Government, however, is not bound by the resolutions of the Assembly, and, in the event of a disagreement between the two about any proposed law, the Government can eventually enact the law in such form as it may think fit. The Assembly has the right of veto on new direct, personal or land taxes, which cannot be imposed without its sanction. The ordinary session of the Assembly is from November 1 to May 31. A new constitution is now to be drafted (March 1922), with a new electoral law, and providing for the establishment of Ministerial responsibility to Parliament.

The Provincial Councils were endowed in 1909 with the powers of applying bye-laws, authorising public-markets, fixing the number and pay of ghafirs (village watchmen), and authorising the creation of ezbas (hamlets). They are the local authorities in connection with elementary vernacular education and trade schools. They consist of two elected representatives from each Markaz. The Mudîr is the *ex-officio* President of the Council.

Egypt Proper is administratively divided into 5 governorships (muhâfzas) of principal towns, and 14 mudîrîas or provinces, subdivided into districts or Markazes. In 1890 the Powers consented to a decree constituting a Municipality in Alexandria, with power to impose local taxes.¹

In thirteen towns (Mansûra, Medinet el-Fayûm, Tanta, Zagazig, Damanhûr, Beni-Suêf, Mahalla el-Kubra, Minya, Mît Ghamr, Zifta, Kafr el-Zayât, Benha, and Port Said), Mixed Commissions have been formed with power to impose taxes on residents who have given an express consent to be taxed for municipal purposes.

In 41 other towns a third class of town council (Local Commissions) exists, but, in general, there is no power to impose local taxes, the revenue being derived from grants from the central Government, and receipts from water supply, slaughter houses, &c. During recent years, however, 22 of the Local Commissions have, with the express consent of foreigners and Egyptians, imposed local taxation for municipal purposes.

Governorships.

1. Cairo.
2. Alexandria.
3. Suez Canal (Port Said.—
Ismailia).
4. Suez.
5. Damietta.

Mudîrîas.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Lower Egypt:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Qalyûbiya. 2. Menûfiya. 3. Gharbîya. 4. Sharqîya. 5. Daqahliya. 6. Beheira. | <p>Upper Egypt:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Giza. 2. Beni-Suêf. 3. Faiyûm. 4. Minya. 5. Asyût. 6. Girga. 7. Qena. 8. Aswân. |
|--|--|

Area and Population.

The total area of Egypt proper, including the Libyan Desert, the region between the Nile and the Red Sea, and the Sinai Peninsula, but

¹ In Egypt no foreigner may be taxed without the consent of his Government.

excluding the Sudan, is about 350,000 square miles; but the cultivated and settled area, that is, the Nile Valley and Delta, covers only 12,226 square miles. Canals, roads, date plantations, &c., cover 1,900 square miles; 2,850 square miles are comprised in the surface of the Nile, marshes, and lakes. Egypt is divided into two great districts—'Masr-el-Bahri,' or Lower Egypt, and 'El-Said,' or Upper Egypt.

The following table gives the area of the settled land surface, and the results of the census taken in March, 1917 :—

Administrative Division	Area in sq. miles	Total Population	Population per sq. mile
Governorates			
Cairo . . .	42	790,939	18,832
Alexandria . .	19	444,617	23,401
Damietta . .	11	30,984	2,817
Canal { Port Said and Ismailia . .	11½	91,090	30,363
Suez . . .	3	30,996	10,332
Frontier Districts . .	?	76,351	
Provinces:			
Lower Egypt			
Behira . . .	1,726	892,246	517
Daqahliya . .	1,006	986,643	981
Gharbiya . .	2,534	1,859,313	655
Menufiya . .	606	1,072,636	1,770
Qalyubiya . .	358	528,581	1,476
Sharqiya . .	1,322	955,497	723
Provinces:			
Upper Egypt			
Asyût . . .	768	981,197	1,278
Aswân . . .	168	253,340	1,508
Beni-Suêf . .	409	452,393	1,107
Faiyûm . . .	669	507,617	759
Girga . . .	576	863,234	1,499
Giza . . .	898	524,352	1,317
Minya . . .	651	763,922	1,173
Qena . . .	754	840,817	1,114
Total . . .	12,023	12,750,918	1,061

The growth of the general population of the country is exhibited by the following figures :—

1800 (French estimate) . . .	2,460,200	1897 (Census) . . .	9,734,405
1821 (Muhammad Ali) . . .	2,536,400	1907 (Census) . . .	11,287,359
1846 (Census) . . .	4,476,440	1917 (Census) . . .	12,750,918
1882 (Census) . . .	6,831,131		

The average annual increase from 1846 to 1882 was 1·25 per cent.; from 1882 to 1897, 2·76 per cent.; 1897–1907, 1·49 per cent.; 1907–1917, 1·26 per cent.

For details of the census of 1907, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1915, pp. 250–1.

Estimated population, March, 1921: 13,387,000. Births registered, 1919, 493,507; deaths, 383,872; 1920, births, 558,609; deaths, 369,912.

The principal towns, with their populations, according to the results of the census of 1917, are :—Cairo, 790,939; Alexandria, 444,617; Port Said (including Ismailia), 91,090; Suez, 30,996; Damietta, 30,984; Tanta, 74,195; Mansura, 49,238; Zagazig, 41,741; Damanhûr, 47,867; Benha, 18,607; Shibîn el-Kôm, 24,604; Asyût, 51,431; Aswân, 11,293; Beni Suêf, 31,986; Faiyûm, 44,400; Sohâg, 20,760; Giza, 18,714; Qena, 23,357; Minya, 34,945.

Religion and Instruction.

In 1917 the population consisted of 11,658,148 Moslems; 854,773 Orthodox; 59,581 Jews. Christians: 47,481 Protestants; 107,687 Roman Catholics; 14,416 other Christians; 8,827 others. Thus Moslems formed 91·43 per cent. of the population; Christians, 8·03 per cent.; Jews, 0·47 per cent.; others, 0·07 per cent. The principal seat of Koranic learning is the Mosque and University of El-Azhar at Cairo, founded year 361 of the Hegira, 972 of the Christian era. In 1914 it had 405 professors and 9,749 students of Islam and subjects connected therewith. The Mosque of El-Ahmadi at Tanta had 113 professors and 2,860 students at the end of 1914. The Mosque of Damietta had in the same year 16 professors and 411 students, that of Dessûqi (Tanta), 16 professors and 280 students, and the Meshiakhat Olama of Alexandria 75 professors and 1,854 students. All these institutions are under the supervision of the Council of the University of El-Azhar.

There are in Egypt large numbers of native Christians connected with the various Oriental churches; of these, the largest and most influential are the Copts, the descendants of the ancient Egyptians; their creed is Orthodox (Jacobite), and was adopted in the first century of the Christian era. Its head is the Patriarch of Alexandria as the successor of St. Mark. There are three metropolitans and twelve bishops in Egypt, one metropolitan and two bishops in Abyssinia, and one bishop for Khartum; there are also arch-priests, priests, deacons, and monks. Priests must be married before ordination, but celibacy is imposed on monks and high dignitaries. The Copts use the Diocletian (or Martyrs') calendar, which differs by 284 years from the Gregorian calendar.

The following table shows the proportion of illiterates in the various religious communities (1917 census):—

Religion	Population	Number illiterate per 1000		
		Males	Females	Total
Moslems	11,658,148	901	994	947
Orthodox	854,778	739	920	829
Christians	155,168	505	556	531
Jews	59,581	481	642	562
Others	23,243	912	955	934
Total	12,750,918	864	979	921

Subject to certain adjustments for purposes of comparison, it appears that the proportion of the native Egyptian population able to read and write in 1917, as compared with the returns of the previous census in 1907, was as follows:—

1907		1917	
Males	Females	Males	Females
85 per 1000	3 per 1000	120 per 1000	18 per 1000

Until 1897, Government initiative in the matter of education was limited to supplying a Europeanised course of education designed to fit Egyptians for various branches of the public service and for professional careers. This system of schools, which owes its origin to the Europeanising zeal of Muhammad Ali Pasha, the first viceroy, consists of Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, and Professional Colleges (Law, Medicine, Engineering, Veterinary, Military, Teaching, Accountancy and Commerce, and Agriculture), in addition to a number of special schools.

Scattered throughout the country there have existed from time immemorial a number of indigenous schools called 'Maktabs.' In 1897, the Ministry of Education endeavoured to bring these independent 'Maktabs' voluntarily under Departmental supervision by means of a system of inspection and reward. Government aid was made dependent upon daily instruction being given in reading, writing, and arithmetic, apart from any religious teaching, and upon the school reaching a satisfactory level of efficiency. The extent to which the scheme has developed is shown in the following table:

Year	Maktabs awarded grants-in-aid and under inspection					
	Number of Maktabs	Teachers	Attendance			Grant-in-aid £E
			Boys	Girls	Total	
1913-14	3,744	7,906	211,270	23,465	234,735	19,427
1916-17	3,612	7,233	200,754	28,028	228,782	22,247
1917-18	3,534	6,582	184,404	24,782	209,186	22,043
1918-19	3,271	6,160	176,902	24,484	201,386	—
1919-20	3,162	5,819	175,519	26,708	202,257	22,632

Since 1913 the grants-in-aid to maktabs situated within the areas governed by Provincial Councils have been paid from the funds of the Councils.

The following table gives statistics (corrected to January, 1921), concerning the schools under the immediate direction of the Egyptian Government in 1897 and 1921 respectively. The schools marked with an asterisk are under Departments other than the Ministry of Education.

	1897			1921		
	Schools	Pupils		Schools	Pupils	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Higher Colleges:—						
Medicine and Pharmacy	1	40	11	1	360	—
*Law	1	75	—	1	487	—
Engineering	1	29	—	1	486	—
*Military	1	204	—	1	87	—
*Veterinary	—	—	—	1	20	—
Teaching	3	72	—	3	443	105
*School for Qādis	—	—	—	1	98	—
*Agriculture	—	—	—	1	83	—
Accountancy and Commerce	—	—	—	1	60	—
Special and Technical Schools:—						
Agriculture (Intermediate)	1	59	—	1	101	—
School for Qādis (Intermediate)	—	—	—	1	160	—
Accountancy & Commerce (Intermediate)	—	—	—	1	807	—
Technical (Intermediate)	2	356	—	1	305	—
School of Egyptian Arts & Crafts	—	—	—	1	161	—
Trades (Elementary)	—	—	—	4	639	—
Teaching (Elementary)	—	—	—	10	469	587
Domestic Economy	—	—	—	1	—	70
Nurses and midwives	1*	—	9	1	—	48
*Police	—	—	—	1	97	—
*Reformatory Schools	—	—	—	2	615	133
Secondary Schools	3	612	—	10	3,314	28
Higher Primary Schools	38	6,830	270	39	10,749	843
Higher Elementary Schools	—	—	—	6	231	656
Maktabs (Elementary Vernacular Schools)	55	2,547	377	218	12,569	10,182
Infant Schools	—	—	—	2	219	—

The number of schools under the control of the Provincial Councils in January, 1921, either through direct management or through grants-in-aid, was as follows:—

	No. of Schools	No of Pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Maktabas (Elementary Vernacular Schools)	3,317	184,371	26,479	210,850
Elementary Training Colleges for Teachers	16	835	235	1,070
Industrial, Agricultural and Commercial Schools	20	1,958	—	1,958
Higher Primary Schools	65	6,434	1,317	7,751
Total	3,418	193,598	28,031	221,629

By agreement with the Provincial Councils it was decided in 1912 that the Ministry of Education should hand over to the Councils the duty of making provision for Elementary Schools in their areas, including the giving of grants-in-aid to the private Maktabas.

The Ministry of Education had under its direct management (January, 1921):—

	Attendance		
	Boys	Girls	Total
143 Maktabas	10,015	9,676	19,691
10 Training Colleges for Elementary Teachers	469	537	1,056
1 Domestic School	—	70	70
1 School for Nurses and Midwives	—	48	48
4 Trades Schools	639	—	639
39 Higher Primary Schools	10,749	843	11,592
10 Secondary Schools	3,314	28	3,342
5 Technical and Commercial Schools (and night classes)	1,457	—	1,457
1 School of Medicine (and Pharmacy)	300	—	300
1 School of Engineering	486	—	486
3 Higher Training Colleges	443	105	548
1 Higher School of Commerce and Accountancy	60	—	60
Egyptian Educational Mission in Europe	42	4	46
6 Higher Elementary Schools	231	656	887
2 Infant Schools	249	—	249
	28,454	12,017	40,471

Under other Government Departments are the School of Law (487 students), the Military School (87 cadets), the Veterinary School (20 students), the Higher School of Agriculture (83 students), the Intermediate School of Agriculture (101 students), the School for Cadis (higher section, 98, lower, 160 students); the Police School (97 cadets), and 2 reformatories (615 boys, 133 girls). It is proposed to establish a State University at Cairo.

Justice.

The indigenous tribunals of the country are the *Mehkmas*, presided over by the *Qadis*. At the present time, they retain jurisdiction only in matters of personal law (marriage, succession, &c.), and *wakfs*—the latter being either charitable foundations, or family settlements with an ultimate remainder in favour of a charitable foundation—and also in certain non-religious cases (e.g. succession) between non-Moslem natives. In matters of personal law other than intestate succession non-Mussulmans are, however, in general subject to their own Patriarchate, or other religious authority. In other matters, natives are justiciable before the so-called Native Tribunals established in 1883. These now consist of 90 Summary Tribunals, each presided over by a single judge, with civil jurisdiction in matters up to £E150 in value, and criminal jurisdiction in offences punishable by fine or by imprisonment up to three years, that is, police offences and misdemeanours; eight Central Tribunals, each of the Chambers of which consists of three judges; and a Court of Appeal at Cairo, about one-third of its members being European. Under a law of 1904, there are also weekly sittings in the Governorate Qisms (to the number of 28) for the disposal of petty offences, the judge having powers up to three months' imprisonment or fine of £E10, and the prosecution being conducted by the police. Civil cases not within the competence of the Summary Tribunals are heard in first instance by the Central Tribunals, with an appeal to the Court of Appeal. The Central Tribunals also hear civil and criminal appeals from the Summary Tribunals. Since 1905 serious crimes (and, under a law of 1910, all press offences) are tried at the Central Tribunals by three judges of the Court of Appeal sitting as an Assize Court, assizes being held monthly. There is a recourse on points of law, in criminal matters, to five judges of the Court of Appeal sitting in Cairo as a Court of Cassation. The prosecution before Summary Tribunals and Assize Courts is entrusted to the *Parquet*, which is directed by a *Procureur Général*; the investigation of crime is ordinarily conducted by the *Parquet*, or by the police under the direction of the *Parquet*: cases going before an Assize Court are further submitted to a special committing judge. Offences against irrigation laws, &c., are tried by special administrative tribunals.

The so-called "Cantonal Courts," created by a law of July, 1912, should also be mentioned. They are composed of village notables, and have general civil jurisdiction in suits up to £E5 in value, besides an extended jurisdiction in special matters, and a petty criminal jurisdiction with penalties up to 24 hours' imprisonment or PT25 fine. The jurisdiction of each court extends to a group of villages. The courts are now 236 in number.

Owing to the Capitulations, which still apply to Egypt, foreigners are exempted from the jurisdiction of the local tribunals. Mixed tribunals were instituted in 1876, consisting partly of native and partly of foreign judges, with jurisdiction, in civil matters, between natives and foreigners and between foreigners of different nationalities, or even between foreigners of the same nationality if the dispute relates to land in Egypt. These Tribunals have, also, a limited penal jurisdiction, notably in cases of police offences, offences against the bankruptcy laws, and misappropriation of property seized by order of the tribunal. There are three Mixed Tribunals of First Instance, with a Court of Appeal sitting at Alexandria.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for six years:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	££	££		££	££
1913	17,368,616	15,728,785	1919-20	33,677,401	28,991,934
1917-18	23,166,074	22,496,948	1920-21	46,446,921	62,051,182
1918-19	27,661,289	23,354,326	1921-22 ¹	38,682,000	38,682,000

¹ Estimates.

The final accounts for the year 1920-21 (April 1 to March 31), and the budget estimates for the year 1921-22, are as follows:—

Receipts	1920-21 Actual figures	1921-22 Estimates	Expenditure	1920-21 Actual figures	1921-22 Estimates
	££	££		££	££
Direct taxes:			Civil List	556,808	552,030
Land tax, &c.	5,525,635	5,504,000	Expenses of Administration	12,812,247	13,277,113
Indirect taxes:			Expenses of Revenue Earn-		
Customs	6,658,358	3,369,000	ing Administrations:		
Tobacco	4,247,929	4,800,000	Railways	13,484,502	4,623,295
Miscellaneous			Telegraphs	206,087	227,597
taxes	592,138	395,000	Post Office	462,242	502,345
Receipts from			Telephones	173,406	181,804
Revenue earn-			Army:		
ing Adminis-			Egyptian Army	1,991,635	1,836,860
trations:			Army of Occupation	146,250	146,250
Railways	8,155,785	7,106,000	Pensions	800,711	811,750
Telegraphs	346,396	320,000	Tribute and Debt:		
Post Office	539,776	621,000	Tribute	664,826	664,826
Telephones	310,231	270,000	Expenses of Caisse de la		
Receipts from			Dette	41,446	39,470
Administrative			Consolidated Debt	3,552,266	3,552,266
Services:			Non-Consolidated Debt . .	314,197	354,916
Ports and			Sundries	—	61,949
Lighthouses	262,671	229,000	War Gratuities	4,764,104	3,150,000
Judicial and			Special Bonns	1,818,387	—
Registration			Winding up extraordinary		
fees	1,939,670	1,780,000	expenditure in connection		
Miscellaneous			with the war	53,390	—
Revenue	14,729,877	11,781,000	Settlement of claims arising		
Total ordinary			out of the recent disorders	304,274	650,000
revenue	43,308,436	36,175,000	Purchase and distribution of		
Extraordinary			articles of prime necessity	14,781,824	4,709,000
revenue	3,138,485	526,000	Temporary Commissions . .	22,090	16,000
Draft on gene-			Depreciation of Investments	816,973	—
ral reserve	—	1,981,000	Total Ordinary Expen-		
Total	46,446,921	38,682,000	diture	57,297,765	35,390,471
			Expenditure for new works	4,753,417	3,331,529
			Total	62,051,182	38,682,000

The foreign debt of Egypt began in 1862, when loans amounting to 3,292,800*l.* were issued for the purpose of*extinguishing the floating debt. Other issues followed in rapid succession. The dual control by England and France began in 1879. In January, 1880, the two Controllers-General reported that Egypt could not possibly meet her engagements in full, and in July the Liquidation Law, in accordance with the recommendation of an International Commission of the Great Powers, was promulgated. By this law

the Unified debt was reduced to 4 per cent. interest; further conversions were made, and the Unified debt thus increased to 60,958,240*l*; certain unconsolidated liabilities were added to the Preference debt, which thus rose to 22,743,800*l*; and the Daira Sania debt was increased to 9,512,900*l*., the interest being reduced to 4 per cent. In 1885 and subsequent years further loans and conversions were entered into.

The Daira Sania and the Domains loans were paid off on October 15, 1905, and June 1, 1913, respectively. The amount and the charge of the various debts in April, 1921, were as follows :—

—	Debt	Charge
	£	£E
Guaranteed Loan, 3 per cent.	5,872,000	307,125
Privileged Debt, 8½ per cent.	31,127,780	1,062,285
Unified Debt, 4 per cent.	55,971,960	2,182,906
Total	92,971,740	3,552,266

On April 1, 1921, the debt stood at £stg. 92,971,740, inclusive of the amount of £stg. 6,826,860 held by the Government and the Caisse de la Dette Publique. In 1920-21 the debt was reduced by £226,400.

The charges on account of debts of all kinds (including tribute), as shown in the estimates for 1921-22, amount to £E4,611,378.

In 1888 and 1890, reserve funds were established, the balances of which, in virtue of the Anglo-French Convention of April 4, 1904, were placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government in 1905, less certain sums remaining in the hands of the Caisse de la Dette Publique for the service of the debt. The amount received by the Egyptian Government was carried to a General Reserve Fund. In this Fund on April 1, 1921, there was a balance of £E1,513,606.

Defence.

EGYPTIAN ARMY.

On September 19, 1882, the existing Egyptian army was disbanded. The organisation of a new army was entrusted to a British general officer, who was given the title of Sirdar. Service is compulsory, but, owing to the small contingent required, only a fraction (4 per cent.) of the men who are liable actually serve. Service is for three years. In the Sudanese battalions service is voluntary and extended. The army consists of 5 squadrons of cavalry, a camel corps, 5 batteries, 18 battalions of infantry (of which 6 are Sudanese and 1 is a special "Equatorial" battalion), a railway battalion, and various departments. Most of the higher posts are held by British officers. The strength of the army is about 17,000.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Before the outbreak of war in August, 1914, the British garrison, or army of occupation, consisted of a cavalry regiment, a horse artillery battery, a mountain battery, a company of engineers, and 4 battalions (one company in Cyprus) stationed in the Nile Delta, and of a battalion of infantry and detachment of garrison artillery stationed in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The establishment, including departmental services, was 6,067 of all ranks.

In 1920 the British garrison consisted of 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 battery R.H.A., 7 battalions of infantry, with detachments of engineers and garrison artillery, making a total of 11,605. In addition there were Indian troops to

the number of 20,463. At the end of the year this garrison was in process of reduction.

Production and Industry.

The cultivable area of Egypt proper was reckoned in 1920 at 7,806,793 feddâns (1 feddân = 1·038 acre), and of this 2,754,815 were uncultivated for want of reclamation. The land-tax has been readjusted, the old distinction between Kharâgi and Ushûri tax has disappeared, and the taxes on land range from 2 piastres (1 piastre = 2½d.) to 164 piastres per feddân according to the rental value. The *corvée*, or forced labour, has been abolished, but the inhabitants are still called out to guard or repair the Nile banks in flood time, and are also liable in any sudden emergency; in 1913 none were called out; in 1914, 21,600; in 1916, 113,000. The agricultural population (Fellahin) forms about 62 per cent. of the whole. A large proportion of them are small landholders with under 51 feddâns, while others, almost or altogether landless, are labourers, the relation between the employers and the employed being mostly hereditary. The following table shows, for 1920, the number of landholders and the distribution of the land among foreigners and natives:—

Extent of holding in feddâns	Foreigners		Natives		Total of area		Total of Landowners	
	Area in feddâns	Land-owners	Area in feddâns	Land-owners	Feddâns	Per-centage	Land-owners	Per-centage
Up to 1	1,122	2,052	483,923	1,205,642	485,045	8·8	1,207,694	64·7
From 1-5	4,528	1,654	1,059,609	504,341	1,064,137	19·2	506,025	27·1
„ 5-10	4,020	690	546,296	79,077	551,276	10·0	79,767	4·3
„ 10-20	7,938	549	525,625	38,158	533,563	9·6	38,707	2·1
„ 20-30	7,204	237	279,817	11,569	287,021	5·2	11,866	0·6
„ 30-50	13,051	330	339,732	8,860	352,733	6·4	9,190	0·5
Over 50	514,448	1,414	1,747,079	12,098	2,261,527	40·8	13,512	0·7
Total	553,271	7,016	4,982,081	1,859,745	5,535,352	100·0	1,866,761	100·0

The Egyptian agricultural year includes three seasons or crops. The leading winter crops, sown in November and harvested in May and June, are cereal produce of all kinds; the principal summer crops, sown in March and harvested in October and November, are cotton, sugar, and rice; the autumn crops, sown in July and gathered in September and October, are rice, maize, millet, and vegetables generally. In Fayûm and Lower Egypt, where perennial irrigation is effected by means of a network of canals tapping the Nile and traversing the Delta in every direction, the chief crops are cotton, rice, Indian corn, wheat, barley, clover, cucumber; in Upper Egypt, south of Deirût, where the basin system of irrigation, i.e. submersion at high Nile, is generally adhered to, cereals and vegetables are produced; north of Deirût the same conditions prevail as in Lower Egypt, except that no rice is grown. Where there is perennial irrigation, two or three crops are secured annually.

Extensive reservoir works, consisting of a dam at Aswân, a barrage at Esna, a barrage at Asyût, and a barrage at Zifta, have been completed. The original storage capacity of the reservoir was 1,065,000,000 cubic metres. The level of the dam has been raised by 6 metres and the capacity of the reservoir increased to 2,423,000,000 cubic metres. The barrage at Esna ensures adequate irrigation to a large area of basin land even in a year of low Nile. North of Deirût an area of approximately half a

million acres has been converted from basin to perennial irrigation in the last ten years. The area and production of cotton in six years were :—

Season	Area. Feddans	Crop. Qantârs	Season	Area. Feddans	Crop. Qantârs
1913-14	1,723,000	7,664,000	1918-19	1,361,000	4,821,000
1916-17	1,656,000	5,060,000	1919-20	1,574,000	5,572,000
1917-18	1,677,000	6,293,000	1920-21	1,228,000	—

The area under cotton in 1921 was 1,292,000 feddans.

In 1920 the area and yield of wheat were 1,190,290 acres and 863,022 tons; barley, 340,231 acres and 227,489 tons; maize, 1,937,869 acres; millet, 258,188 acres; rice, 164,228 acres; sugar-cane, 53,475 acres.

In 1920 the sugar exported amounted to 13,795 tons, valued at £E1,144,987 and the cotton exported amounted to 4,001,467 qantârs, valued at £E75,096,026 (1 qantâr=99·05 lbs.).

The principal mineral products in 1919 were (in metric tons): Phosphate rock, 29,000; petrol-um, 224,000; manganese iron ore, 49,000; nitrate shale, 3,900; carbonates and sulphate of soda, 1,400; ochres, 44; sulphate of alumina, 54; sulphate of magnesia, 269. The production of gold was 2,152 oz. Other products are: talc, building stones, clay, gypsum, natron, nitrate of soda, salt, and turquoise. The following minerals are also known to exist, namely, alum, copper ore, beryl, granito, ornamental stones, and sulphur.

Commerce.

Imports and exports for five years :—

Year	Merchandise ¹		Specie	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£E	£E	£E	£E
1913	27,865,195	31,662,065	9,791,188	11,187,932
1918	51,155,306	45,870,020	611,009	5,560
1919	47,409,717	75,888,321	133,513	3,174
1920	101,880,963	85,467,061	399,039	11,841
1921	55,507,984	36,356,062	214,576	58,552

¹ Excluding re-exports (£E6,527,894 in 1921) and transit trade (£E7,473,616 in 1921).

Commerce (merchandise) by principal countries :—

Countries of origin or destination	Imports from		Exports to	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	£E	£E	£E	£E
Argentina . . .	2,339,916	1,540,489	2,609	1,129
Australasia . . .	4,900,724	3,159,417	91,137	8,627
Belgium . . .	1,927,150	1,210,124	324,260	190,473
Chile . . .	2,057,266	207,472	6,559	703
China . . .	2,325,707	1,082,203	19,907	69,162
France . . .	6,104,865	4,208,780	8,069,200	2,832,943
Germany . . .	1,186,121	1,649,458	1,294,373	1,486,951
Greece . . .	2,085,531	1,282,742	413,036	415,778
India and Aden . .	3,838,709	1,536,940	747,707	138,868
Italy . . .	5,705,020	3,092,516	3,303,414	1,145,142
Japan . . .	2,264,051	746,856	1,236,763	1,150,289
Switzerland . . .	1,549,646	613,033	2,246,838	1,346,463
United Kingdom . .	87,894,760	16,937,889	86,843,284	17,045,880
United States . . .	10,751,055	8,355,500	26,469,171	6,528,615

Value of the leading imports and exports during three years :—

Merchandise	Imports			Exports		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E
Animals & animal food products .	1,704,098	2,080,793	1,362,461	320,485	328,457	372,512
Hides, skins and leather goods .	762,116	1,602,519	534,665	1,301,946	743,194	443,248
Other animal products . . .	49,118	60,657	56,487	64,311	52,788	68,820
Cereals, vegetables	2,263,042	13,285,001	11,564,771	4,832,146	5,116,788	4,840,616
Colonial produce .	1,803,070	4,849,342	1,352,853	662,368	1,169,495	325,636
Spirits, oils, &c. .	4,251,340	5,947,634	3,817,557	218,654	216,339	238,406
Paper, books, &c. .	1,270,824	2,150,094	998,545	276,133	211,871	106,801
Wood & coal . . .	3,912,109	11,993,427	6,179,055	71,702	56,574	55,804
Stone, earthenware and glass . . .	553,151	1,931,538	1,123,880	20,598	8,219	5,933
Colouring materials	690,782	886,200	467,233	90,579	51,741	53,241
Chemicals, perfumes, &c. . .	3,353,972	5,530,829	2,399,716	692,132	679,177	309,955
Textiles & yarns .	18,845,787	34,441,258	14,682,793	66,077,860	75,612,121	28,011,329
Metals and manuf. .	3,742,412	11,842,153	7,382,381	167,092	169,069	147,564
Sundries . . .	1,137,152	2,094,520	1,607,459	60,439	110,107	72,677
Tobacco . . .	3,070,744	3,184,998	1,973,128	1,032,076	951,121	703,520
Total	47,409,717	101,880,963	55,507,984	75,888,321	85,467,061	36,856,062

¹ The cotton tissues imported amounted, in 1919, to £E11,259,384; in 1920, to £E18,985,634; in 1921 £E7,942,683. The quantity of raw cotton exported was, in 1919, 6,708,906 qantars, valued at £E65,441,901; 1920, 4,001,467 qantars, valued at £E75,098,026; 1921, 4,791,717 qantars, valued at £E28,375,249.

Of the total imports in 1919, the value of £E34,882,872 and of the exports the value of £E72,453,908, passed through the port of Alexandria: 1920 imports £E80,988,567, exports £E82,456,180; 1921, imports £E45,191,215, exports £E34,316,779.

Goods imported into Egypt are examined by experts, who determine their value according to the market price in their original country, plus the cost of transport, freight, insurance, &c. In order, however, to facilitate customs operations, the administration, in communication with the merchants interested, establishes, on the same basis as above, periodical tariffs for common articles of importation. In the statistics of the Custom House, the values are taken according to the estimated price which served as the basis for the payment of duty, now fixed at 8 per cent. *ad valorem* (except coal, liquid fuel, charcoal, firewood, petroleum; oxen, cows, sheep and goats, whether alive or cold stored, the duty on which was reduced to 4 per cent. *ad valorem* from November 25, 1905; and alcoholic drinks, perfumes, and alcoholic extracts, on which the duty was raised to 10 per cent on April 30, 1915). As regards exports, there are tariffs for nearly all of them, estimated in the same manner as the tariffs of imports. The quantities recorded in statistics are those declared by the merchants and controlled by the Customs.

The origin of imports and destination of exports are declared by importers and exporters and controlled, as much as possible, by the searchers and appraisers of the Custom House.

Principal imports into the United Kingdom from Egypt, and the principal exports from the United Kingdom to Egypt, according to British Board of Trade returns :—

Year	British Imports from Egypt				Exports of British Produce to Egypt			
	Raw Cotton	Cotton Seed	Eggs	Oil Seed-Cake	Cotton Goods	Coal, &c.	Iron & Steel and Manufactures	Woollen Goods
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913	17,642,358	2,065,471	356,672	817,003	3,533,605	2,454,337	718,549	252,432
1917	25,187,884	3,269,180	1,015,340	1,871,412	7,728,861	2,188,828	773,324	1,017,368
1918	44,469,567	6,394,130	715,170	9,716	13,824,498	2,529,554	797,699	1,039,130
1919	50,840,518	5,008,880	930,674	969,783	9,014,163	3,543,510	1,101,280	841,964
1920	60,678,667	4,412,048	587,450	1,067,874	22,117,069	4,508,082	2,606,332	3,453,520

Including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan in 1913.

Total trade between Egypt and U. K. (in thousands of pounds sterling)
for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1918 (pre-war)	1918	1919	1920	1921 ^a
Imports from Egypt into U. K. . .	21,395 ¹	54,151	60,671	69,331	26,927
Exports to Egypt from U.K.					
British produce	9,805 ¹	22,202	19,405	43,644	18,830
Foreign and Colonial produce .	—	183	826	1,179	382

¹ Including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

^a Provisional figures.

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1920, excluding warships and vessels requisitioned by the military authorities, 6,167 steamers of a net registered tonnage of 17,813,945 entered at, and 6,151 steamers of a net registered tonnage of 17,783,672 departed from, all the Egyptian ports (Alexandria, Port Said, Suez Basin, Suez Road, Tor, and El Kosseir). These figures include Suez Canal transits. The total number of sailing vessels (both foreign and coasting trade, but excluding sponge and fishing boats) that entered the ports was 2,091 of 104,613 net tons, and of those that departed, 2,126 of 102,885 net tons.

Arrivals and departures of commercial steamers at Alexandria in six years :—

Year	Arrivals		Departures	
	Steamers	Net registered tonnage	Steamers	Net registered tonnage
1913	1,932	3,718,660	1,927	3,698,396
1916 ¹	554	966,673	705	1,343,867
1917 ¹	346	641,060	366	687,684
1918 ¹	339	738,062	395	900,192
1919 ¹	726	1,830,702	735	1,362,431
1920 ¹	1,242	2,527,436	1,216	2,499,557

¹ Excluding supplies and military transports.

The mercantile steamers visiting the port of Alexandria in 1920 comprised :

Nationality	Arrivals		— Departures	
	Steamers	Net registered tonnage	Steamers	Net registered tonnage
British	479	1,040,213	471	1,030,111
Italian	244	478,856	238	474,872
American	94	303,852	90	203,628
French	93	283,445	93	288,760
Greek	133	103,645	132	101,184
Japanese	23	59,986	22	55,720
Norwegian	28	54,751	31	57,906
Swedish	80	47,648	31	49,689
Russian	17	29,466	15	28,421
Spanish	9	8,863	9	8,393
Other	87	117,211	84	110,873
Total (All Shipping)	1,242	2,527,436	1,216	2,499,557

Suez Canal.

The following table shows the number and net tonnage of commercial vessels (excluding vessels requisitioned by the military authorities) of all nationalities that passed through the Canal in 1920 :—

Nationality	No. of transits	Suez Canal net tonnage	Nationality	No. of transits	Suez Canal net tonnage
British	2,240	10,452,055	Norwegian	49	172,130
Japanese	382	1,597,544	Greek	42	114,890
Dutch	328	1,419,501	Spanish	23	71,686
French	215	992,904	Other nationalities	66	236,658
American	146	709,306			
Italian	197	665,252			
Swedish	58	230,175			
Danish	53	229,933			
			Total	3,804	16,892,244

The number of Government vessels that passed through the Canal in 1920 was 204 of 678,197 Suez Canal net tonnage (including 144 British of 521,118 net tonnage).

The number and net tonnage of vessels that have passed through the Suez Canal (including warships), and the gross receipts of the company, have been as follows in six years :—

Year	No. of Transits	Net Tonnage	Receipts ¹	Year	No. of Transits	Net Tonnage	Receipts ¹
			£				£
1913	5,085	20,083,884	5,197,038	1918	2,522	9,251,601	3,718,796
1916	3,110	12,325,347	3,561,771	1919	3,986	16,013,802	7,388,336
1917	2,353	8,368,018	2,880,761	1920	4,009	17,574,657	10,698,427

¹ Taken at 25 francs=£1.

The number of passengers (civil and military) who went through the canal was, in 1913, 282,235 ; 1916, 283,030 ; 1917, 142,313 ; 1918, 105,914 ; 1919, 527,502 ; 1920, 500,147.

The Suez Canal is 103 miles long, including 4 miles of approach channels for the harbours, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, opened for navigation November 17, 1869. The concession to the Suez Canal Company expires on November 17, 1968.

Internal Communications.

On March 31, 1921, there were (exclusive of sidings) 2,311 miles of rails (double and single) belonging to and worked by the State, and 721 miles of rails of agricultural light railways owned by private companies: 1,146 miles of State and 623 miles of companies' rails are in the Delta, and 1,165 miles of State and 98 miles of light railways are in Upper Egypt. This is exclusive of the Sudan military railway to Khartoum, 375 miles long, of gauge 3 ft. 6 in. The railways have a gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in. inside rails, except the line from Luxor to Assuan, which is 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, and that to the Western Oases, which is 2 ft. 5½ in.

In May, 1918, Cairo was connected by railway with the Palestine system, by the completion of a swing-bridge over the Suez Canal at Kantara.

The length of line of the State Railways (excluding the auxiliary railways of Upper Egypt, 268 miles, and the Western Oasis railway, 141 miles) in 1920 was 1,902 miles ; the number of passengers carried in 1920-21,

30,548,000; weight of goods carried, including service transports, 5,466,956 tons; and the net receipts, £E157,744.

The working expenses, £E7,891,318 in 1920-21, represent an average of 98·04 per cent. of the gross receipts, which were £E8,049,062.

The telegraphs and telephones belonging to the Egyptian Government were, on March 31, 1920, of a total length of 8,558 miles, the length of the wire being 21,506 miles. The Eastern Telegraph Company, by concessions, have telegraph lines across Egypt from Alexandria *via* Cairo to Suez, and from Port Said to Suez, connecting their cables to England and India. The number of telegrams in 1920 was 2,782,395, as against 2,711,228 in 1919, not including railway service telegrams and those sent by the Eastern Telegraph.

There were, in 1920, 2,846 post offices and stations. In the internal service (1920) there passed through the post-office 50,349,000 letters and post-cards, and 19,244,000 newspapers, &c., and samples; in the external service, 26,167,000 letters and post-cards, and 9,058,000 newspapers, &c., and samples. Official correspondence, not here included, amounted in 1920 to 8,162,000 articles. Receipts £E539,776; expenses £E462,242.

Banks and Credit.

The National Bank has a capital of 3,000,000*l.* with reserve funds amounting to 2,000,000*l.* The Agricultural Bank has a capital of 3,740,000*l.* It has Government guarantee of interest at 3 per cent., and it lends money to the Fellahin at 8 per cent. interest.

There are in addition eight mortgage banks and five ordinary banks working chiefly in Egypt with a total paid up capital of £E41,011,369, *i.e.*, £E39,381,066 for the former and £E1,630,303 for the latter. The reserve funds of these two groups of banks and of the National and the Agricultural Banks of Egypt amount to £E5,220,330 and £E3,091,368 respectively.

In 1901, a Post-Office Savings Bank was opened, and on December 31 of that year, it had 6,740 depositors with balances amounting to £E47,492. On December 31, 1920, the depositors numbered 222,260, and their balances amounted to £E1,140,300.

In April, 1912, a rural savings bank service was inaugurated. At the end of that year the balance of deposits in the new branch amounted to £E25,413, and the number of accounts to 127,927. On December 31, 1920, the balance amounted to £E11,233, and the number of accounts to 57,974. The balance of deposits in the savings banks of the foreign banks on the same date amounted to £E754,903 and the number of depositors to 10,169.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

By decree of October 18, 1916 (20 Zi-l-Higga 1334), the monetary unit of Egypt is the gold Egyptian pound of 100 piastres. It weighs 8·5 grammes ·875 fine, and therefore contains 7·4375 grammes of fine gold. Its value in sterling is £1 0*s.* 6½*d.* A new coinage was introduced at the same time. It replaces the monogram of the Sultan of Turkey by that of the Sultan of Egypt.

The 10-piastre silver piece weighs 14 grammes ·833 fine, and therefore contains 11·67 grammes of fine silver. The piastre is worth 2·46*d.* in English money. It is subdivided into tenths (*ushr el girsh* or *millièmes*).

Coins in circulation are the Egyptian pound (100 piastres) and half pound in gold; 20, 10, 5, and 2 piastre pieces in silver; 1, ½, ¼, ⅓ piastre pieces in

nickel, and $\frac{1}{16}$ piece in bronze. Silver coin is legal tender only up to £E2, and nickel or bronze coins up to 10 piastres. For some years gold coins have not been issued, and the gold circulating in Egypt and the Sudan is almost exclusively English sovereigns, which are legal tender at the rate of 97½ piastres. The gold pieces of the Latin Monetary Union equivalent to the French 20 franc piece are permitted to circulate at a uniform rate of £E0.7715.

Bank notes are issued by the National Bank in various denominations from £E0.25 to £E100. They are in principle not legal tender, but since the war they have been made legal tender and inconvertible. Their circulation has received an extraordinary impetus since the withdrawal of gold from circulation. The amount issued at the end of 1920 was about £E40,000,000, whereas it had never previous to the war surpassed £E3,000,000. In 1918 the Egyptian Government issued Currency Notes of 10 piastres and 5 piastres.

Egyptian money is now minted at the Birmingham and other foreign Mints. The nominal value of the coinage (including recoinage) from 1887 to 1919 was:—

Years	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Bronze	Total
	£E.	£E.	£E.	£E.	£E.
1887-1913	52,024	4,114,390	474,656	20,724	4,661,794
1914	—	—	5,000	1,000	6,000
1915	—	695,400	20,000	—	715,400
1916	10,000	1,115,399	61,000	—	1,186,399
1917	—	1,171,400	93,437	2,000	1,266,837
1918	—	555,915	49,680	—	605,595
1919	—	33,400	101,800	—	135,200
1920	—	48,800	111,840	—	160,640
1887-1920	62,024	7,734,704	917,413	23,724	10,737,865

The principal units of Egyptian weights and measures are defined in terms of the metre of the "Commission Internationale du mètre" by the Law No. 10 of September 26, 1914. The equivalents remain the same as were defined by the Decree of April 28, 1891.

Measures of length: *Diraa baladi* = 0 metre 58 centimetres.

„ weight: *Dirhem* = 3 grams 12 centigrams.

„ capacity: *Ardeb* = 198 litres.

MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

The *Ardeb* is equal to 43.555 gallons, or 5.44436 bushels.

The approximate weight of the ardeb is as follows:—Wheat, 334 rotls; beans, 345 rotls; barley, 267 rotls; maize, 312 rotls; cotton seed, 270.

WEIGHTS.

Okieh = 1.3207 ounce.

Rotl = .99049 lb.

Oke = 2.7513 lbs.

Qantâr { or 100 Rotls or } = 99.0493 lbs.
36 Okes

LENGTH MEASURES.

	Inches
<i>Diraa Balaghi</i> (town)	= 22·8347
<i>Diraa Mimari</i> for building, &c.	= 29·5276
<i>Qassabah</i> = 3·8823 yards	= 139·7639

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Feddan, the unit of measure for land, = 7,468·148 sq. ⁵pics = 1·03808 acres.
 1 sq. pic = ·6·06 sq. ft. = 0·5628 sq. metre.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

Government.

The rule of Egypt in the Sudan, after having gradually extended during the course of 60 years, was interrupted in 1882 by the revolt of the Mahdi, who, with his successor, the Khalifa, held the country for about sixteen years under a desolating tyranny. In 1896 the Anglo-Egyptian army commenced operations for the recovery of the lost provinces, and on September 2, 1898, the overthrow of the Khalifa was completed. In November, 1899, he was overtaken by the Egyptian forces near Gedid, where he was slain in battle, and his remaining followers taken prisoners.

A convention between the British and Egyptian Governments, signed at Cairo, January 19, 1899, provides for the administration of the territory south of the 22nd parallel of latitude by a Governor-General, appointed by Egypt with the assent of Great Britain, and declares the general principles in accordance with which the administration shall be carried on. The British and Egyptian flags shall be used together; laws shall be made by proclamation; no duties shall be levied on imports from Egypt, and duties on imports from other countries, via the Red Sea, shall not exceed those levied in Egypt; the import and export of slaves is prohibited, and special attention shall be paid to the Brussels Act of 1890 respecting the import and export of arms, ammunition, and spirits.

The Sudan has been divided into fifteen Provinces. The Governors of provinces are British Officers of the Egyptian Army employed under the Sudan Government or British civil officials of the Government. Administration is carried out through British Inspectors in charge of one or more districts into which the provinces are subdivided, these units being supervised by District officials who are still in most cases Egyptian officers lent from the Egyptian Army, although an increasing number of natives of the country are being employed in administrative posts.

In 1910 a Governor-General's Council was created to assist the Governor-General in the discharge of his executive and legislative powers. All ordinances, laws and regulations are now made by the Governor-General in Council.

The Enclave of Lado, which was continued in the occupation of H.M. King Leopold II, King of the Belgians, during his reign, by the Agreement signed at Brussels on May 12, 1906, reverted to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan on his death, and has been included in the Mongalla province.

Area and Population.

Extending southwards from the frontier of Egypt to Uganda and the Belgian Congo (approximately N. lat. 5°), a distance of about 1,650 miles, and stretching from the Red Sea to the confines of Wadai in Central Africa, the subject territory has an area of about 1,014,400 square miles.

The population in 1917 was estimated at 3,400,000. The Gambela Enclave which is situated within the boundaries of Abyssinia, is leased by the Sudan Government from the Abyssinian Government as a Trading Post. The Eritrea-Sudan frontier has been completely delimited and demarcated, as also has the greater part of the frontier with Abyssinia (see under *Abyssinia*). The chief towns are: Khartum, population 23,083, the capital; Omdurman (the old Dervish capital), population 50,429; Khartum North, population 15,978; Halfa, Merowé, El Damer, Athara, Port Sudan, Suakin, Kassala, El Dueim, Kosti, El Obeid, Nahud, Wad Medani, Singa, and El Fasher.

Instruction.

The schools under the Central Authority are classified as follows:—There are first the elementary vernacular schools (Kuttab), 79 in number (December, 1920), situated in all parts of the country, and with a total number of about 7,649 pupils. In these schools instruction is given to boys from 7 to 10 years of age in reading, writing, arithmetic and religion. Next there are the primary schools, of which there are now six—at Khartum, Omdurman, Wad Medani, Athara, El Obeid, and Suakin. The subjects taught in schools of this class include English, Arabic, Mathematics, and the total number of boys in attendance is 1,106. After completing their primary course, boys can proceed to the upper school at the Gordon College, or they may be employed as clerks or translators in Government Offices. The upper school at Gordon College is attended by 98 pupils, some of whom take a course in engineering and surveying, while the rest are trained to be teachers in primary schools or translators. There is also in the Gordon College buildings a training college attended by 81 students, who undergo a five years' course of training, after which they are drafted out as Kadis in district courts, or a four years' course and drafted out as teachers in elementary vernacular schools. The industrial workshops, of which there are at present two, at Khartum and Omdurman, are attended by 201 boy apprentices. At Khartum smith work, carpentry, fitting, &c., are taught, and at Omdurman stone-cutting, pottery, and brick-work. A primary school has been constructed adjacent to the Gordon College, and some of the boys board in the Gordon College. A start has been made in the education of girls by the opening of girls' schools at Rufaa, El Obeid, Dongola, Merowe, and Kamlin, which are attended by 261 girls altogether. Affiliated to the Gordon College are the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, where investigations are carried on in connection with diseases and with the economic products of the country.

At Khartum North, a Central Research Farm for the furtherance of agricultural research and education is carried on under the Department of Agriculture.

The geological survey, the antiquities service, and the natural history museum are also attached to the Education Department.

Justice.

The High Court of Justice for the trial of civil suits comprises the Court of Appeal and Courts of original jurisdiction. Judges of the High Court sitting singly have general original jurisdiction. The Court of Appeal is constituted by three or more Judges of the High Court sitting together, all Judges of the High Court being members of the Court of Appeal.

The general superintendence of the High Court is vested in the Chief Justice. In addition to the Chief Justice there are four Judges of the High

Court, three of whom are British barristers, and one promoted from the Sudan Civil Service. The High Court sits at Khartum, but judges from time to time go on circuit.

Subordinate to the High Court of Justice in every province is the Province Court. This comprises a Province Judge, except in Khartum Province, and District Judges of three grades. Appeals from decisions of a District Judge lie to the Province Judge, except in Khartum Province, where such appeals lie to the High Court. Appeals from decisions of a Province Judge lie to the High Court.

In Provinces where there is neither a High Court Judge nor a specially appointed Province Judge the Governor acts as Province Judge, and in any District where there is no specially appointed District Judge the provincial inspectors and district officers act as District Judges.

The Mohammedan Law Courts administer the Moslem religious law in cases between Mohammedans relating to succession on death, marriage, divorce, and family relations generally, and also Mohammedan charitable endowments.

Criminal justice is administered either by single magistrates, or courts of three magistrates. Judges of the High Court, and District Judges of the first grade, governors, and inspectors of provinces, and the district officials above-mentioned, are the magistrates. Decisions of courts require confirmation either by the Governor of the province or by the Governor-General, both of whom have extensive powers of revision. Appeal lies from convictions by magistrates other than Governors, where the sentence exceeds two months' imprisonment or 2*l.* fine.

The Sudan penal code is an adaptation of the Indian penal code.

The Legal Secretary fulfils the duties of a Minister of Justice.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the Sudan are stated as follows (£*l.* = £1 0*s.* 6*d.*) :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£ <i>l.</i>	£ <i>l.</i>		£ <i>l.</i>	£ <i>l.</i>
1913(pre-war)	1,568,352	1,533,065	1919 . .	2,902,792	2,720,513
1916 . .	1,857,856	1,745,532	1920 . .	4,425,340	3,564,848
1917 . .	2,195,355	1,901,941	1921 ¹ . .	4,026,000	4,026,000
1918 . .	2,774,689	2,336,315			

¹ Budget estimates.

The revenue is derived mainly from Land Tax (£*l.*337,781 in 1920); Animal Tax (£*l.*198,977 in 1920); Royalties (£*l.*115,224 in 1920); Customs (£*l.*522,804 in 1920); Railways and Steamers (£*l.*1,965,052 in 1920); Posts and Telegraphs (£*l.*54,207 in 1920).

From 1914 onwards, the figures do not include the revenue and expenditure of Local Provincial Services, which amounted in 1920 to £*l.*207,691 and £*l.*186,118 respectively.

Production and Commerce.

The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic (exports, 1920, 12,109 tons, £*l.*560,925) and ivory (exports 1920, 45 tons, £*l.*78,819). Egyptian cotton has been successfully established on the Nile, as well as in the Tokar district of the Red Sea Province, and increasing quantities of cotton, which compare favourably with corresponding varieties grown in Egypt, are being produced annually. The Gezira irrigation project (by means of the dam on the Blue Nile at Makwar, about 170 miles

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south of Khartum) will enable 100,000 acres to be put under cotton in a few years' time with unlimited scope for extension. Cotton area, 1920, 59,026 feddans; crop 1920-21 estimated at 93,000 kantars. Other products include sesame, senna leaves and pods, ground-nuts, dates, hides and skins, and gold. The principal grain crops are dura, a kind of millet used for making bread, and dukhn. Estimated yield of dura, 1920, 472,600 tons.

The cattle trade in the Sudan shows remarkable growth in recent years, and the number exported is increasing yearly. The reason for this is that while it is easy for the native to raise cattle, the Government on their part, through an efficient and well-organised Veterinary Department, is endeavouring to foster the trade, to eliminate cattle diseases, and to improve the quality of live-stock.

The forests which line the river banks, rich in fibres and tanning material, extend to the frontiers of Abyssinia. On the White Nile the forests contain valuable trees—the ebony tree, the gum acacia, the bamboo, and the rubber creeper. The finest gum forests are in Kordofan, and the best rubber in the Bahr el Ghazal.

Gold is the only mineral at present being successfully exploited in the Sudan, a mine being worked at Gabait.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year	Imports ¹	Exports ²	Year	Imports ¹	Exports ²
	££	££		££	££
1913 (pre-war)	2,109,476	1,185,186	1918 . .	4,024,582	3,923,771
1916 . . .	2,661,468	2,288,403	1919 . .	4,805,745	2,740,759
1917 . . .	3,102,117	3,490,565	1920 . .	7,006,865	4,712,652

¹ Including Government Stores.

² Excluding re-exports, which were ££93,655 in 1913; ££227,112 in 1916; ££238,616 in 1917; ££286,613 in 1918; ££288,810 in 1919; ££368,319 in 1920.

Specie (1920 imports ££392,261, re-exports ££113,424) and Transit trade (££68,367 in 1920) are also excluded.

Summary of value of merchandise imported and exported showing countries of importation and exportation in 1919 and 1920.

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
	££	££	££	££
Abyssinia	150,388	260,739	10,354	12,327
Africa (Union of South)	145,675	291,601	1,999	—
Arabia	26,685	16,202	31,159	49,370
Congo and Uganda	8,083	4,650	208	71
Egypt ¹	2,931,454	3,868,335	1,620,510	2,117,785
Eritrea	25,596	68,152	59,124	50,454
France	1,722	14,673	25,362	71,437
Great Britain	682,981	1,506,679	801,033	2,133,954
Greece	—	—	5,311	—
Italy	2,541	13,291	3,821	19,911
India and Aden	698,613	591,605	51,153	21,637
Japan	—	—	5,790	—
United States	419	33,871	94,926	165,640
Other countries	44,211	178,047	24,355	60,562
Postal parcels	87,377	150,020	5,654	9,188

¹ Includes goods of non-Egyptian origin imported into the Sudan *via* Egypt.

The following table shows the value of the principal imports and exports for 2 years :—

Articles	Imports		Articles	Exports	
	1919	1920		1919	1920
	£E	£E		£E	£E
Coffee	163,242	407,418	Dates	96,294	146,185
Sugar, refined	674,586	1,119,506	Cattle	357,936	502,897
Tea	78,843	131,508	Sheep & Goats	352,708	460,892
Wheat and Corn	76,271	41,037	Dura (Millet)	23,371	90,614
Wheat flour	124,610	226,636	Senna	16,801	12,012
Tobacco	150,565	163,179	Charcoal	58,995	66,872
Coal	257,689	299,917	Cotton, ginned	360,295	1,605,742
Cotton fabrics	1,435,700	1,486,283	seeds	26,700	87,264
Iron and Steel ¹	98,150	873,206	Gold	26,497	17,882
Machinery ²	66,652	446,075	Gun	548,244	566,925
Soap	101,140	79,306	Hides & Skins		
Empty sacks	77,602	170,093	(untanned)	214,728	213,728
			Ivory	46,556	78,819
			Sesame	258,225	397,628
			Dukhn	52,439	44,892

¹ Iron and steel finished and manufactures thereof.

² Includes motor-cars, steam engines, &c.

Internal Communications.

The railway from Wadi Halfa to Khartum, which was constructed for military purposes during the re-conquest, was declared open for general traffic on December 12, 1899. A connection with the Red Sea at Port Sudan was opened in October, 1905; a connection to Karennir in Dongola Province in 1906, and an extension of the line to Sennar and El Obeid was opened for traffic in February, 1912. The total length of line is, approximately, 1,500 miles. The gauge is 3ft. 6in.

All navigable arms of the Nile and its tributaries between Assuan (Egypt) and Refaj are served by a fleet of Government passenger and cargo steamers which maintain a regular scheduled service over more than 2,500 miles of water.

There is telegraphic communication with Egypt, Erythrea, and Abyssinia, and also wireless communication with Gambela in Western Abyssinia. There are 11 wireless stations with ranges varying from 150 to 400 miles. At the beginning of 1921 there were 4,650 miles of telegraph line open, and 7,381 miles of wire. There are 81 stationary Post and Telegraph Offices and 11 travelling Post Offices.

Governor-General and Sirdar.—Major-General Sir L. O. F. Stack, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Legal Secretary.—Wasey Sterry, Esq., C.B.E.

Financial Secretary.—Col. Sir E. E. Bernard, K.B.E., C.M.G.

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AMERICA.

Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados. See WEST INDIES.

BERMUDAS.

Governor. — General Sir James Willcocks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.S.O. (3,300*l.*), assisted by an Executive Council of 6 members appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council of 9 members, also appointed by the Crown, and a representative House of Assembly of 36 members; 1,436 electors.

A Colony, with representative government, consisting of a group of 360 small islands (about 20 inhabited), 580 miles east of North Carolina, and 677 miles from New York, noted for its climate and scenery; favourite winter resort for Americans, who number some 22,000 annually.

Area, 19·3 square miles (12,360 acres, 4,000 under cultivation). Civil population on December 31, 1920, 21,937 (including 7,509 whites); 12,750 belong to Church of England (census 1911). In 1920 the birth-rate was 26·15 and the death-rate was 17·10 per 1,000; illegitimate births formed 19·4 per cent. of the total births; there were 164 marriages. In 1920 there was an excess of emigration over immigration of 125. *Education:* There are no Government schools in Bermuda, but education is compulsory, and Government assistance is given by the payment of grants, and, where necessary, school fees. The aided schools must reach a certain standard of efficiency, and submit to Government inspection and control. In 1920, 30 aided primary schools, with 2,617 pupils, received Government grants, 5,146*l.* annually. There are 3 garrison schools and 2 naval schools; about 17 other primary schools, and 4 secondary schools receiving no Government grant. Cambridge local examinations are held in Bermuda. A Government scholarship (200*l.* for 2 years) is provided annually to enable youths educated in Bermuda to go abroad to prepare themselves for a Rhodes scholarship. Chief town, Hamilton, 2,627 population. Bermuda is an important naval base on the North America and West India Station, with dockyard, victualling establishment, &c. Police force, 1920, 44.

—	1913	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	80,576	107,055	100,447	91,645	119,091	219,753
Expenditure	87,779	109,652	105,887	90,684	107,240	186,470

Chief sources of revenue 1920: customs, 145,411*l.*; lighthouse tolls, 4,895*l.*; postal, 18,053*l.* Chief items of expenditure: salaries, public works, education. Public debt (1920), 85,000*l.*

The chief products are onions, potatoes, lily-bulbs, and various kitchen garden vegetables.

—	1913	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ¹	570,575	734,799	674,493	692,742	792,683	1,414,250
Exports	104,647	139,825	207,724	139,825	208,708	265,868

¹ Excluding Government stores from imports.

Imports (excluding Government stores) from United Kingdom in 1920, 271,708*l.*; United States, 742,725*l.*; Canada, 338,166*l.*

Food supplies are mostly imported from the United States and Canada, and nearly all the export produce of Bermuda goes to the United States. The principal imports in 1920 were: provisions, 188,654*l.*; flour and meal, 73,322*l.*; cotton goods, 72,186*l.*; butter, 29,374*l.*; ale and beer, 25,892*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 32,793*l.*; groceries, 41,673*l.*; oats, 33,989*l.*; coal, 101,863*l.*; sugar, 51,116*l.*; apparel, 39,293*l.*; leather wares, 4,743*l.*; frozen meat, 64,030*l.* The principal exports in 1920 were: onions, 58,427*l.*; potatoes, 145,283*l.*; other vegetables, 32,766*l.*

The registered shipping consisted (1920) of 7 steam vessels of 2,189 tons net, and 16 sailing vessels of 3,336 tons net; total net tonnage, 5,525.

In 1920 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 2,371,064 tons, of which 1,019,373 were British. There are 220 miles of telephone wire under the control of the military, and 15 of telegraph cable. There is also a private telephone company, which has about 775 subscribers and upwards of 1,600 miles of wire. A telegraph cable connects the islands with Halifax, Nova Scotia, and another connects with Turks Island and Jamaica. There were (1920) 19 post offices in the colony; the number of letters and post cards dealt with in the year 1920 was 1,932,969; newspapers, book packets and circulars, 559,415; parcels, 31,599. The post office revenue was 18,501*l.*, and expenditure, 8,516*l.* Savings bank deposits on December 31, 1919 were 43,963*l.*, to the credit of 2,270 depositors.

There are two banks in the Island, the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd., and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Ltd., both local. The Colonial Government deals with both. Bills of exchange issued by the Treasury Chest Office in the Colony form the basis of exchange with the outside world.

The currency, weights, and measures are British, but silver coin is legal tender to any amount. The British 1*l.* and 10*s.* notes are legal tender. The Bermuda Government is also authorised to issue 1*l.* notes up to an amount not exceeding 40,000*l.*

REFERENCES: Bermuda in Colonial Reports. Annual. London.

Newton (Margaret), Glimpses of Life in Bermuda and the Tropics. London, 1897.

CANADA.

(DOMINION OF CANADA.)

Constitution and Government.

The territories which now constitute the Dominion of Canada came under British power at various times, some by settlement and others by conquest or cession. Nova Scotia was occupied in 1627; the Hudson's Bay Company's Charter, conferring rights over the territories to the east and west of the Bay, was granted in 1670; Canada was conquered in 1759 and, along with New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, was formally ceded to Great Britain by France in 1763; Vancouver Island was acknowledged to be British by the Oregon Boundary Treaty of 1846, and British Columbia was occupied in 1858. As originally constituted the Dominion was composed of the provinces of Canada—Upper and Lower Canada, now Ontario and Quebec—Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. They were united under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in March, 1867, known as 'The British North America Act, 1867,' which came into operation on July 1, 1867, by royal proclamation. The Act provides that the Constitution of the Dominion shall be 'similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom'; that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in his name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the 'Senate' and the 'House of Commons.' The powers of the Federal Parliament include all subjects not assigned exclusively to the provincial legislatures. Provision was made in the Act for the admission of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, the North-West Territories, and Newfoundland into the Dominion; Newfoundland alone has not availed itself of such provision. In 1869, the extensive region known as the North-West Territories was added to the Dominion by purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company; the province of Manitoba was set apart out of a portion of it, and admitted into the confederation on July 15, 1870. On July 20, 1871, the province of British Columbia was admitted, and by an Imperial Order in Council Prince Edward Island was admitted into the confederation July 1, 1873. The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed from the provisional districts of Alberta, Athabaska, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan, and were admitted to the Union as provinces on September 1, 1905.

Canadian ministers signed the Peace Treaties with Germany and Austria in 1919 on behalf of Canada, thus making a new status for the Dominion.

The members of the Senate are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada. The numerical representation of the Senate by provinces down to 1917 was as follows: Prince Edward Island, 4; Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick, 10; Quebec, 24; Ontario, 24; Manitoba, 4; Saskatchewan, 4; Alberta, 4; British Columbia, 3; Total, 87. By the Amendment of the British North America Act, 1867 (April, 1915), which came into effect in 1917, the Senate consists of 96 senators—namely, 24 from the province of Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 6 from Manitoba, 6 from British Columbia, 6 from Alberta, and 6 from Saskatchewan. The total number may not exceed 104. Each senator must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalised subject, and must reside in, and be possessed of property, real or personal, of

the value of 4,000 dollars, within the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons is elected by the people, for five years, unless sooner dissolved, at the rate at present of one representative for every 30,819 persons, the province of Quebec always having 65 members, and the other provinces proportionally, according to their populations at each decennial census. The House of Commons consists of 235 members—82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 16 for Nova Scotia, 11 for New Brunswick, 15 for Manitoba, 13 for British Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 16 for Saskatchewan, 12 for Alberta, and 1 for the Yukon Territory. The members are elected by constituencies. Voting is by ballot. Women have the vote and are eligible for election to the Federal Parliament.

A General Election took place December 6, 1921. Result: Liberals, 117; Progressives, 65; Conservatives, 51; Labour, 2.

The Speaker in the House of Commons has a salary of 6,000 dollars per annum, and each member an allowance of 4,000 dollars for the session with a deduction of 25 dollars per day for every day beyond fifteen on which the member does not attend a sitting of the House. The Leader of the Opposition receives 10,000 dollars in addition to his ordinary sessional allowance.

The Speaker and members of the Senate have the same allowances as members of the House of Commons, with no extra allowances.

Governor-General.—General the Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. Appointed August 2, 1921. Salary, 50,000 dollars per annum.

He is assisted in his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Council composed of heads of departments.

King's Privy Council (appointed December, 1921).—

Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs.—Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King.

Minister of Militia and Minister of Naval Service.—Hon. George Perry Graham.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. Charles Murphy.

Minister of Railways and Canals.—Hon. William Costello Kennedy.

Minister of Justice.—Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.

Minister of Labour.—Hon. James Murdoch.

Minister of Trade and Commerce.—Hon. James Alexander Robb.

Minister of Customs.—Hon. Jacques Bureau, LL.B.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.—Hon. Ernest Lapointe, K.C.

Secretary of State.—Hon. Arthur Bliss Copp, LL.B.

Minister of Finance.—Hon. William Stevens Fielding.

Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment and Minister of Health.—Hon. Henri Severin Beland, M.D.

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. W. R. Motherwell.

Minister of the Interior and Mines.—Hon. Charles Stewart.

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Dr. J. H. King.

Solicitor-General.—Hon. Daniel D. Mackenzie.

Ministers without Portfolios.—Hon. John Ewen Sinclair, Hon. (Senator) Raoul Dandurand, LL.D., K.C., Hon. Thomas Low.

Each minister has a salary of 10,000 dollars a year, and the Prime Minister has 15,000 dollars, in addition to 4,000 dollars sessional allowance.

There is a Department of External Affairs, which has charge of all Imperial and inter-Dominion Correspondence passing between Ottawa and Downing Street, and between Ottawa and the sister Dominions and Colonies. It is also the medium of communication between the Dominion Government and the foreign Consuls in Canada. An arrangement has been concluded between the British and Canadian Governments to provide more complete representation at Washington of Canadian interests than has hitherto existed. Accordingly, it has been agreed that his Majesty, on the advice of his

Canadian Ministers, shall appoint a Minister Plenipotentiary, who will have charge of Canadian affairs, and will be at all times the ordinary channel of communication with the United States Government in matters of purely Canadian concern, acting upon instructions from and reporting direct to the Canadian Government. In the absence of the Ambassador, the Canadian Minister will take charge of the whole Embassy, and of the representation of Imperial as well as Canadian interests. No appointment has yet (January, 1922) been made under this arrangement.

High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain.—
P. C. Larkin. (Appointed February 10, 1922.) } 19, Victoria Street,
Permanent Secretary.—W. L. Griffith. } London, S.W. 1.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The nine provinces have each a separate parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General at the head of the executive. They have full powers to regulate their own local affairs and dispose of their revenues, provided only they do not interfere with the action and policy of the central administration. Among the subjects assigned exclusively to the provincial legislature are: the amendment of the provincial constitution, except as regards the office of the Lieutenant-Governor; direct taxation for revenue purposes; borrowing; management and sale of crown lands; provincial hospitals, reformatories, &c.; shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and other licences for local or provincial purposes; local works and undertakings, except lines of ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, &c., extending beyond the province or connecting with other provinces, and also except such works as the Federal Parliament declare are for the general good; marriages; administration of justice within the province; education. Quebec and Nova Scotia have each two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry. In New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Saskatchewan there is only one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry. The members of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia number 18, and Quebec 24. The membership of the Legislative Assemblies is—Prince Edward Island 30, Nova Scotia 43, New Brunswick 48, Quebec 81, Ontario 111, Manitoba 55, British Columbia 47, Alberta 58, and Saskatchewan 62. The North-West Territories, comprising all the territories formerly known as Rupert's Land, and the North-Western Territory except the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the district of Keewatin, and the Yukon Territory, are governed by a Commissioner and a Council of four, appointed by the Governor in Council at Ottawa. The territory of Yukon is governed by a Chief Executive Officer and an Executive Council of three members elected by the people.

Area and Population.

Year	Population	Year	Population
1801	240,000	1881	4,324,810
1825	581,920	1891	4,833,239
1851	1,842,265	1901	5,371,315
1861	3,090,561	1911	7,206,643
1871	3,635,024	1921	8,700,000 ¹

¹ Provisional figure.

The following are the areas of the provinces, in 1911, with the population at recent censuses, redistribution being made in the case of the North-west Territories created Provinces by Federal Acts of 1905:—

AREA AND POPULATION

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Province	Land Area sq. miles.	Water Area ¹ sq. miles.	Total Area sq. miles.	Popula- tion, 1901	Popula- tion, 1911.	Popula- tion, 1921. ⁴
Prince Edward Island ¹	2,184	—	2,184	103,259	93,728	88,530
Nova Scotia ¹	21,068	360	21,428	459,674	492,838	524,579
New Brunswick ¹	27,911	74	27,985	331,120	351,889	368,092
Quebec ^{1,3}	690,865	15,960	706,834	1,648,898	2,003,282	2,349,067
Ontario ^{1,3}	365,880	41,382	407,262	2,182,947	2,523,274	2,922,000
Manitoba ^{2,3}	231,926	19,906	251,832	255,211	455,614	613,008
British Columbia ¹	353,416	2,439	355,855	178,657	392,480	523,369
Alberta ²	252,925	2,360	255,285	72,841	374,663	581,995
Saskatchewan ²	243,382	8,818	251,700	91,460	492,432	—
Yukon	206,427	649	207,076	27,219	8,612	—
North-West Territories.	1,207,926	34,298	1,242,224	20,129	18,481	—
Totals	3,603,910	125,755	3,729,665	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,772,000

¹ The water areas here assigned to Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia are exclusive of the territorial seas, that to Quebec is exclusive of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Ontario is inclusive of the Canadian portions of the great lakes of the St. Lawrence.

² In 1916 Manitoba had 553,860, Alberta 496,525, and Saskatchewan 647,835 inhabitants.

³ By Federal Act passed during the session of 1912, the boundaries of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba were extended at the expense of the North-West Territories. Ontario was enlarged by 146,400 square miles, Quebec by 351,780, and Manitoba by 178,100.

⁴ These figures are subject to revision.

In 1911 there were 3,821,995 males and 3,384,648 females. Estimated population, March 31, 1920, 9,030,000.

—	Population according to birth, 1911.	—	Population according to birth, 1911.
Canada	5,619,682	Italy	34,739
United Kingdom	784,526	Norway	20,968
Other parts of the Empire	29,183	Sweden	23,226
United States	303,680	Russia	89,984
Austria-Hungary	121,430	China	27,774
Germany	39,577	Elsewhere	89,260
France	17,619	Total	7,206,643

In 1917, there were about 105,998 Indians and 3,296 Eskimo.

Population of the principal cities and towns, 1921 :—

Cities	Population, 1921 ¹	Cities	Population, 1921 ¹
Montreal	607,063 ²	Halifax	70,203
Toronto	376,538 ³	London	53,592
Winnipeg	178,364	Calgary	63,117
Vancouver	100,401 ³	St. John, N.B.	46,504
Ottawa	107,137	Victoria	38,775
Hamilton	81,969 ³	Edmonton	58,627
Quebec	78,710 ³	Windsor	38,541

¹ Subject to revision. ² Including annexations since census of 1911. ³ Census, 1911.

The total 'urban' population of Canada in 1911 is given as 3,280,964, against 2,021,799 in 1901. Of the number in 1911, 270,000 were in 'cities and towns' of under 1,000 inhabitants.

While the registration of births, marriages and deaths is under provincial control, the statistics for eight of the nine provinces are now by arrangement compiled on a uniform system by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Quebec compiles its own vital statistics. The following table gives the result for 1920, the first year of the new system. The rates given are based upon estimated populations.

Province	Births		Marriages		Deaths	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 est. pop.	Number	Rate per 1,000 est. pop.	Number	Rate per 1,000 est. pop.
Prince Edward Island . . .	2,279	24.24	605	6.44	1,221	13.00
Nova Scotia . . .	13,051	25.35	4,404	8.55	7,276	14.11
New Brunswick . . .	10,705	28.93	3,786	10.18	5,442	14.71
Quebec . . .	83,466	35.07	21,211	8.91	46,264	19.44
Ontario . . .	71,378	25.01	29,354	10.30	36,939	12.96
Manitoba . . .	18,217	27.81	6,045	9.23	6,454	9.85
Saskatchewan . . .	21,496	27.74	5,277	6.81	5,834	7.53
Alberta . . .	16,568	26.30	5,132	8.15	5,694	9.04
British Columbia . . .	16,056	17.34	4,678	8.07	4,703	8.11
Totals . . .	247,219	27.47	80,472	8.94	119,827	13.3

Declared settlers arrived in Canada during 4 years:—

	Number of Immigrants arrived in the Years ended March 31			
	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
From the United States . . .	71,314	40,715	49,656	48,059
English and Welsh . . .	2,531	8,060	45,855	48,630
Irish . . .	174	336	2,751	6,384
Scotch . . .	473	1,518	10,997	19,248
Austro-Hungarian . . .	—	2	8	49
German . . .	1	1	12	137
Norwegian and Swedish . . .	391	192	420	1,144
French and Belgians . . .	133	270	3,116	2,506
Italians . . .	189	49	1,165	3,830
Jews . . .	32	22	116	2,763
Russians and Finlanders . . .	155	44	95	2,478
Other Nationalities . . .	3,681	6,493	3,145	13,199
Total . . .	79,074	57,702	117,336	148,477

Under an Act passed in 1903, a tax of 500 dollars a head is levied on Chinamen landing in Canada. In the year 1919-20, 4,363 Chinese immigrants paid the tax. The number of Chinese in Canada, as shown by the census of 1911, was 27,774.

Religion.

The number of members of each religious creed was as follows in 1911:—

Roman Catholics	2,833,041	Congregationalists	34,054
Presbyterians	1,115,324	Greek Church	88,507
Anglicans	1,043,017	Jews	74,564
Methodists	1,079,892	Miscellaneous creeds ¹	293,224
Baptists	382,666	No creed stated	32,490
Lutherans	229,864		
		Total	7,206,643

¹ Including Pagans.

The numbers of the leading denominations in the provinces, 1911:—

Province	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Baptist ^a
Ontario	484,997	489,704	524,603	671,727	132,809
Quebec	1,724,683	102,684	64,125	42,444	9,255
Nova Scotia	144,991	75,315	109,560	57,606	83,854
New Brunswick	144,889	42,864	39,207	34,558	82,106
Manitoba	73,994	86,578	103,621	65,897	13,992
British Columbia	58,397	100,952	82,125	52,132	17,228
Prince Edward Island	41,994	4,939	27,509	12,209	5,372
Alberta	62,193	55,628	66,351	61,844	19,491
Saskatchewan	90,092	75,342	96,564	78,325	18,371
The Territories	6,811	9,011	1,659	3,150	188

^a Not including 44,611 Mennonites.

Instruction.

The Provincial Governments have control of education in elementary schools, secondary schools, normal schools and universities; the systems are all based on the principle of free education, the funds being supplied in nearly all the provinces by Government grants and local taxation. Education is more or less compulsory, but the law is not very strictly enforced. In Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, and Saskatchewan there are separate schools for Roman Catholics; in the other provinces the schools are unsectarian.

Each province has one or more universities (22 in all, with 2,998 professors and teachers, and 28,486 students, in 1919-20), and several colleges. The provincial universities are supported by the Government, and include those of New Brunswick, Toronto, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. Those on private foundation, comprise Dalhousie, McGill, Queen's (formerly denominational and now State-aided), and Western, of London, Ontario. The denominational universities include King's, Acadia, and St. Francois Xavier, all of Nova Scotia; Sackville, New Brunswick; Laval, Bishop's College, and Lennoxville, of Quebec; and McMaster and Ottawa, in Ontario. There are in all about 43 colleges; attendance, 10,902 during the academic year 1919-20.

Information respecting the State-controlled elementary and secondary schools:—

Provinces	Year Ended	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Expenditure
					Dollars
Ontario	Dec., 1919	6,995	14,801	584,721	26,198,347
Quebec	June, 1919	7,589	16,213	486,201	16,844,684
Nova Scotia	July, 1919	1,797	3,012	106,982	2,097,593
New Brunswick	June, 1919	1,299	2,107	71,029	1,530,256
Manitoba	June, 1919	2,040	3,479	114,662	8,827,092
British Columbia	June, 1919	582	2,332	72,006	4,228,720
P. E. Island	June, 1919	475	594	17,865	285,960
Alberta	Dec., 1919	3,046	4,902	121,567	8,805,529
Saskatchewan	Dec., 1919	4,145	6,550	164,219	11,783,943
Total		27,968	53,990	1,738,977	80,602,124

In 1920 there were in Canada 1,394¹ periodical publications, classified as follows: Dailies, 120; tri-weeklies, 5; weeklies, 953; semi-weeklies, 34; monthlies, 227; semi-monthlies, 35; bi-monthlies, 3; and quarterlies, 16.

¹ Subject to corrections.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court in Ottawa, having appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada. There is an exchequer court, which is also a colonial court of admiralty, with powers as provided in the Imperial 'Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890.' There is a Superior Court in each province; county courts, with limited jurisdiction, in most of the provinces; all the judges in these courts being appointed by the Governor-General. Police magistrates and justices of the peace are appointed by the Provincial Governments.

In 1920, 23,213 persons were charged with indictable offences; of these 18,443 were convicted. Also 144,265 were summarily convicted.

The North-West Mounted Police and the Dominion Police have been amalgamated, and are known as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Finance.

Financial accounts are under three headings—first, 'Consolidated Fund,' comprising the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure; secondly, 'Loans' in revenue, and 'Redemption' with 'Premiums and Discounts' in expenditure; and thirdly, 'Open accounts.' The headings 'Loans' and 'Redemption' include the deposits in and withdrawals from the Post Office and Government Savings Banks, the amount on deposit forming part of the floating or unfunded debt of the country. Under the head of 'Open Accounts' are included investments, trust funds, Province accounts, and expenditure on capital account on public works.

The following relates to the Consolidated Fund (dollars converted at rate of 4'86=£):—

Years ended March 31	Net revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1913-14 (pre-war)	33,541,403	26,184,670
1916-17	47,812,498	30,545,421
1917-18	53,604,563	30,647,331
1918-19	64,327,942	47,839,203
1919-20	80,402,725	71,726,271
1920-21 ¹	89,379,937	74,192,209

¹ Unrevised figures.

Consolidated Fund revenue, 1920-21¹ :—

1920-21	Dollars	1920-21	Dollars
Customs	163,266,804	War Tax Revenue	168,387,327
Excise	37,113,367	Investments (interest on)	24,815,246
Lands (Dominion & Ordnance)	2,964,203	Various	9,261,358
Public works (including canals)	868,997	Total	434,386,497
Post office	26,706,198		(89,379,937L.)

¹ Unrevised figures.

Detailed estimates of the expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1922 :—

Services	Dollars	Services	Dollars
Public Debt, including Sinking Funds	142,800,127	Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	19,310,000
Charges of Management	816,575	Miscellaneous	16,057,231
Civil Government	10,856,022	Customs and Inland Revenue	6,782,195
Administration of Justice	2,131,633	Air Board	1,625,000
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	3,527,571	Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light Inspection	487,070
Penitentiaries	1,371,000	Railways and Canals—chargeable to Collection of Revenue	9,270,000
Legislation	2,288,847	Public Works—chargeable to Collection of Revenue	1,080,600
Agriculture	5,602,140	Public Works—chargeable to Income	11,115,283
Department of Health	721,940	Post Office	25,028,323
Immigration and Colonization	1,636,190	Trade and Commerce	3,727,438
Pensions	31,816,924	Naval Service	3,726,980
Superannuation	660,000	Labour	1,402,000
Militia and Defence	11,890,000	Total Consolidated Fund	546,826,191
Railways and Canals—chargeable to Income	163,009,791		(112,403,161L.)
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	1,033,801	Railways and Canals—Capital	11,495,127
Ocean and River Service	1,950,300	Public Works—Capital	5,031,000
Lighthouse and Coast Service	2,465,100	Public Works—Capital—Marine Department	10,933,000
Scientific Institutions	684,535	Total Capital	27,459,127
Steamboat Inspection	108,810		(5,644,876L.)
Fisheries	1,435,000	Total	574,285,318
Subsidies to Provinces	11,490,800	Demobilisation	7,777,380
Department of Mines	641,600	Grand Total	582,062,698
Indians	2,750,639		(119,765,937L.)
Government of the Northwest Territories	195,000		
Government of the Yukon Territory	120,000		
Dominion Lands and Parks	5,142,070		
Soldiers' Land Settlement	35,017,000		

The gross debt March 31, 1921, amounted to 3,029,810,341 dollars, and the net debt to 2,341,685,156 dollars. On September 30, 1921, the net debt was 2,332,668,903 dollars. (No credit has been taken for non-active assets.)

The total Government expenditure on railways in Canada up to 1920 was 951,008,438 dollars, and on canals 178,427,953 dollars.

The total war expenditure down to March 31, 1921, was about 1,687,000,000 dollars.

PROVINCIAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

Province	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars
Ontario Oct. 31, 1920	25,078,095	25,880,844
Quebec June 30, 1920	14,472,651	13,520,740
Nova Scotia Sept. 30, 1920	3,801,016	3,916,848
New Brunswick Oct. 31, 1920	3,100,892	2,969,323
Manitoba Nov. 30, 1920	4,870,709	10,602,955
British Columbia Mar. 31, 1920	13,861,603	11,568,003
Prince Edward Island Dec. 31, 1920	740,973	660,774
Alberta Dec. 31, 1920	12,934,505	10,423,356
Saskatchewan Feb. 28, 1920	10,334,208	8,707,833

Defence.

Under the Militia Act of 1904, the command in chief of the militia is vested in the King, by whom, or by the Governor-General as his representative, it is exercised and administered. The Act further provides for the appointment of a Minister of Militia and Defence, charged with the administration of militia affairs, and of a Deputy Minister; also for the appointment of a Militia Council. This includes, besides the Minister and Deputy Minister, four military members—the Chief of the General Staff, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and the Master-General of the Ordnance. There is also an Inspector-General whose duty it is to inspect the forces and report to the Militia Council on their readiness for war, but he has no seat in Council.

The Canadian land forces are divided into the active militia and the reserve militia. The active militia consists of a permanent force and of a non-permanent force, the latter divided into city and rural corps. Service in the active militia is voluntary and for three years, but the Government has the power to apply compulsion should the necessity arise. The permanent force comprises all arms of the service and is composed of a number of permanently embodied units. It provides personnel for the various schools of military instruction and garrisons for the fortresses, where a permanent element is necessary for defence, for the maintenance of works and for the preservation of armaments. The non-permanent active militia undergoes an annual period of training, which varies from 12 to 16 days, according to the arms of the service and the location of the corps, *i.e.*, whether they are city or rural. The reserve militia has not yet been organised.

The authorised establishment for the permanent force is approximately 6,700. The non-permanent active militia is comprised of such corps as from time to time are authorised by the Governor-General in Council. In pre-war days its strength was approximately 68,000.

The above organisations are supplemented by numerous cadet corps and rifle associations. The Royal Military College at Kingston provides both a military and a general education. It trains officers both for the permanent force and for the remainder of the active militia, and a certain number of commissions in the British regular army are granted annually to its cadets.

Schemes for a Canadian Navy have been mooted but are at present somewhat in abeyance. The old cruisers *Niobe* and *Rainbow*, taken over as training ships, have been employed in commerce protection, and are now to be sold. The local force consists otherwise of a number of miscellaneous gun-vessels and icebreakers, some of which are on the Great Lakes. At the outbreak of the

war two submarines, which were building in the United States for Chile, were bought (C. C. 1 and 2), and are on the Pacific coast; two submarines (H 4 and 5) have been allocated to the Dominion by the British Admiralty. Two destroyers of the 'M' class, *Patrician* and *Patriot*, have been acquired; completed 1916, 980 tons, 35 knots, three 4-in. and smaller guns.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—In 1911, there were 48,375,000 acres of improved land out of 109,777,085 acres of occupied land. The value in 1919 of the agricultural wealth of Canada has been estimated as follows: agricultural production, 1,976 million dollars; value of farm lands, 2,792; buildings, 928; implements, 387; and farm live stock, 1,297; total, 7,380 million dollars. The following table, compiled from data collected at the Dominion censuses of 1901 and 1911, shows the distribution of farm holdings according to size in the whole of Canada and in the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for the two years named:—

Size of Holdings	All Canada		Manitoba		Saskatchewan	
	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Under 1 acre . . .	33,615	29,967	243	1,280	167	317
1 to under 5 acres . .	39,240	43,710	440	1,773	61	246
5 to 10 acres . . .	18,331	24,347	257	791	54	214
11 to 50 acres . . .	81,243	88,964	703	1,575	33	729
51 to 100 acres . . .	156,778	162,537	1,254	2,103	72	941
101 to 200 acres . . .	150,826	228,236	14,894	18,827	8,041	48,866
201 acres and over . .	64,655	132,920	15,204	20,498	5,184	45,558
Total . . .	544,688	710,681	32,495	46,347	13,612	96,371

In 1920, 52,830,865 acres were under field crops, those most widely cultivated being wheat, oats, barley and flax. The total value of all field crops, including roots and fodder, in 1920 was 1,445 million dollars. The following are provisional estimates for 1921:—

1921	Wheat		Barley		Oats	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Ontario . . .	774,000	15,657,000	462,000	10,630,000	3,095,000	71,958,000
Quebec . . .	181,000	2,600,000	192,000	4,169,000	2,367,000	55,620,000
Nova Scotia . . .	16,000	293,000	9,000	213,000	187,000	4,176,000
New Brunswick . .	28,000	441,000	9,000	176,000	285,000	6,905,000
Manitoba . . .	3,501,000	48,142,000	1,042,000	22,088,000	2,226,000	60,112,000
P. E. Island . . .	34,000	622,000	6,000	155,000	189,000	5,747,000
British Columbia .	47,000	1,007,000	9,000	291,000	57,000	2,502,000
Alberta . . .	5,128,000	58,788,000	568,000	12,642,000	2,912,000	91,720,000
Saskatchewan . . .	13,557,000	201,995,000	498,000	13,289,000	5,082,000	211,859,000
Total Canada	23,280,000	\$29,835,000	2,796,000	64,253,000	16,950,000	510,093,000

1921	Potatoes		Flax		Hay and Clover	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Tons
Ontario	164,000	16,984,000	8,000	92,000	3,552,000	4,084,000
Quebec	222,000	36,089,000	9,000	97,000	4,427,000	4,205,000
Nova Scotia	39,000	6,414,000	—	—	572,000	772,000
New Brunswick	75,000	16,192,000	—	—	694,000	625,000
Manitoba	38,000	6,340,000	61,000	540,000	245,000	392,000
P. E. Island	37,000	7,440,000	—	—	255,000	293,000
British Columbia	17,000	2,940,000	—	—	137,000	316,000
Alberta	51,000	8,143,000	28,000	135,000	455,000	455,000
Saskatchewan	59,000	10,344,000	427,000	3,500,000	279,000	446,000
Total Canada	702,000	110,895,000	533,000	4,364,000	10,616,000	11,588,000

Other products in 1921 :—

Product	Total Canada		Principal Provinces	Acres	Bushels
	Acres	Bushels			
Rye	1,812,000	25,800,000	{ Ontario 123,000 2,119,000 { Manitoba 258,000 4,125,000 { Saskatchewan 1,208,000 16,433,000 { Alberta 222,000 2,555,000		
Peas	193,000	3,182,000	{ Ontario 106,000 1,722,000 { Quebec 65,000 995,000 { Quebec 28,000 551,000		
Beans	62,000	1,105,000	{ Ontario 27,000 437,000 { New Brunswick 50,000 1,146,000		
Buckwheat	361,000	8,452,000	{ Quebec 151,000 3,503,000 { Ontario 148,000 3,514,000 { Ontario 618,000 15,766,000		
Mixed Grains	879,000	22,615,000	{ Quebec 168,000 4,088,000 { Manitoba 28,000 623,000 { Ontario 251,000 12,978,000		
Corn, husking	297,000	14,220,000	{ Quebec 46,000 1,247,000 { Ontario 104,000 36,924,000 { Quebec 53,000 16,934,000		
Turnips & other roots	228,000	75,185,000 Tons	{ Ontario 28,000 253,000 { Ontario 438,000 4,296,000 { Quebec 90,000 801,000		
Sugar Beets	58,000	253,000	Ontario 177,000 452,000		
Fodder Corn	585,000	5,638,000			
Alfalfa	255,000	647,000			

Production of apples in 1920: 3,404,000 barrels, value 29,849,000 dollars; tobacco: 48,089,000 lbs., value over 13,000,000 dollars. The live-stock in Canada on June 15, 1921, comprised 3,814,000 horses, 3,737,000 milk cows, 6,469,000 other cattle, 3,676,000 sheep, 3,905,000 swine, 34,340,000 fowls, 2,842,000 turkeys, geese, and ducks. In 1921, there were divided among ranches in Manitoba, 140,629 acres, British Columbia, 417,234 acres, Alberta, 2,908,315 acres, and Saskatchewan, 3,021,556 acres: total, 6,487,634 acres (6,201 ranches). The wool clip in Canada for 1920 is estimated at 24 million lbs. The number of dairy factories in operation in 1920 was 3,161. In 1920 the production of creamery butter was 111,691,718 lbs., value, 63,625,203 dollars; of factory cheese, 149,201,856 lbs., value 39,100,872 dollars; of condensed milk, 53,662,699 lbs., valued at 10,202,230 dollars; evaporated milk, 30,469,642 lbs., valued at 3,809,653 dollars; whole milk sold, 28,199,796 gallons, valued at 14,249,858 dollars.

Forestry.—The total area of land covered by timber is officially estimated at between 500 and 600 million acres. Of this 200 to 300 million acres

are covered with commercial timber. This is distributed by provinces as follows :—

	Acres		Acres
British Columbia . . .	50,000,000	Quebec	100,000,000
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, . . .		New Brunswick	9,000,000
Alberta	11,000,000	Nova Scotia	5,000,000
Ontario	70,000,000		

The forest products (wood and wood products, unmanufactured) exported to the United Kingdom in 1920-21, amounted in value to 23,236,125 dollars, out of a total of 115,684,475 dollars. The estimated value of the total forest products for the calendar year 1918 was 190,000,000 dollars. The exportable surplus of the wood pulp industry was 71,552,037 dollars in 1920-21, chiefly to Great Britain and the United States. The Crown forests belong to the Provincial Governments, except in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the Railway Belt (forty miles wide) in British Columbia, where they belong to the Dominion.

The total capital invested in the lumber industry in 1919 was 231,203,247 dollars. The aggregate value of production (lumber, lath, shingles, etc.) was 222,648,790 dollars (Ontario, 60,565,554 dollars; Quebec, 61,493,919; British Columbia, 60,440,773; New Brunswick, 26,713,403 dollars; Nova Scotia, 8,331,824 dollars; Saskatchewan, 1,913,847 dollars; Manitoba, 1,497,486 dollars; Alberta, 1,393,183 dollars; Prince Edward Island, 286,121 dollars; Yukon, 12,680). There were 3,410 mills; 73,480 persons employed; wages and salaries came to 60,999,020 dollars; cost of materials and mill supplies, 72,691,337 dollars; cost of fuel and miscellaneous supplies, 32,125,870 dollars.

Fisheries.—The coast line of the Atlantic Provinces, from the Bay of Fundy to the Strait of Belle Isle, without taking into account the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles. On the Pacific coast the Province of British Columbia, because of its numerous islands, bays, and fiords, has a sea-washed shore of 7,000 miles. In addition to this immense salt-water fishing area Canada has 220,000 square miles of fresh water abundantly stocked with many species of excellent food fishes.

The fisheries of the Atlantic coast may be divided into two distinct classes: The deep sea, which take cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and halibut; and the inshore or coastal, which take cod, hake, haddock, pollock, halibut, herring, mackerel, alewife, shad, smelt, flounder, and sardine. The most extensive lobster fishery known is carried on along the eastern shore of Canada, while excellent oyster beds exist in many parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The salmon fishery is the predominant one on the Pacific coast, but an important halibut fishery is also carried on. The inland lake fisheries yield whitefish, trout, pickerel, pike, sturgeon, and fresh-water herring. In the calendar year 1920 the capital invested in vessels, gear, canneries, etc. (including working capital and stocks on hand) was 50,405,478 dollars. The total value of the produce of the fisheries of Canada in that year was 49,241,339 dollars. The principal kinds of fish caught were: salmon, 15,595,970 dollars; lobsters, 7,152,455 dollars; codfish, 6,270,171 dollars; herrings, 3,428,298 dollars; halibut, 4,535,188 dollars; haddock, 1,522,680 dollars; sardines, 860,268 dollars; whitefish, 2,015,299 dollars. The exports were valued at 33,330,364 dollars. The exports of dry-salted codfish were 45,701,400 lb.; canned lobsters, 6,658,500 lb.; fresh lobsters, 5,264,300 lb.; canned salmon, 30,757,800 lb. The number of persons employed in 1920 was 75,696, including those in

shore work and canneries. The number of factories and canneries in operation in 1920 was 940. In 1920, according to provinces, the values were: Nova Scotia, 12,742,659 dollars; British Columbia, 23,329,161 dollars; New Brunswick, 4,423,745 dollars; Quebec, 2,592,382 dollars; Ontario, 3,336,412 dollars; Prince Edward Island, 1,708,723 dollars; Manitoba, 1,249,807 dollars; Saskatchewan, 296,472 dollars; Alberta, 529,078 dollars; and Yukon, 33,100 dollars.

Mining.—Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, N. and W. Ontario, Alberta, and Yukon Territory are the chief mining districts. The total value of the mineral produce was in 1919, 176,686,390 dollars; in 1920, 217,775,080 dollars. The principal metals and minerals produced in 1919 and 1920 were as follows:

Product	1919		1920 ²	
	Quantity.	Value. ¹	Quantity.	Value. ¹
Metallic—		Dols.		Dols.
Copper lbs.	75,053,581	14,028,265	81,155,360	14,166,479
Gold ozs.	766,764	15,850,423	766,912	15,853,478
Pig iron tons of 2,000 lbs.	910,080	24,245,792	1,090,318	30,578,253
Lead lbs.	43,827,699	3,053,037	33,985,974	3,038,346
Nickel "	44,544,883	17,817,953	61,136,493	21,454,597
Silver ozs.	16,020,657	17,802,474	12,793,541	12,908,683
Other metallic products	—	3,811,235	—	4,747,790
Total	—	96,609,179	—	105,747,626
Less pig iron from imported ore tons of 2,000 lbs.	871,623	23,346,386	1,014,140	28,511,256
Total metallic value	—	73,262,793	—	77,236,370
Non-Metallic—				
Asbestos and asbestic tons of 2,000 lbs.	159,236	10,975,369	188,657	13,735,442
Coal "	13,681,218	54,413,349	16,623,696	77,326,853
Gypsum "	299,063	1,215,287	429,144	1,876,595
Natural gas in. cu. ft.	19,937,769	4,176,037	16,961,284	4,225,887
Petroleum brls.	240,466	736,324	196,937	821,545
Pyrites tons of 2,000 lbs.	176,487	522,704	174,744	751,009
Salt "	148,301	1,897,929	210,211	1,547,879
Cement brls.	4,995,257	9,802,433	6,651,980	14,798,070
Clay products	—	7,906,366	—	10,533,271
Lime bush.	7,147,504	2,310,607	9,355,797	3,748,463
Stone	—	4,225,937	—	5,163,449
Miscellaneous non-metallic	—	5,741,255	—	6,010,247
Total non-metallic	—	103,423,597	—	140,538,710
Grand Total	—	176,686,390	—	217,775,080

¹ The metals copper, lead, nickel, and silver, are, for statistical and comparative purposes, valued at the final average value of the refined metal. Pig-iron is valued at the furnace, non-metallic products at the mine or point of shipment, and structural material and clay products at the point of shipment.

² Subject to revision.

The "actual reserves" of coal in the four provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and Manitoba are estimated at 412,616 million metric tons; and the "probable reserves" at 781,158 millions.

The following table shows the value of the mineral production of Canada in 1919 and 1920, by Provinces:—

Provinces	1919	1920 ¹	Provinces	1919	1920 ¹
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Ontario	67,917,998	78,749,178	Manitoba	2,868,878	3,900,207
British Columbia	84,865,427	38,044,915	New Brunswick	1,770,945	2,225,261
Nova Scotia	23,445,215	80,187,533	Saskatchewan	1,521,964	1,711,680
Quebec	21,267,947	27,722,502	Total	176,686,890	217,775,080
Alberta	21,087,582	33,721,898			
Yukon Territory	1,940,934	1,512,006			

¹ Subject to revision.

Manufactures.—The following table shows the number of establishments, the capital, the number of employees, and the amount of their salaries and wages, the cost of materials, and the value of products in 1918, in various groups of industries.

Group of Industries.	Number of Establishments	Capital.	Employees.		Cost of materials.	Value of products.
			Number.	Salaries and Wages.		
		Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Food products	7,968	340,499,122	64,330	52,096,344	636,392,864	839,086,118
Textiles	4,191	237,724,097	86,679	57,916,802	196,060,057	342,385,878
Iron and steel products	1,064	339,483,020	76,548	90,643,021	238,483,815	448,455,779
Timber, lumber, etc.	4,594	334,104,182	93,579	76,423,229	94,000,304	251,699,154
Leather and products	1,672	76,652,767	21,556	15,871,915	58,755,096	94,577,106
Paper and printing	1,762	242,046,328	48,539	45,681,393	62,276,642	167,367,972
Liquors and beverages	391	47,973,751	4,955	4,764,555	13,476,912	23,266,256
Chemicals and allied products	337	134,377,823	19,391	22,113,581	93,754,000	173,649,073
Clay, glass, and stone products	793	73,523,361	10,896	10,555,312	9,497,591	55,354,311
Metals and products not otherwise specified	2,392	132,757,003	28,810	30,389,799	91,819,081	170,042,852
Tobacco & manuf.	153	32,948,356	10,143	6,499,630	19,039,791	55,411,487
Vehicles	893	179,799,539	42,608	47,314,668	105,561,485	205,213,617
Vessels	204	57,414,939	22,444	27,109,382	30,296,947	76,630,411
Hand trades	6,788	62,327,452	40,338	32,826,159	27,284,638	89,814,764
Other	2,595	742,635,176	107,221	108,677,464	223,533,091	485,082,107
Totals, 1918	35,797	3,034,301,915	678,337	629,790,644	1,900,252,314	3,458,036,975

Note—This table includes all establishments, irrespective of the number of persons employed.

Water-power Resources.—These have been estimated at 18 million horse power at ordinary minimum flow, and at 32 million at estimated flow for maximum development. The plants existing in 1921 utilised about 2,470,000 horse power (Ontario, 1,052,000; Quebec, 926,000; British Columbia, 305,000).

Furs.—In the season 1919-20, 3,600,000 pelts of fur-bearing animals were taken, valued at 21,387,000 dollars.

Commerce.

The customs tariff of Canada is protective, but there is a preferential tariff in favour of the United Kingdom and most of the colonies; the duties on direct imports from the United Kingdom and the colonies, &c., being reduced, but

alcoholic liquors, liquid medicines, tobacco, and refined sugar from raw sugar produced elsewhere than in British colonies, are excluded from the reduction.

The returns of values of imports and exports are those supplied in entries at the Customs, where imports must be entered for duty at their fair market value as for home consumption in the country of purchase. Quantities are ascertained from invoices and by examination, wines are gauged and spirits tested. The country whence imports are received is the country of purchase or whence shipment was made to Canada; the country of destination is that to which shipment is made. Thus, Canadian wheat, purchased by New York dealers shipped to and entered in bond at New York, and thence exported to Great Britain, would appear only as exported from Canada to the United States. The only Canadian port where transit trade is recorded is Montreal, such trade comprising chiefly goods received from the United States and transhipped to other countries by the St. Lawrence route. Transit trade is not included in the general trade, which comprises all other imports into and exports from Canada. The term "special trade," in Canada, is applied to imports from Newfoundland which are exempt from duties leviable on similar goods from other countries.

All export entries are delivered at the 'frontier port of exit,' and the totals thereof are credited to the respective ports where the goods pass outward from Canada.

On April 9, 1912, a trade agreement providing for preference treatment between the two parties was signed between Canada and the West Indies, to last for 10 years and to come into operation on January 1, 1913. Canada brought the Act into force on June 2, 1913. A new agreement, providing for an extension of the preference, was signed at Ottawa on June 18, 1920. By arrangement between Canada on the one part and the Bahama Islands, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Windward Islands, September 1, 1921, was fixed as the date for bringing the agreement into effect. Jamaica ratified the agreement on October 14, 1920, but further legislation is required to put the preferences in operation. Bermuda was included in the proposed agreement but did not give it the necessary ratification.

Exports and imports, entered for home consumption in the Dominion (merchandise only):—

Year ended March 31	Total Exports	Imports for Home Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars
1913-14 (pre-war)	455,137,224	619,193,998
1916-17	1,179,211,100	816,450,878
1917-18	1,566,169,792	963,532,678
1918-19	1,268,765,285	919,711,705
1919-20	1,286,658,709	1,064,628,123
1920-21	1,210,428,119	1,240,158,882

Commerce by countries:—

Exports, ¹ Domestic and Foreign, to	1919-20	1920-21	Imports ¹ entered for Consumption.	1919-20	1920-21
	1,000 Dols	1,000 Dols.		1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.
Great Britain . . .	495,962	314,227	United States . . .	801,097	856,618
United States . . .	501,130	560,683	Great Britain . . .	126,862	213,045
Holland . . .	5,782	20,291	France . . .	10,681	19,007
West Indies and Bermuda . . .	12,243	14,696	British East Indies	16,230	14,241
Belgium . . .	28,599	40,273	West Indies ² . . .	12,115	14,834
Newfoundland . . .	16,941	17,852	Belgium . . .	911	4,660
Australia . . .	11,539	18,173	Switzerland . . .	7,768	14,143
South America . . .	11,370	14,023	British Guiana . . .	7,413	9,089
British Africa . . .	9,832	15,560	Holland . . .	2,266	4,232
France . . .	61,827	27,522	Japan . . .	13,637	11,359
New Zealand . . .	7,010	11,879	China . . .	1,205	1,889
Italy . . .	16,967	57,771	Argentina . . .	3,402	2,404
Russia . . .	1,499	247	San Domingo . . .	10,675	7,579
Japan . . .	7,890	6,479	Peru . . .	5,072	4,172

¹ Exclusive of coin and bullion. ² Comprises British, Danish, and Dutch West Indies.

Leading imports into Canada in Fiscal year 1919-20 :—

Article	Imports for Consumption under				Total
	General Tariff	Preferen- tial Tariff	Treaty Rates	Free	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Wool, raw	6,610	—	—	7,665,601	7,672,211
Wool, manufactures of . .	17,909,811	31,444,730	222,520	6,239,560	55,816,621
Cotton manuf.	33,371,932	17,147,838	1,142,707	3,180,155	55,145,632
Cotton wool or raw cotton not dyed.	—	—	—	33,854,457	33,854,457
Silk, and manuf.	13,748,245	1,335,758	15,949,610	3,899,173	34,432,789
Iron, Steel, and manuf. .	149,155,735	4,540,289	79,686	31,075,488	181,851,196
Coal and Coke	27,422,292	2,578	—	35,156,327	62,581,197
Breadstuffs	8,804,556	476,480	1,520	17,842,367	27,124,923
Tea	3,947,343	4,388,820	—	—	8,336,163
Sugar, Molasses, &c. . .	56,082,978	18,800,792	—	3,673,637	73,557,407
Provisions.	26,553,643	466,126	21,588	1,872,104	28,913,461
Fruits and nuts	24,549,910	657,093	321,395	14,026,869	39,555,267
Timber and lumber	247,147	—	—	12,204,418	12,451,565
Animals, living	465,516	1,867	—	2,102,904	2,570,377
Flax, hemp, jute and manuf.	3,350,810	9,223,551	41,884	3,485,197	16,101,442
Spirits and wines.	8,810,095	8	680,648	3,120	9,493,871
Glass, and manuf.	6,443,605	249,672	122,406	111,256	6,926,459
Paper, all kinds, not printed	9,227,032	312,068	—	453,787	10,092,887
Hides and skins, except fur	—	—	—	15,934,216	15,934,216
Leather, and manuf.	15,847,471	1,018,990	203,241	—	17,102,702
Furs, and manuf.	1,529,633	67,012	—	11,279,826	12,876,471
Drugs, dyes and chemicals (including soap, paint and explosives)	15,141,269	2,068,427	129,640	13,388,654	30,727,990
Tobacco and manufacture of	1,068,780	—	—	13,604,757	14,673,550
Books and printed matter .	6,488,844	555,968	94,165	3,945,728	11,084,705
Oils, vegetable, all kinds .	6,109,159	1,862,388	18,102	11,503,505	19,493,154
Petroleum and its products	17,754,504	11,625	—	1,386,615	19,152,744

Principal exports for year ended March 31, 1921 :—

Articles	Value	Articles	Value
	Dollars		Dollars
Cheese	37,146,722	Codfish, tongues & sounds	6,346,865
Cattle	21,463,891	Salmon	8,665,660
Sheep.	1,717,734	Lobsters	6,213,307
Eggs	4,423,856	Coal	16,501,478
Bacon and Ham, &c. . . .	31,492,407	Gold-bearing quartz . .	3,038,779
Butter	5,128,831	Nickel	9,405,291
Wood pulp	71,552,037	Copper in ore, &c. . . .	4,336,972
Wood & manufactures of .	119,964,925	Silver " "	11,127,432
Wheat	310,952,138	Leather, manufactures of	7,081,369
Wheat flour	66,520,490	Furs	12,211,964
Pease	847,439	Hides and skins	4,782,207
Fruits	10,320,378	Iron and manufactures of	63,973,368
Oats	14,152,033	Agricultural implements.	12,527,878
Hay	4,210,594	Foreign produce	21,264,418
Beef, fresh	8,331,298	Paper & manufactures of ¹	93,044,516

¹ Includes books and printed matter.

In 1920-21 thirty-eight per cent. of the revenue of Canada was derived from Customs Duties.

Value of the leading classes of exports (Canadian produce), in thousands of dollars:—

Years ended March 31	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)	386,011	587,432	288,893	416,123	482,925
Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres)	157,577	209,497	241,991	314,018	188,360
Fibres, textiles and textile products	11,960	30,805	28,030	34,028	18,784
Wood, wood products and paper	103,652	116,385	154,569	213,914	284,561
Iron and its products	68,310	64,837	81,910	81,786	76,501
Non-ferrous metals, and their products (except chemicals)	90,473	90,072	79,619	55,348	46,177
Chemical and allied products	14,843	19,984	26,41	30,289	40,035
All other commodities	52,383	48,582	56,442	22,210	19,344
Total exports (merchandise)	271,146	372,434	255,577	71,776	32,477
	1,151,375	1,540,028	1,216,444	1,239,492	1,189,164

The share of the leading ports in the trade (imports and exports) for year ended March 31, 1921 (provisional), in thousands of dollars:—

—	Montreal	Toronto	Halifax	Quebec	St. John, N.B.	Ottawa	Vancouver
Imports	286,597	242,910	24,750	26,664	32,857	18,675	64,731
Exports ¹	268,743	1,737	36,570	28,800	81,440	—	50,050

¹ All export entries are delivered at the "frontier port of exit," and the totals thereof are credited to the respective ports where the goods pass outwards from Canada.

Value of exports of Canadian and other produce, including bullion and specie, to, and imports for consumption from, Great Britain (Canadian returns). (Dollars converted at rate of 4·86 = £.) :—

	Exports. £	Imports. £		Exports. £	Imports. £
1913-14 (pre-war)	45,699,680	27,147,902	1918-19 ¹	113,468,540	15,010,492
1916-17	155,414,607	22,014,298	1919-20 ¹	101,947,717	25,955,348
1917-18	176,998,421	16,716,559	1920-21 ¹	64,657,761	44,021,566

¹ Exclusive of coin and bullion.

The following figures are from the British Board of Trade Returns:—

—	1913 (pre-war)	1918	1919	1920	1921 ¹
Imports (consignments) into U.K. from Canada	£ 30,488,374	£ 124,449,829	£ 115,243,146	£ 92,999,215	£ 62,286,668
Exports to Canada :					
British produce	23,794,926	14,274,948	15,994,519	42,692,777	19,433,206
Foreign and Colonial produce	3,512,258	642,446	2,050,607	6,067,042	2,065,662

¹ Provisional figures.

The chief imports (consignments) into Great Britain from Canada in recent years were (British returns):—

Articles imported	1918 (pre-war)	1919	1920
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Cheese	4,039	4,395	8,815
Eggs	1	2,230	1,479
Salmon, canned	900	3,458	1,500
Apples, raw	730	1,723	2,785
Lard	220	689	1,100
Milk, condensed	—	786	1,310
Wheat	8,804	17,509	15,682
Barley	833	4,834	2,891
Oats	751	954	663
Rye	55	392	793
Wheatineal and flour	2,262	8,123	4,413
Beef	22	1,529	868
Bacon	863	18,881	13,129
Skins and furs	469	1,005	933
Copper ore	57	30	912
Pulp of wood	159	1,878	3,780
Wood and timber	3,690	13,715	12,141
Leather	361	1,980	853
Iron and steel manufactures	24	1,860	3,497
Rubber manufactures	2	586	1,382

The chief exports of British produce to Canada were :—

Articles exported	1918 (pre-war)	1919	1920
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Spirits	730	730	2,492
Vegetable oils	27	138	417
Apparel	2,438	299	1,820
Cotton yarns	289	201	1,139
Cotton manufactures	2,894	2,253	7,166
Earthenware, etc.	455	466	983
Leather and manufactures	259	117	490
Machinery	867	570	1,050
Iron and steel, and manuf.	2,232	704	1,832
Silk manufactures	204	185	696
Linen manufactures	690	467	1,245
Jute manufactures	424	727	894
Wool tops	208	618	1,142
Woollen yarns	507	696	1,719
Woollen goods	3,482	3,113	9,750

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping on December 31, 1919, including vessels for inland navigation, consisted of 4,131 sailing vessels and 4,442 steamers; total net tonnage, 1,091,895. The sea-going and coasting vessels that entered and cleared during the year 1920 were as follows :—

Vessels.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sea-going:				
Canadian	5,783	2,041,096	6,211	2,393,538
British	2,333	6,035,787	2,778	6,285,207
Foreign	8,565	3,933,491	8,788	4,555,635
Total	17,081	12,010,374	17,777	13,234,380
Coasting:				
British and Canadian	75,002	30,496,982	71,863	29,075,540
Foreign	708	571,870	716	408,260
Total	75,600	31,068,852	72,579	29,483,806

In 1920 the vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports on inland waters between Canada and the United States were : Canadian, 25,394 of 12,434,985 tons; United States, 35,474 of 11,813,794 tons.

Shipbuilding was stimulated by the Imperial Munitions Board. During the year 1918, 103 vessels, having a carrying capacity of 367,367 tons, were launched from Canadian shipyards. The Canadian Government itself has become the owner of a mercantile fleet. Under the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement, 1920 (*see* p. 304 above), endeavours are to be made to establish regular steamship services between the parties to the Agreement.

Internal Communications.

Canada has a system of canal, river, and lake navigation over 2,700 miles in length, and vessels from the lake ports reach the Atlantic without breaking bulk. Up to 1920, 131,492,773 dollars had been spent on canals for construction and enlargement alone. In 1920, 26,861 vessels, of 12,360,533 tons, passed through the Canadian canals, carrying 230,468 passengers and 8,735,383 tons of freight, chiefly grain, timber, iron ore, and coal. On January 11, 1909, was signed at Washington a treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States relating to the use of the boundary waters between Canada and the United States. The treaty provides for the establishment and maintenance of an international joint commission, consisting of three representatives appointed by H.M. the King on the recommendation of the Governor in Council of the Dominion of Canada, and three appointed by the President of the United States. This commission, subject to the conditions of the treaty, has jurisdiction in all cases involving the use or obstruction or diversion of the boundary waters. Precedence is given by the treaty to uses of the waters in the following order, viz., (1) for domestic and sanitary purposes, (2) for navigation, (3) for power and irrigation.

The total single track mileage, or miles of road, of steam railways in Canada, Dec. 31, 1920, was 39,170, an increase of 112 miles over 1919. The total mileage of all tracks, including sidings, &c., was 51,338. The Canadian Government operates 22,000 miles of road. This includes 9,586 miles of the Canadian Northern System, and 4,318 miles of old Canadian Government lines, and lines purchased recently. The Government is now acting as receiver for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, with 2,744 miles of road. The Grand Trunk System has been appraised, and has been taken over by the Government. The mileage is 3,563. The Dominion Government is thus operating over 49 per cent. of the single track mileage in Canada. The province of Ontario owns and operates the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario with 329 miles of track. The largest part of the privately owned mileage is owned by the Canadian Pacific, with 13,308 miles, or 34 per cent. of all Canadian mileage. The main line of this road from Vancouver, British Columbia, to St. John, New Brunswick, is 3,367 miles long. The two other Transcontinental lines, the Grand Trunk Pacific and Transcontinental (from Prince Rupert, British Columbia to Moncton, New Brunswick, and Intercolonial Railway from Moncton to Halifax, Nova Scotia), and the Canadian Northern System (Vancouver, British Columbia to Montreal, Quebec and Intercolonial from Montreal to Halifax, Nova Scotia), are now being operated by the Government. There are 144.5 miles of the C.P.R. main line and 43.7 miles of the Canadian Northern main line running through the United States, otherwise these three lines, stretching from the Pacific to the Atlantic, lie wholly within Canada. The single track mileage by Provinces is:—Ontario, 11,001; Quebec, 4,941; Manitoba, 4,189;

Saskatchewan, 6,220; Alberta, 4,474; British Columbia, 4,325; New Brunswick, 1,816; Nova Scotia, 1,438; Prince Edward Island, 279; Yukon, 69; United States of America, 418. There is a monthly steam service between Australia and British Columbia, for which the Dominion Government gave 166,624 dollars in the fiscal year 1919.

The traffic on Canadian steam railways in five years was:—

	Miles	Passengers No.	Freight Tons of 2000 lbs.	Receipts	Working Expenses	Net receipts	Capital liability.
				£	£	£	£
1916 ¹	37,434	43,503,450	109,659,088	53,832,667	37,111,464	16,721,203	380,142,520
1917 ¹	38,604	48,106,530	121,916,272	63,880,804	45,816,408	18,064,396	408,052,442
1918 ¹	38,879	41,948,638	127,543,687	67,878,587	56,313,062	11,565,525	411,086,546
1919 ²	39,058	47,940,456	111,487,780	83,970,070	77,433,020	6,537,046	418,447,500
1920 ²	39,196	51,306,074	127,388,453	101,130,510	98,288,631	2,846,886	445,957,685

¹ Year ending June 30.

² Year ending Dec. 31.

In 1920, of the capital, 178,965,906 dollars represented Federal Government aid (exclusive of the cost of Government Railways), and 59,860,043 dollars from Provincial Governments and Municipalities. The latter amount does not include cost of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway (22,369,193 dollars).

Electric railways in 1920, 64, mileage 1,699; passengers during the year, 804,711,333; tons of freight carried, 2,691,150. The gross earnings in 1920 reached an aggregate of 47,047,246 dollars, as compared with 40,698,586 dollars in 1919. Operating expenses amounted to 37,242,483 dollars, an increase of 5,856,781 dollars compared with the preceding year. Paid-up capital, 171,115,404 dollars.

On March 31, 1920, there were 12,251 post offices. Gross revenue, 29,672,549 dollars; net revenue, 24,449,917 dollars; expenditure, 20,774,385 dollars. At the end of the fiscal year, 1920, there were 3,737 rural mail delivery routes, on which were erected 189,081 boxes.

Money order offices on March 31, 1920, 4,953; orders issued (1919-20), 9,947,018, value 159,224,937 dollars. The Ocean Mail subsidies and steamship subventions paid by the Government amounted to 1,632,906 dollars in 1920.

There were 49,576 miles (11,795 being Government) of telegraph lines in Canada in 1920, and 210,464 miles of wire (exclusive of Government lines), with 4,683 offices. There were (in 1920) 2,103,101 miles of telephone wire and 856,266 telephones. The earnings of telephone companies in Canada in 1920 amounted to 33,473,712 dollars, and the operating expenses to 28,044,401 dollars. The capital liability amounted to 116,689,705 dollars in 1920.

Wireless Telegraphy.—In 1920-21 there were 60 Radiotelegraph stations (including 11 private commercial stations) operated in the public service of Canada, having a range of 100 to 760 nautical miles, or an average of 239 nautical miles. In 1919-20 messages sent and received numbered 341,333. There is a long-distance station near Glace Bay, Cape Breton, N.S., with a range of 3,000 nautical miles; one at New Castle, N.B., with a range of 2,500 nautical miles, and one at Barrington Passage, N.S., with a range of 1,500 nautical miles. There are 39 Government steamers equipped with wireless apparatus having a range of 100 to 400 miles, or an average of 140 miles.

Money and Credit.

The Bank Acts of Canada impose stringent conditions as to capital, notes in circulation, limit of dividend, returns to the Dominion Government, and other points, on all chartered and incorporated banks. Under the Dominion Notes Act, 1914 (5 Geo. V. c. 4) the Dominion Government is authorised to issue notes up to and including 50,000,000 dollars, against a reserve in gold equal to one-quarter of the amount. By chapter 4, Acts of 1915, "An Act respecting the issue of Dominion Notes," the Dominion Government is authorised to issue notes up to 26,000,000 dollars without any reserve of gold, 16,000,000 dollars of the notes to be against certain specified Canadian railway securities guaranteed by the Dominion Government. Notes may be issued to any additional amount in excess of 76,000,000 dollars, but (except as provided by the Finance Act, 1914) an amount of gold equal to the excess must be held. Thus Dominion notes are under normal conditions gold certificates. On Sept. 30, 1921, there were 18 incorporated banks making returns to the Government, with about 4,713 branches. The following are some particulars of the banks:—

Calendar Year	Average Capital Paid up	Average Notes in Circulation	Average Total on Deposit	Average Liabilities ¹	Average Assets	Percentage of Liabilities to Assets
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
1914	114,759,807	104,600,185	1,141,210,363	1,309,944,006	1,553,676,395	84·20
1917	111,687,755	161,029,606	1,643,203,020	1,866,228,236	2,111,559,555	88·88
1918	110,618,504	198,645,254	1,912,395,780	1,184,359,820	2,492,331,418	89·80
1919	115,004,960	218,919,261	2,189,428,885	2,495,582,568	2,754,568,118	90·60
1920	123,617,120	228,800,379	2,438,079,792	2,784,068,698	3,064,133,843	90·86

¹ Excluding capital and rest or reserve fund.

In September, 1921, the deposits aggregated 2,229,826,315 dollars, and the circulation 186,797,922 dollars.

In addition to the capital there was in September, 1921, the sum of 135,065,636 dollars of rest or reserve funds belonging to the banks.

There are 16 clearing houses in Canada. The transactions for 1920 amounted to 19,588,337,285 dollars, against 16,216,518,629 dollars in 1919. Of the transactions of 1919, Montreal had over 28 per cent., Toronto 36 per cent., Winnipeg 15·40 per cent., and Vancouver 4·32 per cent.

Government post-office savings-banks have been in operation in Canada since 1868; there are also Government savings-banks, under the Finance Department, in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, and British Columbia. In 1921 the post-office savings-banks had about 28,475,000 dollars, and the Government savings-banks about 9,591,000 dollars on deposit.

The deposits in special savings-banks amounted in 1921 to 58,576,775 dollars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Dollar* of 100 cents. The value of the money of the United Kingdom is fixed by law as follows:—The sovereign, 4·86 $\frac{2}{3}$ dollars; the crown piece, 1·2 dollars; and other silver coins at proportionate values. A five-cent nickel coin has been issued (January, 1922). Notes are issued by the Government for 5, 4, 2, and 1 dollar, and 25 cents; no bank is allowed to issue notes for a less sum than 5 dollars. Government notes outstanding at the end of September, 1921 amounted to 259,923,196 dollars.

The Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint was established in pursuance of The Ottawa Mint Act, 1901, under which an annual sum not exceeding 75,000 dollars is payable to the Imperial Treasury for the purpose of defraying the salaries of officials and other expenses of the Mint, the fees and all sums received being retained by Canada. The Mint issues gold, silver and copper coins for circulation in Canada, and sovereigns and half-sovereigns coined will be legal tender in every country under the British flag. Coinage for Newfoundland was struck at the Mint in 1917 and 1918.

Gold, silver, and bronze coin struck and issued by the Ottawa Mint during the calendar years 1919 and 1920 :—

	1919		1920	
	Struck	Issued	Struck	Issued
Gold (sovereigns)	135,889	171,042	—	4
	or	or	—	or
	\$661,826.47	\$832,404.40	—	\$19.47
Gold—Canadian \$5's	\$	\$	\$	\$
" " \$10's	—	—	—	—
Silver	3,195,878.15	3,258,044.10	1,926,690.85	1,356,000.00
Bronze	112,013.47	115,100.00	223,737.79	209,850.00

The legal weights and measures are the Imperial yard, pound avoirdupois, gallon, and bushel; but the hundredweight is declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, as in the United States.

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CANADIAN PROVINCES.

ALBERTA.

Constitution and Government.—The Constitution of Alberta is contained in the British North America Act of 1867, and its several amending Acts; also in the Alberta Act of 1905, passed by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, creating the province. In the British North America Act, provision was made for the admission of the new provinces from time to time, including the then North-West Territories, of which the present province of Alberta formed a large portion. Upon the granting of autonomy to the North-West Territories, Alberta and Saskatchewan were erected into provinces, and all the provisions of the British North America Act, except those with respect to schools, lands, and the public domain, were made to apply to Alberta as they apply to the older provinces of Canada.

The executive is vested nominally in the Lieutenant-Governor, who is appointed by the federal government, but actually in the Executive Council or the Cabinet of the Legislature. Legislative power is vested in the Assembly in the name of the king. All bills passed by the Legislative Assembly are annually transmitted to Ottawa to receive the approval of the federal government.

Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by the direct vote of the people. Woman suffrage has been established in the province.

There are 61 members in the Legislature, elected in 1921—38 United Farmers', 14 Liberals, 4 Labour, 3 Independent, 1 Conservative, 1 seat vacant. The Legislature includes 1 woman member.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour R. G. Brett, B.A., M.D., LL.D.

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier, President of Council, Provincial Secretary, and Treasurer.—Hon. Herbert Greenfield.

Attorney-General.—Hon. John Brownlee, B.A.

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. Geo. Hoadley.

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Alex. Ross.

Minister of Municipalities and Health.—Hon. Richard Gavin Reid.

Minister of Railways and Telephones.—Hon. Vernon W. Smith.

Minister of Education.—Hon. Perrin Baker, B.A.

Minister Without Portfolio.—Mrs. Irene Parbly.

Local Government.—In 1912 the law respecting towns and rural municipalities was revised and brought up to date, in harmony with the conditions and development and growth prevailing in the province at that time. Since then the respective acts have been changed to meet the necessities of progress, and the name Rural Municipality changed to Municipal District. Municipal Districts comprise an area of 18 miles square, and are laid out on a uniform plan conformable as far as possible to the Dominion Land Survey system. Each district is a body corporate and governed by an elected council of six members. The chief executive officer is called a Reeve. All towns are incorporated under the 'Towns' Act of 1912 and amendments thereto, except those incorporated by special Acts. The town council consists of a Mayor and six councillors elected by those whose names appear on the last revised assessment roll. Persons qualified to vote are males or females of the full age of 21 years who are assessed for 50 dollars or upwards, and the wife, husband, children, and parents of such persons, if 21 years of age and resident in the municipality. The cities of Alberta carry on their municipal government by the authority of special charters granted by the Legislature.

Area and Population.—The area of the province is 255,285 square miles, 252,925 sq. miles being land area and 2,360 sq. miles water area. The population in 1921 was 581,995, in 1916, 496,525; in 1906, 184,412, and in 1901, 73,022. In 1916 the rural population numbered 307,776 (52,399 in 1901), and the urban 188,749 (20,623 in 1901). Population of the principal cities, (1916):—Calgary, 56,514; Edmonton, 53,846; Lethbridge, 9,436; Medicine Hat, 9,272; Red Deer, 2,203; Wetaskiwin, 2,048.

The vital statistics for 5 years are given as follows:—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1914 . . .	13,685	4,623	4,147	9,538
1917 . . .	13,576	4,270	4,047	9,529
1918 . . .	14,890	4,040	7,924	6,966
1919 . . .	14,180	4,718	5,507	8,623
1920 . . .	16,565	5,110	5,075	10,890

Instruction.—In the school system all grades, both primary and secondary, are included under the term of public school. The same boards of trustees control the schools from the kindergarten to entrance to the university. All schools are supported by taxes levied by the local board, supplemented by Government grants. The grants are distributed to encourage the highest grade of teachers, regularity of attendance of pupils and general proficiency based on the report of Government inspectors. All

schools are provided with a small library. Three Normal schools, at Calgary, Camrose, and Edmonton are established for the training of teachers. The attendance during 1919-20 was 694. The University of Alberta, organised in 1907, had, in 1920, 1,106 students. In 1920 there were 3,154 schools, 66 being consolidated schools, with 121,567 pupils.

Justice and Crime.—Judicial power of the province is vested in the Court of Superior Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, styled the Supreme Court of Alberta consisting of two divisions, the appellate and trial divisions respectively. The law provides for five judges in the appellate division, and six in the trial division. The judges are appointed by the Dominion Government, and hold office for life unless impeached by Parliament. There are also minor Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction such as District and Police Magistrate's Courts. The district courts have full jurisdiction over all matters up to 600 dollars. By the Small Debts Act of 1918 Justices have jurisdiction over matters up to 50 dollars.

District courts have power to grant probate of wills and are courts of record for a trial without a jury of any person charged with a criminal offence provided such person consents. The system of procedure in civil and criminal cases conforms as nearly as possible to the English system.

Finance.—The revenue of the province is derived from the following sources:—(1) Dominion subsidies; (2) School lands; and (3) Provincial sources. With one or two exceptions, all the taxes except those on actual land values have been abolished throughout Alberta. This is said to be the nearest approach to a genuine single tax in America.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920 ¹
Revenue . . .	Dollars 5,281,695	Dollars 7,021,603	Dollars 7,760,671	Dollars 9,640,739	Dollars 17,887,517
Expenditure . . .	6,018,894	6,752,502	8,303,806	9,525,784	17,364,466

¹ Including telephones: Revenue, 8,177,196 dollars; Expenditure, 7,855,010 dollars.

The public debt of the province (1920) amounted to 41,989,900 dollars less sinking fund 1,231,159 dollars.

Production and Industry.—Alberta is pre-eminently an agricultural province. There are unquestionably valuable assets in her mines of coal and asphalt, but the future depends upon the growth of agriculture in the important branches of grain, livestock, and dairying. The area of arable land is placed at 100,000,000 acres. About 8 per cent. of this is under cultivation at the present time.

The acreage and yield of leading grains in Alberta for 1921 were as follows:—Spring wheat, 5,038,000 acres and 56,681,000 bushels; Fall wheat, 85,000 acres and 2,107,000 bushels; oats, 2,912,000 acres and 91,720,000 bushels; barley, 568,000 acres and 12,642,000 bushels; flax, 28,000 acres and 135,000 bushels; rye, 222,000 acres and 2,555,000 bushels; potatoes, 51,000 acres, 8,143,000 bushels; turnips, mangolds, &c., 8,000 acres, 1,259,000 bushels; hay and clover, 455,000 acres, 455,000 tons. Total area under field crops, (1920) 8,390,000 acres; value, 204,291,500 dollars.

Alberta was the greatest ranching country in America from 1880-1900, but the farmer has driven out the rancher and the days of the big herds are past. In June, 1921, there were in Alberta 917,000 horses, 424,000 milk cows, 1,430,000 other horned cattle, 574,000 pigs, 524,000 sheep, 4,964,000 poultry. The 1919 wool clip amounted to 2,115,000 lbs., valued at 1,225,000 dollars. The value of dairy products in 1920 was 34,000,000 dollars. Creamery butter produced 12,150,000 lbs., valued at 6,864,750 dollars; cheese, 457,000 lbs., valued at 128,839 dollars.

The establishment of packing houses at Edmonton and Calgary has given a great stimulus to the hog industry. Mixed farming combining dairying and hog raising has increased considerably.

A coal survey of Alberta by the Geological Survey of Canada places the coal area at 16,588 square miles containing 90,000 million tons, 80,000 million being lignite. The output in 1920 was 6,908,923 tons, of which domestic (lignite) coal was 3,359,309 tons; bituminous coal, 3,419,021 tons; anthracite coal, 130,549 tons; briquettes, 101,693 tons. Natural gas is found at Medicine Hat and Bow Island in inexhaustible quantities, and a considerable quantity at Tofield, Vegreville, and Viking. In 1918, 13,030,000 cubic feet were produced from 68 wells. In 1920, 11,718 barrels of crude petroleum were produced. Value of total mineral production in 1920, 33,721,898 dollars.

Alberta has 11,881,000 acres of forest reserves. The northern portion of the province contains belts of forests along the rivers and lakes, consisting of spruce, pine, cottonwood, and poplar serviceable for merchantable timber.

The lakes of the province abound in several species of fish, but the industry is not developed to any great extent. The number of men engaged in 1916-17 was 714; the number of boats 406; catch of fish in 1919 was 30,644 cwts.; value landed, 128,628 dollars; value marketed, 257,664 dollars.

Manufacturing has just begun in the province. Flour, oat-meal, cement, and linseed oil mills, pork and beef packing houses, factories with outputs of products in clay, brass and iron, glass and wood, have been established and are in many instances already extending their plants.

Statistics of manufactures for 1918: number of industrial establishments, 1,252; capital, 61,405,000 dollars; number of employees, 10,837; salaries and wages, 10,127,000 dollars; cost of materials, 54,640,000 dollars; value of products, 82,219,000 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—The principal exports of the province consist of grain, fat cattle, hogs, hams and bacon, fish, butter, and coal.

Length of railway lines 4,696 miles at end of 1920. A provincial government system of telephones covers most of the province. It has 37,434 miles long distance line, and 229 exchanges and toll offices. There are 41 privately owned party lines.

Books of Reference.

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Thwaite (L.), Alberta. London, 1912.

See also under Canada.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Constitution and Government.—Previous to 1858 British Columbia, then known as New Caledonia, formed a portion of the Hudson's Bay Company's concession, but in that year it was constituted a Crown Colony, owing to the large immigration consequent on the discovery of gold in 1856. Vancouver Island was leased to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1843, and was made a Crown Colony in 1849, being the first British colony to be established in North-West America. In 1866 the Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island were united, and on July 20th, 1871, British Columbia entered the Canadian Confederation, and is represented by 5 members in the Senate, and 13 in the House of Commons of Canada.

The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly of 47 members on the system of executive administration known as a "responsible government." The Assembly is elected for four years, every adult, male or female (British subjects), having resided six months in the Province, duly registered, being entitled to vote.

Lieutenant-Governor.—W. C. Nichol.

The members of the Ministry (appointed March, 1918) are as follows:—

Premier and Minister of Railways, President of the Council, and Minister of Industries.—Hon. John Oliver.

Minister of Mines and Commissioner of Fisheries.—Hon. Wm. Sloan.

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. E. D. Barrow.

Minister of Education and Provincial Secretary.—Hon. J. D. Maclean, M.D., C.M.

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Dr. W. H. Sutherland.

Attorney-General and Minister of Labour.—

Minister of Finance.—Hon. John Hart.

Minister of Lands.—Hon. T. D. Pattullo.

Member of Executive without Portfolio.—Hon. Mary Ellen Smith.

Agent-General in London.—F. C. Wade, K.C., British Columbia House, 1/3, Regent Street, S.W. 1.

Area and Population.—British Columbia, Canada's Maritime Province on the Pacific Ocean, has an area, according to the census of 1911, of 355,855 square miles, of which 353,416 square miles are land area, and 2,439 square miles water area, but exclusive of territorial seas. The area in 1919 is estimated at 395,610 square miles. It is a great irregular quadrangle about 700 miles from north to south, with an average width of about 400 miles, lying between latitudes 49 degrees and 60 degrees north. It is bounded on the south by the Straits of Juan de Fuca and the States of Washington, Idaho and Montana, on the west by the Pacific Ocean and Southern Alaska, on the north by Yukon and Mackenzie Territories, and on the east by the Province of Alberta. From the 49th degree north to the 54th degree the eastern boundary follows the axis of the Rocky Mountains, and thence north along the 120th meridian.

The subdivisions of the Province, with the number of square miles in each, are as follows: Kootenays, east and west, 23,500 square miles; Yale, 24,300; Lillooet, 16,100; Vancouver and Westminster, 7,600; Cariboo, 300,500; Comox (mainland), 7,100; and Vancouver Island, 16,400.

The last census (1911) places the population at 392,480; in 1901 the population was 178,657. In 1920 it was estimated at approximately 650,000.

Some of the principal cities and towns are: Victoria (the capital),

population, (1919), 39,500; Vancouver, 115,000; New Westminster, 17,000; Nanaimo, 7,800; North Vancouver, 8,100; Nelson, 5,500; Prince Rupert, 4,000.

The movement of the population for five years was as follows:—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1914	10,418	4,296	3,974	6,444
1916	9,841	3,169	3,887	5,954
1917	9,460	2,861	3,896	5,564
1918-19 ¹	9,010	2,829	6,096	2,314
1919-20 ¹	9,808	4,650	4,888	4,420

¹ Twelve months ended June.

Instruction.—A complete system of free and non-sectarian education was established by Act in 1872. Attendance is compulsory from the age of seven to fourteen. The central control is vested in the Council of Public Instruction, composed of the members of the Executive Council. The Minister of Education directs the general management of the schools through the Superintendent of Education.

There are 48 high schools in the Province, with 6,636 enrolled pupils and 255 teachers. The number of schools in 1920 was 903, with 2,557 teachers, and an enrolment of 79,243 pupils. The Provincial University was founded by Act in 1908. It began operations as a teaching institution in 1914, and in 1918-19 there were about 900 students.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure:—

	Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars		Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars
1913-4	10,479,259	15,970,877	1917-8	9,868,325	10,800,805
1914-5	7,974,496	11,942,667	1918-9	9,900,055	11,611,694
1915-6	6,291,693	10,422,206	1919-20	12,609,960	13,313,303
1916-7	6,906,783	9,079,317	1920-21	15,219,264	15,236,931

The balance sheet of the Province showed that on March 31, 1921, the liabilities totalled 65,407,227 dollars; assets, 83,973,949 dollars.

Production and Industry.—British Columbia produced in 1920 minerals to the value of 35,581,000 dollars; lumber to the value of 92,629,000 dollars; fish to the value of 22,329,000 dollars (being 44% of Canada's production); agricultural produce valued at 63,926,000 dollars; and manufactures, 1920, of the value of 68,500,000 dollars. The acreage and production of certain crops in 1921 were: wheat, 47,000 acres, 1,007,000 bushels; oats, 57,000 acres, 2,502,000 bushels; barley, 8,800 acres, 291,000 bushels; potatoes, 17,000 acres, 2,940,000 bushels; turnips, roots, &c., 6,800 acres, 2,492,000 bushels; hay and clover, 137,000 acres, 316,000 tons. Number of live stock in 1921: milch cows, 58,000; other cattle, 203,000; sheep, 51,000; pigs, 42,000; horses, 45,000; poultry, 1,447,000.

British Columbia's coal measures are estimated to contain 75 billion tons, mainly bituminous, of which 23,000 millions are in the seams known and measured; it possesses the greatest compact area of merchantable timber in North America; the importance of the fisheries, apart from salmon fishing, is only beginning to be realised; there are widely-distributed deposits of magnetite and hematite iron, which are as yet undeveloped; the area of possible

farmland has been estimated at 50,000,000 acres, but not much more than one tenth of this area has yet been occupied; the Province has millions of acres of pulpwood as yet unexploited; and much of the territory is unexplored and its potential value unknown.

More than half the standing timber in Canada is to be found in British Columbia, and the average rate of forest growth is double that in the remainder of the Dominion. Recent investigators place the area of British Columbia's timber land at over 100,000,000 acres, containing, roughly, 400,000 million feet of merchantable timber. The most important species are: Douglas fir, western red cedar, silver spruce, western soft pine, western hemlock, Engelmann spruce, cottonwood, and balsam. It is estimated that there are about 50,000,000,000 feet board measure under the control of the Dominion in the railway belt. Value of lumber produced in 1920, 92,629,000, dollars.

British Columbia is the second Province of the Dominion in the value of its mineral production. The mineral output in 1919 and 1920 (*estimated*) was as follows:—

Minerals	1919		1920	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Dollars		Dollars
Gold, placer . . . ounces	14,325	286,500	13,250	265,000
Gold, lode . . . do.	152,426	3,150,645	118,176	2,442,608
Silver . . . do.	3,408,119	3,592,673	3,404,926	3,265,824
Lead . . . do.	29,475,968	1,526,855	21,545,047	1,540,471
Copper . . . do.	42,459,339	7,939,596	42,778,660	7,485,300
Zinc . . . do.	56,737,651	3,640,429	76,765,268	5,143,272
Coal . . . long ton	2,267,541	11,837,705	2,712,228	13,561,540
Coke . . . do.	91,138	637,966	68,190	477,330
Miscellaneous products . . .	—	1,283,644	—	1,400,000
Total of above . . .	—	38,296,313	—	35,580,625

The total value of minerals produced in British Columbia down to the end of 1919 is estimated at 670,649,894 dollars (mainly coal and coke, 199,123,323 dollars; copper, 153,680,965 dollars; gold, lode, 100,272,431 dollars; gold, placer, 75,722,603 dollars; silver, 50,432,304 dollars; lead, 43,821,106 dollars).

Statistics of manufactures for 1918: Industrial establishments, 1,786; capital, 244,697,000 dollars; employees, 48,779; wages and salaries, 51,051,000 dollars; cost of materials, 103,936,000 dollars; value of products, 207,678,000 dollars.

The total available water power of the Province has been estimated at over five million H.P., of which 305,000 are developed.

Commerce.—The trade of the Province is developing rapidly; in 1920 imports amounted to 67,108,323 dollars, and the exports to 97,905,313 dollars. Exports consist of minerals (chiefly gold, silver, copper and coal), sea products (chiefly salmon, halibut, herrings, whale products and oil), lumber, furs, skins, etc. A large inter-provincial trade is rapidly developing, the fruit grown in British Columbia being largely shipped to the Prairie Provinces, where it finds a good market.

Communications and Shipping.—The Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National lines are at present the principal railways in the Province. The C.P.R. has three main lines, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Crow's Nest

Pass Railway, the Kettle Valley Railway, and several branches connecting with United States railway systems, also steamboat connections on the inland lakes, besides a large fleet of ocean-going and coasting steamers. The railway mileage of the Province in 1920 was 4,278. Telephone mileage, 152,069.

Steps are being taken to establish direct shipping communication with Canadian Atlantic ports, via the Panama Canal.

In the fiscal year of 1919-20, 8,293 sea-going vessels entered inward; 8,338 sea-going vessels cleared outwards; and 63,681 coastwise vessels entered and cleared.

Books of Reference.

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Gosnell (R. E.), Year Book of British Columbia. London

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White (A. V.) and Vick (C. J.), Water Powers of British Columbia. Ottawa, 1919.

See also under Canada.

MANITOBA.

Constitution and Government.—Manitoba was known as the Red River Settlement before its entry into the Dominion in 1870. The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 55 members elected for five years. Women have been enfranchised, and may be members of Parliament. Proportional representation has been adopted for the 10 seats in the City of Winnipeg.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour Sir J. A. M. Aikins, K.B.

The Members of the Ministry are (February, 1922) as follows:—

Premier, Commissioner of Railways and Commissioner of Provincial Lands.—Hon. T. C. Norris.

Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner.—Hon. J. W. Armstrong, M.D.

Minister of Education.—Hon. R. S. Thornton, M.D.

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. C. D. McPherson.

Attorney-General.—Hon. T. H. Johnson.

Provincial Treasurer.—Hon. Edward Brown.

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.—Hon. Geo. H. J. Malcolm.

State of parties in Legislative Assembly (1920): Liberal (Government), 21; Conservatives, 8; Labour, 11; Farmer Independents, 15.

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 251,832 square miles, of which 231,926 sq. miles are land area and 19,906 sq. miles water. In 1912 its boundaries were extended to the shores of Hudson's Bay. (See map STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1912.) The population in 1911 was 461,630, in 1916, 553,860, in 1921, 613,008. In 1901 the population was 255,211, thus showing an increase by 1916 of 117 per cent. The rural population in 1916 was 312,846 (184,775 in 1901). The number of

houses in 1916 was 104,656 (49,784 in 1901); the number of families in 1916 was 117,532, (51,056 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1921):—Winnipeg (capital), 178,364 (Greater Winnipeg, 276,000; Brandon, 15,359; Portage la Prairie, 6,748; St. Boniface, 12,816.

Instruction.—Education is locally controlled, as in all the provinces and is supported by local taxation and Government grants. Winnipeg has an Agricultural College (opened 1906) with 329 long course and 622 short course students in 1920. The University of Manitoba, founded in 1877 in Winnipeg, had (in 1919) 1,239 students in all courses. There are (1921) 3,708 teachers and 129,015 pupils in the 1,893 public schools. Total expenditure on education in 1920, 1,638,595 dollars.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for seven years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
1913	5,788,070	5,314,849	1918	6,723,013	7,307,727
1915	5,524,911	5,698,059	1919	8,986,076	8,544,790
1916	5,897,807	6,147,780	1920	10,482,471	10,942,808
1917	6,692,985	6,860,353			

Production and Industry.—Manitoba is essentially fitted for agriculture, more particularly for grain production. Field crops 1920, 6,020,000 acres, 134 million dollars. In 1921, 3,501,000 acres produced 48,142,000 bushels of wheat; 2,226,000 acres produced 60,112,000 bushels of oats; 1,043,000 acres produced 22,688,000 bushels of barley; 62,000 acres produced 540,000 bushels of flax; 38,000 acres produced 6,340,000 tons of potatoes; 258,000 acres produced 4,125,000 bushels of rye; 245,000 acres produced 392,000 tons of hay and clover. There were 420,000 horses in the Province in 1921, 131,000 sheep, 225,000 pigs, 818,000 cattle, and 3,753,000 poultry.

Total value of minerals, 1920, 3,900,000 dollars, largely building material and copper. The Province has proved gold and copper deposits of vast extent which are being developed. Value of fisheries (1920) 1,250,000 dollars. Value of lumber cut in 1918, 1,240,000 dollars.

Production of creamery butter 1920, 7,667,000 lb., value 4,217,000 dollars; dairy butter, 9,540,000 lb., value 4,102,000 dollars; cheese, 226,000 lb., value 61,000 dollars. Total value of dairy products, 1920, 15,940,000 dollars.

Statistics of manufactures for 1918: 1,444 industrial establishments with a capital of 105,983,000 dollars; employing 22,808 wage-earners; wages and salaries, 23,031,000 dollars; cost of materials used, 92,600,000 dollars; and value of products, 145,030,000 dollars.

Communications.—In the year 1920, the Province had 4,463 miles of railway as compared with 3,074 miles in 1907. There were 200,000 miles of telephone wire.

Books of Reference.

Reports of the various Government Departments.

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Wallace (A. C.), Mining and Mineral Prospects in N. Manitoba. Manitoba, 1919.

Manitoba Public Service Bulletin (monthly).

See also under Canada.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Constitution and Government.—New Brunswick was discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1534. It was acquired by the English under the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and was settled by the English as early as 1761. In 1784 it was separated from Nova Scotia. The Government is at present vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected for five years. Franchise—any male or female British subject of full age, after six months' residence. Last election, October, 1920:—Liberals 24, Conservatives 13, Farmers 9, Labour 2. €

Lieutenant-Governor.—Hon. W. Pugsley.

The members of the Ministry are as follows (April 1917):—

Premier and President of Council.—Hon. W. E. Foster.

Attorney-General.—Hon. J. P. Byrne.

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. P. J. Veniot.

Minister of Health.—Hon. Dr. W. F. Roberts.

Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.—Hon. J. E. Hetherington.

Minister of Lands and Mines.—Hon. C. W. Robinson.

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. D. W. Mercercau.

Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. J. E. Michaud, Hon. C. W. Magee.

Agent-General in London.—Vacant, 37, Southampton Street, W.C. 2.

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 27,985 square miles, of which 27,911 square miles are land area. There are 7½ million acres of Crown lands, principally lumber lands. The population in 1921 was 388,092; in 1911, 351,889 (179,867 males and 172,022 females). In 1901 the population was 331,120. The rural population in 1911 was 252,342 (253,835 in 1901); the number of houses in 1911, 60,930 (58,226 in 1901); the number of families in 1911, 67,093 (62,695 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1911):—St. John, 61,380; Moncton, 14,000; Fredericton (capital), 8,000.

Instruction.—Education is free and undenominational. The University of New Brunswick, at Fredericton, founded in 1800, has (1919) 250 students. There were (1919) 71,000 pupils and 2,107 teachers in the 1,959 public schools. Total expenditure on education in 1918, 1,530,256 dollars.

Finance.—The finance for five years is shown as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1916	1,580,419	1,568,342	1919	2,168,822	2,496,508
1917	1,572,813	2,166,905	1920	3,100,549	3,004,200
1918	2,357,909	2,399,062			

Bonded debt, October 31, 1919, 18,585,000 dollars.

Production and Industry.—New Brunswick is productive in agriculture, manufacture, and mining. The total area under field crops in 1920 was 1,253,834 acres. Value produced, 1920, 46 million dollars. In 1921 the acreage of spring wheat was 28,000 and the yield 441,000 bushels; oats, 285,000 acres, 6,905,000 bushels; barley, 8,900 acres, 176,000 bushels; buckwheat, 50,000 acres, 1,146,000 bushels; potatoes, 75,000 acres, 16,192,000

bushels; turnips, &c., 18,000 acres, 6,202,000 bushels; hay and clover, 694,000 acres, 625,000 tons. The number of cattle in the Province (1921) was 295,000; of horses, 70,000; of sheep, 237,000; of pigs, 89,000; poultry, 743,000. In 1919, 916,000 lbs. of butter were produced, valued at 505,000 dollars, and 1,256,000 lbs. of cheese, valued at 348,000 dollars.

The capital invested in the fishing industry is estimated (1916-17) at 4,488,000 dollars; men employed on the fleets and inland waters, 1915-16, 16,700; employees in canneries, freezers, and fish houses, 6,700. The total value of fisheries in 1920 was 4,424,000 dollars.

The Government owns over 10,000 square miles of forests. The production of lumber in 1917-18 from Crown lands and granted lands was 700,000,000 feet board measure. The total value was 20,000,000 dollars. Spruce is the principal wood.

The Province is rich in minerals. Iron, gypsum, coal, building stone, antimony, copper, manganese are found, but the only active mining in the year 1920 was in coal and gypsum. Natural gas, with a small quantity of oil, is produced near Moncton. Coal output, 1919, 156,000 long tons.

In 1918 there were 1,363 industrial establishments, with a capital of 74,156,000 dollars, employing 19,642 wage-earners; salaries and wages, 14,156,000 dollars; cost of materials, 34,450,000 dollars; value of products, 66,855,000 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—The domestic and foreign exports of the Province in 1916-17 amounted to 206,174,000 dollars; the imports for consumption to 19,994,000 dollars.

The Province had 1,959 miles of railway in 1917, as compared with 1,503 miles in 1907. In 1917 there were 31,149 miles of telephone wire.

Books of Reference.

Reports of various Government Departments.
Bulletin V. Fifth Census of Canada (Agriculture).
See also under Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Constitution and Government.—The first settlement was made by the French at the end of the sixteenth century, and the province was called Acadia until finally ceded to the British by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The Constitution of the Dominion of Canada and of each separate Province thereof is contained in the "British North America Act," commonly called the "Act of Confederation." This Act passed the Imperial Parliament in 1867 and came into force on July 1st of that year. Under this Act the Legislature of Nova Scotia, along with that of each of the other Provinces, may exclusively make laws in relation to local matters; and more especially in regard to direct taxation within the Province in order to raise a revenue for provincial purposes, and the administration of justice in the Province, including the constitution, maintenance and organisation of provincial courts both of civil and of criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure of civil matters in those courts.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia consists of a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed and paid by the Federal Government and holding office for five years; a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown, and holding office for life; and

a House of Assembly, chosen by popular vote every five years. The Legislative Council consists of 21 members; the House of Assembly of 43.

The franchise and eligibility to the Legislature are granted to all persons, whether male or female, and including married women, if of full age (21 years), if a British subject, and a resident for one year in the place where the person votes, and if not by law otherwise disqualified, or in receipt of aid as a pauper.

House of Assembly (1920), state of parties :—Liberals, 29; Farmers, 8; Labour, 3; Conservatives, 2; Returned Soldier, 1. The Liberal party has held office continuously for 38 years.

Lieutenant-Governor—His Honour McC. Grant (December, 1916).

The Members of the Ministry are as follows :—

Premier and Provincial Secretary.—Hon. G. H. Murray.

Attorney-General.—Hon. O. T. Daniels.

Minister of Works and Mines.—Hon. E. H. Armstrong.

Minister of Highways.—Hon. H. H. Wickwire.

Ministers without Portfolio.—Hons. R. M. MacGregor, William Chisholm, R. E. Finn. J. C. Tory, J. W. Cameron, D. A. Cameron, K.C.

Agent-General in London.—John Howard, 57 Pall-Mall, S.W.1.

Local Government.—In Nova Scotia there are two municipal divisions, viz., county and city or town. Five counties are divided into two municipalities.

The county or municipal councils consist of councillors elected triennially by the ratepayers, usually one, but in some cases two, for each polling division of a county electing a member to the House of Assembly. Town or City Councils are composed of a mayor and not less than six councillors elected by the ratepayers.

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 21,428 square miles, of which 21,068 square miles are land area, and 360 square miles water area. The population in 1921 was 524,883; in 1911, 492,338; in 1901, 459,574; and in 1891, 450,396.

Population of the principal cities (1921):—Halifax, 57,674; Sydney, 22,527; Glace Bay, 16,992; Dartmouth, 11,700; Amherst, 9,975; New Glasgow, 8,959; Sydney Mines, 8,328; Truro, 7,651.

The vital statistics for five years are as follows :—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of births.
1918-14	12,771	3,643	7,527	5,244
1916-17	12,770	3,421	7,583	4,799
1917-18	12,382	3,611	9,123	3,296
1918-19	12,508	3,585	9,200	3,308
1919-20	13,346	4,482	7,439	5,907

Of the births in 1919-20, 441 were illegitimate, as compared with 295 in 1918-19.

Religion.—The denominations according to the Census of 1911 were :—Roman Catholics, 144,991; Presbyterians, 109,560; Baptists, 83,854; Anglicans, 75,313; Methodists, 57,606; and Congregationalists, 2,690.

There are also various other sects with small numbers of adherents.

Instruction.—Education in Nova Scotia is free, compulsory, and undenominational. Besides the elementary schools, high schools and academies, there are in Halifax a Maritime Provinces school for the blind and one for the deaf. A large Provincial Agricultural College is established at Truro; also a Normal School for the training of teachers. The Provincial Technical College grants degrees in civil, mining, chemical and electrical engineering. Besides this central institution there are working under it coal mining schools near all the collieries, and engineering and technical schools of various kinds in the industrial centres.

The total expenditure on education in 1920 was 2,688,056 dollars. The Province has (1920) 4 universities; 1,750 schools, with 3,015 teachers and 109,525 pupils; there are 3,658 pupils in the technical schools.

Pensions, &c.—A pension scheme is in operation whereby teachers under certain conditions receive an annuity. Miners receive pay in case of accident in pursuit of their calling, and in the event of death a grant is made to the widow and children. A fund is provided to meet the demands, the Government and the employers paying each half as much as the men.

Justice and Crime.—Justice in Nova Scotia is administered by the following courts: Courts for the collection of small debts; county courts; inferior courts in criminal cases; courts of superior jurisdiction; divorce court, probate courts. The supreme court of appeal is composed of a chief justice and six judges. There are also Courts for the revision of assessment rolls and voters lists, and a Court for juvenile delinquents.

In 1920, 1,774 persons were imprisoned for various crimes and misdemeanours. In 1920, 296 children were brought before the court for juvenile delinquents. Of these 1 was dealt with by the criminal court; 48 were sent to institutions; 186 were paroled; 32 fined; and 29 were dismissed.

Finance.—In Nova Scotia there is no general direct Government taxation. The revenue is raised from the Dominion subsidy; royalty on coal and other minerals raised; succession duty; special taxes on banks, incorporated companies, partnerships, automobiles and theatres, marriage licences, and statutory fees.

Revenue, expenditure, and debt for five years :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1914	1,885,457	2,098,893	12,615,686
1917	2,118,618	2,318,911	13,910,286
1918	2,332,632	2,552,597	14,527,798
1919	3,280,318	3,250,806	15,342,055
1920	3,801,016	3,893,724	17,941,871

To counterbalance the public debt the Province had (1920) realisable assets to the value of 7,221,717 dollars.

Production and Industry.—Nova Scotia is largely an agricultural Province. Fruit-growing is specially profitable, and apples are the most important fruit grown; in 1921 the output was nearly 2,000,000 barrels. The potatoes produced are higher in quality than any others raised in Canada. Nova Scotia is admirably adapted for dairying. The value of the live-stock products in 1920 was 7,221,717 dollars. There were (1921) 333,000 cattle in the Province. Owing to the cool, moist climate fodder may be raised easily, and the pastures are excellent. There were 324,000 sheep. The

annual clip is over 1,000,000 lbs. Pigs numbered 52,000 and horses 61,000 in 1921.

The total area under cultivation in 1920 was 1,000,000 acres, and the value produced, 49,456,000 dollars. The principal crops are hay and clover, with (1921) 572,000 acres, producing 772,000 tons; oats, 137,000 acres, producing 4,176,000 bushels; wheat, 16,000 acres, producing 293,000 bushels; barley, 9,000 acres, 213,000 bushels; potatoes, 39,000 acres, 6,414,000 bushels; turnips, mangolds, &c., 15,000 acres, 4,886,000 bushels.

Mineral Production.

	1919	1920
Coal long tons	5,095,000	5,679,000
Pig-iron short tons	335,000	281,000
Steel ingots "	375,000	362,000
Coke "	519,000	383,000
Limestone and Dolomite "	353,000	250,000
Gypsum "	56,000	180,000
Gold-bearing ore "	1,400	850
Gold ounces	935	744

The known coal fields embrace 725 square miles. The gold fields cover about 3,000 square miles. The value of the principal mineral productions in 1921 was:—Coal, 31,200,000 dollars; steel, iron and by-products, 16,226,400 dollars.

The estimated forest area of Nova Scotia is over 12,000 square miles. The principal trees are spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, birch, oak and maple. The value of the forest products in 1921 reached the sum of 10,325,000 dollars.

The fisheries of the Province are the most extensive in Canada. About 12,000,000 dollars are invested in this industry, and about 30,000 men are employed. Cod, lobsters, mackerel, herring, and haddock are the principal fish. Total market value of fish caught in 1921, 12,600,000 dollars.

The number of industrial establishments was (in 1917) 2,147, with a capital of 136,521,655 dollars, employing 31,398 wage-earners; wages and salaries, 23,553,090 dollars; cost of materials, 109,736,731 dollars; value of products, 176,369,025 dollars.

The annual wealth of the Province in 1921 was estimated at 165,404,700 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—The imports entered for consumption during 1919-20 were 33,057,432 dollars; the exports, 77,000,000 dollars; the duty collected was over 3,000,000 dollars.

Transportation facilities in Nova Scotia are excellent. The country is covered with a network of railways, 1,480 miles in extent. There are 18,000 miles of highways. Besides this, subsidised boats ply round the shores making regular calls at all the important ports. The principal railways are the Canadian Government Railway; the Halifax and South Western and Inverness (owned by Canadian Government); and the Dominion Atlantic (owned by the Canadian Pacific).

In 1918 there were 1,480 miles of steam railway, and 50,039 miles of telephone wire, 34,121 urban and 15,918 rural.

Books of Reference.

OFFICIAL.

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Agricultural Bulletins by the Secretary of Agriculture.
Reports of various Provincial Departments.

NON-OFFICIAL.

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Haliburton (T. C.), *Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia*.—History of Nova Scotia.
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Saunders (E. M.), *Three Premiers of Nova Scotia* (Johnson, Howe, Tupper).
Silver (A. P.), *The Call of Nova Scotia to the Emigrant and Sportsman*.
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ONTARIO.

Constitution and Government.—From 1791 to 1867 Ontario was called Upper Canada. The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, a cabinet, and one chamber with 111 members. The latter are elected for four years by a general franchise. Women have the vote and can be elected to the chamber.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour Colonel Harry Cockshutt.

The members of the Ministry are as follows :—

Premier and President of Council.—Hon. E. C. Drury.

Attorney-General.—Hon. W. E. Raney, K.C. . .

Provincial Treasurer.—Hon. Peter Smith.

Secretary and Registrar.—Hon. H. C. Nixon.

Minister of Education.—Hon. R. H. Grant.

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. Manning W. Doherty.

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. F. C. Biggs.

Minister of Lands and Forests.—Hon. Beniah Bowman.

Minister of Mines.—Hon. Henry Mills.

Minister of Labor and Health.—Hon. W. R. Rollo.

Minister without Portfolio.—Hon. Dougall Carmichael.

Agent-General in London.—W. M. C. Noxon, 163 Strand, W.C. 2.

The state of the parties in the Provincial Legislature in November, 1919:—United Farmers, 44; Liberals, 28; Conservatives, 25; Labour, 12; Independents, 2.

Area and Population.—The greatest extent of the Province from east to west is 1,000 miles and from north to south 1,075 miles. The area of the Province is 407,262 square miles, of which 365,880 sq. miles are land area and 41,382 water area. The Province is more than three times the area of the United Kingdom and nearly double the size of France or Germany. It is roughly divided into two sections by a line running westwardly from Mattawa on the Ottawa River to Georgian Bay—southern (or old) Ontario, the older settled portion, with an area of about 77,000 square miles, and northern (or new) Ontario, with an area of about 330,000 square miles, of which 146,400 square miles, the district of Patricia, was added in 1912. The population in 1921 was 2,922,000, and in 1911 was 2,523,274 (1,299,200 males and 1,223,984 females). In 1901 it was 2,182,947. At the end of 1918 it was estimated at 2,799,000. The rural population in 1911 was 1,194,785 (1,246,969 in 1901); the number of houses in 1911 was 528,303 (445,310 in 1901); the number of families 544,301 (455,264 in 1901). The

Indian population of the Province in 1911 was 23,044. Population of the principal cities, 1919 :—Toronto (capital), 499,278 ; Ottawa, 107,732 ; Hamilton, 108,143 ; London, 59,100.

Instruction.—There is a complete State system of elementary and secondary schools, which is supported generously by State grants, and also by local taxation. There is one State University—the University of Toronto, founded in 1827. The other Universities are Queen's at Kingston, McMaster at Toronto, Western at London, and Ottawa in Ottawa, and are private foundations. There were, in 1920, 6,773 elementary schools and 311 secondary schools, attended by 632,994 pupils. There are 15,358 certificated teachers engaged in these elementary and secondary schools. The total expenditure on elementary schools in 1920 was 25,210,533 dollars, and on secondary schools the amount was approximately 4,072,000 dollars.

Finance.—The revenues of the Province are derived from the sale of Crown lands, from timber, mining and liquor licences, succession duties and other fees, supplemented by a subsidy from the Dominion. The revenue and expenditure in recent years were as follows :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1913-14	11,121,382	11,819,311	1917-18	19,270,123	17,460,404
1915-16	13,841,339	12,706,332	1918-19	19,904,772	21,464,574
1916-17	18,269,597	16,518,222	1919-20	25,078,094	25,880,843

Production and Industry.—The Province is rich in agricultural and mineral resources ; it abounds in lakes and rivers, in extensive forests, great water powers, and valuable fisheries. The land under cultivation is about 14,000,000 acres, more than 1,000,000 additional acres are cleared, and 25,200,000 acres are assessed. Of the total land surface of the Province, which is 234,000,000 acres, the amount of arable land is much larger than the portion now under cultivation. Beyond the cultivated portion it is estimated that northern Ontario alone contains some 20,000,000 acres of alluvial soil, not including the vast stretches of agricultural land south and west of James Bay. There are also vast tracts of land that are unfit for cultivation or even for pasturage. The chief industry is agriculture. The area under field crops in 1920 was 10,108,272 acres. Value produced, 1920, 376 million dollars. The crops and acreage of the agricultural produce of the Province in 1921 were as follows :—Wheat, 774,000 acres, 15,657,000 bushels ; barley, 462,000 acres, 10,637,000 bushels ; oats, 3,095,000 acres, 71,958,000 bushels ; rye, 123,000 acres, 2,119,000 bushels ; peas, 106,000 acres, 1,722,000 bushels ; beans, 27,000 acres, 437,000 bushels ; buckwheat, 148,000 acres, 3,514,000 bushels ; flax, 8,000 acres, 92,000 bushels ; mixed grains, 618,000 acres, 15,766,000 bushels ; potatoes, 164,000 acres, 16,984,000 bushels ; turnips, mangolds, &c., 104,000 acres, 36,924,000 bushels ; hay and clover, 3,552,000 acres, 4,084,000 tons ; alfalfa, 177,000 acres, 452,000 tons. The production of tobacco in 1920 was 21,668,500 lbs. The returns for 1921 give 2,890,000 cattle, 1,082,000 sheep, 1,564,000 pigs, 694,000 horses, and 11,458,000 poultry. The farm values for 1919 were :—Land, 848,767,153 dollars ; buildings, 426,649,086 dollars ; implements, 137,310,618 dollars ; and live-stock, 339,607,932 dollars. Ontario produces about one-half of the milk, cheese, butter, and casein of Canada (output of creamery butter, 1920, 37,149,000 lbs., valued at 21,246,000 dollars ; cheese, 92,848,000 lbs., valued

at 24,615,000 dollars). Total value of dairy products 1920, 105,861,000 dollars.

During the fiscal year 1918-19, 749.04 acres of land were sold for agricultural purposes and town sites, the amount realised being 48,119 dollars; and for mining 10,600 acres for 28,350 dollars. For mining purposes 2,137 acres were leased for 1,562 dollars. Free grant locations to the number of 716 (the area thus taken being 77,298 acres of land) were taken up by intending settlers. The total area of Crown lands disposed of by sale and lease during the year was 71,454 acres, valued at 80,366 dollars.

The mineral production in 1920 included gold, 564,609 ozs., value 11,665,735 dollars; silver, 10,968,358 ozs., 10,819,678 dollars; nickel in matte, 21,371 short tons; nickel, metallic, 11,015,692 lbs.; nickel oxide, 4,890,571 lbs.; copper in matte, 11,715 short tons; copper, metallic, 6,825,772 lbs.; iron ore exported, 6,769 short tons; total iron ore shipments, 126,710 short tons; pig iron (from Ontario ore only), 76,164 short tons; total pig iron produced, 748,193 short tons, 21,652,308 dollars; Portland cement, 2,035,594 barrels; crude petroleum, 6,361,234 imperial gallons; natural gas, 10,500,000 million cub. ft.; salt, 206,612 short tons. Total value of metallic minerals in 1919, 41,590,759 dollars; in 1920, 46,228,827 dollars. Non-metallic minerals and structural materials in 1919 were worth 17,293,157, and in 1920, 22,227,954 dollars.

Value of fisheries (1920), 3,411,000 dollars. Men employed numbered about 4,100. The catch in 1917 was 35 million lb.

Total area of forests 102,000 square miles; chief timber is spruce, pine and poplar.

In 1918 Ontario had 15,337 industrial establishments, with a capital of 1,442,221,000 dollars, employing 320,808 wage-earners; wages and salaries, 302,399,000 dollars; cost of materials, 905,153,000 dollars; value of products, 1,640,772,000 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—In 1920-21 the exports amounted to 418,196,000 dollars, and the imports for consumption to 602,737,000 dollars. In 1919 there were 11,000 miles of railway in Ontario, as compared with 7,368 in 1907. There were (1919) 747,893 miles of telephone wires.

Books of Reference.

Ontario Hand Book, issued by Colonisation Branch, Ontario Dept. of Agriculture.
Reports of various Government Departments.
Bulletin VII. Fifth Census of Canada (Agriculture of Ontario).
See also under Canada.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Constitution and Government.—Prince Edward Island was taken into the Confederation on July 1, 1873. From 1534 to 1798 it was known as Isle St. Jean. The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members, who are elected for 4 years, half by real property holders and the remainder by universal male and female suffrage. Women can also be elected to the Assembly. State of Parties in 1919 (elected July, 1919):—Conservatives, 4; Liberals, 26.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Hon. Murdock McKinnon.

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier.—Hon. John H. Bell, K.C.

Attorney-General.—Hon. J. J. Johnston, K.C.

Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Commissioner for Agriculture.—Hon. W. M. Lea.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. Cyrus W. Crosby.

Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. Benj. Gallant; Hon. George E. Hughes; Hon. David Macdonald; Hon. Fred. J. Nash; Hon. Robert Cox.

Area and Population.—The province, which is the smallest in the Dominion, lies at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the mainland of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by Northumberland Strait. The area of the island is 2,184 sq. miles. The total population (1921 census) was 88,536. In 1911 the population was 93,728 (47,069 males and 46,659 females), or 42.91 to the sq. mile. In 1901 it was 103,259. The rural population in 1911 was 78,758 (88,304 in 1901); the number of houses in 1911, 18,237 (18,530 in 1901); the number of families 18,425 (18,746 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1911):—Charlottetown (capital) 11,203; Summerside, 2,678.

Religion and Instruction.—The population of the Province at the census of 1911 was divided among the different creeds as follows:—Roman Catholic, 41,994; Presbyterian, 27,509; Methodist, 12,209; Baptist, 5,372; Anglican, 4,939. There were (1920) 454 schools, 580 teachers and 17,354 pupils. This is exclusive of 3 Roman Catholic convent schools at Tignish, Summerside and Charlottetown, with 551 pupils. There are two colleges, Prince of Wales College, head of the Provincial school system, and St. Dunstan's, a Roman Catholic institution, both in Charlottetown. Total expenditure on public education in 1920 was 211,618 dollars.

Finance.—

	1914	1917	1918	1919	1920
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	523,555	501,293	508,367	506,858	748,660
Expenditure	445,396	506,922	495,577	720,478	745,406

The total liabilities of the Province amounted in 1920 to 1,059,803 dollars.

Production and Industry.—The farm land occupied is 1,202,347 acres. Field crops in 1920, including pasture lands, covered 809,673 acres. The land in natural forest covers 316,000 acres, and in pasture 247,260. The acreage and production of certain crops in 1921 were: spring wheat, 34,000 acres, 622,000 bushels; barley, 6,000 acres, 155,000 bushels; oats, 189,000 acres, 5,747,000 bushels; potatoes, 37,000 acres, 7,449,000 bushels; turnips, mangolds, &c., 10,000 acres, 4,022,000 bushels; hay and clover, 255,000 acres, 293,000 tons. Total acreage, 532,000; value, 16,500,000 dollars. The number of horses (1921) is 31,000; cattle, 138,000; sheep, 72,000; poultry, 689,000. Silver fox breeding is extensively carried on, and pelts are shipped to United States and European markets; breeding foxes are exported to all northern countries.

The total value of the fisheries in 1920 was 1,645,929 dollars, of which lobsters made up 1,296,450 dollars. Lobsters and oysters both abound, the former near Charlottetown, the latter in Richmond Bay, where the oyster

fields extend to 15,000 acres. In 1912 the Provincial Government acquired from the Dominion Government the possession and control of the oyster areas surrounding the Province. Some 20,000 acres have been surveyed and 5,000 acres leased for replanting and development. It is estimated that 100,000 acres in all will be available for this purpose. So far (1921) the experiment has proved unsuccessful, owing to the importation of destructive pests with oysters used in replanting.

In 1918 there were 484 industrial establishments, with a capital of 2,887,000 dollars, employing 1,670 wage-earners; salaries and wages, 777,000 dollars; cost of materials, 3,548,000 dollars; value of products, 5,698,000 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—The trade of Prince Edward Island is chiefly with the other provinces of Canada and this inter-provincial trade does not appear in the trade statistics. In 1919-20 the exports to other countries amounted to 369,723 dollars; the imports entered for consumption to 917,857 dollars, and there is little change from year to year. In 1921 the province had 279 miles of railway as compared with 267 in 1907. Terminal stations have been constructed at Cape Traverse, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick, and a car ferry steamer of great power is in operation, connecting the Government Railway in Prince Edward Island with the Intercolonial Railway on the mainland. During 1919, by means of a third rail, the line from Charlottetown to Borden and Summerside was widened to the gauge of the continental standard. Daily steamship communication with the mainland was successfully maintained for the first time during the winter of 1917-18, and has since continued without interruption. In 1920 there were 3,273 miles of telephone wires, 200 urban and 3,073 rural. The Provincial Government has undertaken an extensive scheme of improving the public highways in collaboration with the Dominion Government. The plan covers several years to come, the cost being divided between the federal and provincial authorities, 40 per cent. being paid by the Dominion, and 60 per cent. by the Province. In 1921 the outlay for this purpose is about 235,000 dollars.

Books of Reference.

- Reports of various Government Departments.
- Bulletin III. Fifth Census of Canada (Agriculture).
- Handbook on Prince Edward Island. Issued by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.
- Campbell (D.). History of Prince Edward Island.
- Crosskill (W. H.). Handbook of Prince Edward Island.
- Pollard (J. B.). Historical Sketch of Prince Edward Island.
- Sutherland (G.). Geography, Natural and Civil History of Prince Edward Island.
- See also under Canada.

QUEBEC.

Constitution and Government.—Quebec was formerly known as New France or Canada from 1608 to 1763; as the Province of Quebec from 1763 to 1790; as Lower Canada from 1791 to 1840; as Canada East from 1841 to 1867; and when, by the union of the four original provinces, the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada was formed, it again became known as the Province of Quebec.

The Provincial Government is in the hands of a Lieutenant-Governor and a responsible Ministry, assisted by a Legislative Council of 24 members, appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 81 members elected for 5

years. Quebec is the only Canadian Province in which women are not enfranchised or eligible for election to the Legislature. Last election, June, 1919 :—Liberals 72, Conservatives 7, Labour 2.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, P.C., G.C.M.G. (appointed October 23, 1918).

The members of the Ministry (October, 1921) are as follows :—

Premier and Attorney-General.—Hon. L. A. Taschereau.

Minister of Lands and Forests.—Hon. Honoré Mercier.

Provincial Treasurer.—Hon. J. C. Nichol.

Provincial Secretary.—Hon. Athanase David.

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. J. E. Caron.

Minister of Colonisation, Mines and Fisheries.—Hon. J. E. Perreault.

Minister of Public Works and Labour.—Hon. A. Galipeault.

Minister of Roads.—Hon. J. L. Perron.

Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. N. Pérodeau, Hon. A. Lacombe, and Hon. Emile Moreau.

Agent-General in London.—Hon. Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier, 38 Kingsway, W.C.

Agent-General in Brussels.—Mr. G. Langlois, 38A Bld. Bischoffsheim.

Area and Population.—The area of Quebec is 703,653 sq. miles, of which 687,684 square miles are land area and 15,969 square miles water area. The population in 1911 (covering the area of Quebec prior to 1912, namely, 351,873 square miles, Ungava having been annexed in 1912), numbered 2,003,232 (1,011,502 males and 991,730 females), being 5·69 to the sq. mile. Of this population 316,103 were of British and 1,605,339 of French origin. In 1901 the population was 1,648,898, showing an increase by 1911 of 21·45 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 1,032,618 (992,667 in 1901); the number of houses, 339,579 (291,427 in 1901); the number of families, 370,938 (307,304 in 1901). In 1921 the estimated population was 2,500,000. Population of the principal cities (1921):—Montreal, 758,045; Quebec (capital) 116,850; Hull, 32,766; Verdun, 28,982; Three Rivers, 25,000.

Instruction.—The province has four Universities: McGill (Montreal, Protestant) founded in 1841, with 2,743 students in 1920-21; Lennoxville, also Protestant, founded in 1845, with 59 students in 1920-21; Laval (Quebec), and University of Montreal (Montreal), founded in 1852, the centre of higher education for the Catholic population of the province, with 3,253 students in Quebec in 1920-21, and 3,668 in Montreal. Quebec had, in 1920-21, 6,312 elementary schools and 1,394 other schools and colleges, with 533,647 pupils and 19,118 teachers. All the schools are sectarian, *i.e.*, are either Catholic or Protestant. The total expenditure on education was 19,201,000 dollars in 1920-21.

Finance.—The ordinary revenue and expenditure for 6 years :—

Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	*Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1913	8,382,737	7,612,161	1918	13,806,391	11,423,498
1916	9,647,983	9,278,688	1919	12,646,352	12,272,675
1917	10,441,114	9,847,173	1920	14,472,650	13,520,740

The total public debt at June 30, 1921, was 52,285,387 dollars.

Production and Industry.—The area under field crops in 1920 was 7,906,000 acres. Value produced, 1920, 330,000,000 dollars. In 1921 the following were the principal crops of the province:—spring wheat, 181,000 acres, 2,800,000 bushels; barley, 192,000 acres, 4,169,000 bushels; oats, 2,367,000 acres, 55,620,000 bushels; rye, 25,000 acres, 437,000 bushels; peas, 65,000 acres, 995,000 bushels; beans, 28,000 acres, 551,000 bushels; flax, 9,000 acres, 97,000 bushels; turnips, mangolds, &c., 53,000 acres, 16,934,000 bushels; buckwheat, 151,000 acres, 3,503,000 bushels; mixed grains, 168,000 acres, 4,038,000 bushels; potatoes, 222,000 acres, 36,089,000 bushels; hay and clover, 4,427,000 acres, 4,205,000 tons. The area planted with tobacco for 1921 is estimated at 33,000 acres, and the yield, 26,400,000 lbs., valued at 6,600,000 dollars. Live-stock, July, 1921: Milch cows, 1,039,000; other cattle, 1,013,000; sheep, 1,007,000; pigs, 884,000; horses, 407,000; poultry, 3,833,000. The cattle are the famous French-Canadian cattle, resembling Jerseys and Guernseys, introduced into Canada about 1620. In 1920 there were 1,807 cheese, butter, and condensed milk factories. Output of creamery butter, 1920, 41,633,000 lbs., valued at 23,581,000 dollars; cheese, 52,163,000 lbs., valued at 13,372,000 dollars. Maple products 1920: Sugar, 15,615,000 lbs.; syrup, 1,450,000 gallons; total value of products estimated at 4,319,000 dollars.

There are about 130,000,000 acres of forests. There is a total of 174,956 sq. miles of forest reserves. Quebec leads the Canadian Provinces in pulpwood production, having more than half of the Canadian total. In 1919 about 800,000 tons of pulp and 450,000 tons of paper were produced, valued at 65,000,000 dollars.

The total value of the fisheries in 1920 was 2,592,000 dollars. Principal fish: cod (1,090,000 dollars); mackerel (224,000 dollars); lobsters (664,000 dollars); salmon (76,000 dollars); herring (213,000 dollars).

The value of the mineral production of the province for two years was as follows:—1920, 28,393,000 dollars; 1919, 20,814,000 dollars. The mineral produce in 1920 included: asbestos (179,891 tons, 14,749,048 dollars); gold (935 oz., 19,346 dollars); asbestos (19,716 tons, 43,559 dollars); silver (57,514 oz., 58,032 dollars); feldspar and kaolin (1,723 tons, 27,933 dollars); chromite (10,585 tons, 247,730 dollars); magnesite (17,941 tons, 512,755 dollars); copper, and sulphur ore (15,186 tons, 98,854 dollars); brick (129,440 thousands, 1,956,473 dollars); cement (3,103,463 barrels, 6,545,053 dollars); granite (494,372 dollars); limestone (998,209 tons, 1,584,316 dollars); sand (206,453 dollars); mica (1,496,399 lb., 281,729 dollars); zinc and lead (3,015 tons, 56,927 dollars); mineral waters (9,962 dollars); slate (14,200 dollars); lime (60,301 tons, 682,477 dollars); tiles, pottery, &c., (321,270 dollars).

In 1918 there were 10,524 industrial establishments in the province, with a capital of 837,082,000 dollars; employees, 208,000; salaries and wages, 169,862,000 dollars; cost of materials, 460,983,000 dollars; value of products, 890,420,000 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—Total imports for consumption in 1920-21 amounted to 362,495,000 dollars; total exports to 461,497,000 dollars.

Quebec had 5,012 miles of railway (excluding 255 miles of electric railways) in 1920. It is estimated that there are 36,000 miles of road in the Province, of which 2,459 are under municipal control.

In 1919 there were 921 banks and branches in the Province.

Books of Reference.

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 See also under Canada.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Constitution and Government.—The province receives its name from the Saskatchewan River which flows across its northern part, empties itself by way of Cedar Lake into Lake Winnipeg, and thence flows to Hudson Bay. It comprises the old territorial districts of Assiniboia East, Assiniboia West (part), Saskatchewan, and the eastern portion of Athabaska. Saskatchewan was made a province on September 1, 1905, before which it was part of the North-West Territories. The Provincial Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 63 members, elected for 5 years. Women were given the franchise in 1916, and are also eligible for election to the Legislature. State of parties (1921):—Government, 44; Independent, 14; Conservatives, 2; Labour, 1; Vacant, 2.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour The Hon. H. W. Newlands (appointed 1921).

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier, President of Council, Attorney General, Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs, and Minister of Railways.—Hon. W. M. Martin.

Minister of Education and Minister in Charge of the Office of the King's Printer.—Hon. S. J. Latta.

Minister of Agriculture.—(Vacant.)

Minister of Highways.—Hon. C. M. Hamilton.

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. A. P. McNab.

Provincial Treasurer, Provincial Secretary, and Minister in Charge of the Bureau of Labour and Industries.—Hon. C. A. Dunning.

Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister in Charge of the Bureau of Public Health.—Hon. George Langley.

Area and Population.—The area of the province is 251,700 sq. miles, of which 243,382 sq. miles are land area and 8,318 sq. miles water area. The population in 1911 numbered 492,432 (291,730 males and 200,702 females), or 0.58 to the square mile. In 1901 the population was 91,279, showing an increase by 1911 of 439.48 per cent. The population in 1916 was 647,835 (rural, 471,673; urban, 176,162). Population of principal cities (1916): Regina (capital), 26,105; Moosejaw, 16,889; Saskatoon, 21,054; Prince Albert, 10,000; North Battleford, 5,000; Swift Current, 5,000; Weyburn, 5,000.

Instruction.—The province has one University, the University of Saskatchewan, established April 3, 1907. The right to legislate on matters relating to education is left to the province. In 1920 there were 170,000 pupils in the elementary, and 6,000 in the high schools.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 5 years:—

	Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars		Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars
1913	4,668,753	4,656,800	1918-19	8,333,758	8,086,756
1916-17	5,631,910	5,529,610	1919-20	9,908,885	8,736,667
1917-18	7,797,153	6,884,534			

The capital expenditure on public works and on the buildings of the University of Saskatchewan amounted to the end of 1919-20 to 10,808,683 dollars.

Production and Industry.—Total area under field crops in 1920 was 17,348,000 acres. Value produced, 1920, 271,000,000 dollars. The yield and acreage of the principal crops, in 1921, were as follows:—Wheat, 13,558,000 acres, 201,995,000 bushels; oats, 5,682,000 acres, 211,353,000 bushels; barley, 498,000 acres, 13,289,000 bushels; flax, 427,000 acres, 3,500,000 bushels; potatoes, 59,000 acres, 10,344,000 bushels; hay and clover, 279,000 acres, 446,000 tons. There were (1921) 1,169,000 horses in the province, 422,000 milch cows, 1,142,000 other cattle, 188,000 sheep, 433,000 pigs; 9,554,000 poultry. Dairy products: 1920, valued at 23,686,550 dollars.

Total value of minerals, 1920, 1,712,000 dollars.

The total value of the fisheries in 1920 was 296,000 dollars.

In 1918 Saskatchewan and 1,422 industrial establishments, with a capital of 39,476,000 dollars, employing 8,188 men; salaries and wages, 8,496,000 dollars; cost of materials, 30,452,000 dollars; value of products, 50,097,000 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—Total exports in 1920-21 amounted to 22,294,000 dollars; total imports to 21,717,000 dollars. There were (1921) 6,268 miles of steam railway in operation in the province, and (1920) 205,212 miles of telephone wire.

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Boam (H. J.), and Brown (A. G.), The Prairie Provinces of Canada. London, 1914

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See also under Canada.

YUKON.

Constitution and Government.—The Yukon Territory was constituted a separate political unit in 1898. It is governed by a Gold Commissioner and a Legislative Council of 3 elected members. (Prior to 1920 there were 10 elected members.) Legislative Council (February, 1920):—Conservative, 1; Liberals, 2.

*Gold Commissioner.*¹—Geo. P. MacKenzie.

Territorial Secretary.—J. A. M. H. Maltby.

Area and Population.—The area of the Territory is 207,076 sq. miles, of which 206,427 sq. miles are land area and 649 sq. miles water area. The population in 1911 was 8,512 (6,508 males and 2,004 females). In 1901 it was 27,219, which is a decrease by 1911 of 68·73 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 4,647 (18,077 in 1901); the number of houses 4,204 (6,546 in 1901); the number of families 4,237 (7,013 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1911):—Dawson (capital), 3,013; White Horse, 727.

Instruction.—The Territory had (1920) 3 public schools, and 1 Roman Catholic school; 11 teachers and about 300 pupils.

¹ The office of 'Commissioner' has been abolished.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for 6 years:—

Year ending March 31	Revenue	Expenditure	Year ending March 31	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1914	373,626	372,119	1919	164,367	169,445
1917	299,921	283,914	1920	180,979	186,391
1918	278,136	261,624	1921	193,658	183,655

Production and Industry.—Mining is the principal occupation of the people. Coal, copper, silver, gold are the chief minerals. The total value of gold mined from 1885 to 1918 is 198,000,000 dollars; the output in the year ended March 31, 1921 was 1,245,051 dollars. Total mineral production, 1917, 4,380,000 dollars; 1918, 2,248,000 dollars.

The principal forest trees are white and black spruce, balsam, poplar and birch.

The country abounds with big game, such as the moose, caribou, mountain sheep, bears, and fur-bearing animals. Total value of fisheries (1920) 33,000 dollars. Total value of furs exported year ending July 31, 1920, 323,467 dollars.

In 1918 there were 15 industrial establishments, with a capital of 3,639,000 dollars, employing 61 wage earners; salaries and wages, 105,000 dollars; cost of materials, 22,000 dollars; value of products, 261,000 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—Total exports in 1920-21 amounted to 173,000 dollars; total imports to 498,000 dollars. There were 102 miles of railway in 1917, as compared with 91 miles in 1907; and 99 miles of telephone wire.

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History and Resources of Yukon Territory.

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Sheldon (C.), The Wilderness of the Upper Yukon. London, 1911.

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See also under Canada.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Constitution and Government.—The North-West Territories comprise the Territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the North-West Territories, except such portions thereof as form the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Yukon Territory. The Territories were organised September 1, 1905, and as now constituted are divided into three Provisional Districts, namely, Mackenzie, Keewatin, and Franklin: this division having come into effect on January 1, 1920.

The Government is carried on under the direction of a Commissioner, aided by a Deputy Commissioner and five councillors, as follows:—

Commissioner.—William Wallace Cory, C.M.G.

Deputy Commissioner.—Roy Alexander Gibson.

Council.—John Wesley Greenway, Aylesworth Bowen Perry, C.M.G., Charles Cammell, Hugh Howard Rowell, Oswald Sterling Finnie.

Area and Population.—The area of the Territories is 1,242,224 sq. miles, of which 1,207,926 sq. miles are land area and 34,298 sq. miles water area. The population in 1911 numbered 18,481 (9,346 males and 9,135 females); the number of houses, 3,733, and the number of families, 4,085.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Governor.—Sir J. Middleton, K.B.E., C.M.G. Salary 1,500*l.* per annum and fees. The government is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council.

Crown colony situated in South Atlantic, 300 miles E. of Magellan Straits. East Falkland, 3,000 square miles; West Falkland, 2,300 square miles; about 100 small islands, 1,200 square miles: total 6,500 square miles; besides South Georgia, 1,000 square miles (estimated). Among other Dependencies are the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, the Sandwich group, and Graham's Land. Population: census of 1911, 3,275 (2,370 males and 905 females), exclusive of the Whaling Settlement in South Georgia. Estimated population, 1919, including South Georgia (population 1,000, only 3 females), 3,255 (2,271 males and 984 females) Birth-rate (1919) 20·3, death-rate 8·2 per 1,000. Chief town, Stanley. 950 inhabitants (estimated).

Education is compulsory: 1 Government school, with 116 on the roll, in 1919; 1 Roman Catholic school, with 101 on the roll; one school at Darwin and Camp teachers, 69 pupils. Total number of children educated in 1919, 306. The Camp schools are taught by 3 travelling schoolmasters in the West Falklands, and 2 in the East Falklands, where there are also 2 teachers in the service of the Falkland Islands Company.

Summary convictions in 1918, 6.

There is a volunteer force.

	1913 (pre-war)	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Total revenue	42,929	48,554	45,588	46,365	—
Total expenditure	25,238	25,460	29,687	26,270	—
Imports	239,222	591,017	1,256,906	939,937	1,022,281
Exports	1,460,219	2,053,719	1,870,903	2,054,286	2,175,898

Chief sources of revenue (1918): Customs, 15,014*l.*; rents of Crown lands, 2,892*l.*; interest, 11,242*l.*; Post Office, 1,529*l.*; licences, &c., 2,844*l.*; land sales, 8,891*l.* Chief branches of expenditure: Post Office, 1,434*l.*; public works, 2,254*l.* and 971*l.* extraordinary; Colonial Engineer, 2,194*l.*; Savings Bank, 2,749*l.* On December 31, 1919, the assets exceeded the liabilities by 212,973*l.* There is no public debt.

Leading exports, 1918: Wool, 294,310*l.*; whale produce, 1,666,599*l.*; Chief imports, 1918: Groceries, &c., timber, coal, wearing apparel, &c., haberdashery, hardware, &c. Imports from United Kingdom (1919), 722,541*l.*; exports to United Kingdom 2,035,878*l.*

Chief industry, sheep-farming; about 2,325,000 acres pasturage. Horses 3,211, cattle 5,400, sheep 646,000 in 1919. The whaling industry is carried on successfully, the catch in 1918-19 being 4,239, and the total value of the products of the industry being 1,802,500*l.* In South Georgia there were also killed 2,961 seals in 1918. In 1918 85 vessels of 87,162 tons entered (33 of 49,136 tons, British).

September 30, 1918, the Savings Bank held a balance of 125,682*l.* belong-

ing to 796 depositors. The number of letters and other postal packages handled by the Post Office during 1918 is estimated at 60,854.

In normal times there are four-weekly communications with Great Britain. Interinsular Mail service is carried on by a steamboat. There is a telephone exchange at Stanley, and a telephone line from Stanley to Darwin, and other settlements. Cable laid August 29, 1915. Communication *via* Monte Video.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—Same as in Great Britain. Also in circulation at the end of 1919, 18,000*l.* worth of currency notes of 5*l.*, 1*l.*, and 6*s.*

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GUIANA, BRITISH.

Governor.—Sir Wilfrid Collet, K.C.M.G. (4,000*l.* and 1,000*l.* Contingencies).

Colonial Secretary.—C. Clementi, C.M.G. (1,350*l.*–1,500*l.*)

Includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, named from the three rivers. The Governor is assisted by a Court of Policy of seven official and eight members elected by the registered voters and a Combined Court, containing, in addition to the above, six financial representatives elected by the registered voters. The Combined Court considers the Estimate of Expenditure, raises the Ways and Means to meet it, and this Court alone can levy taxes. Executive and administrative functions are exercised by the Governor and an Executive Council. There are 5,125 registered electors. The law of the Colony, both civil and criminal, is based on the common and statute law of England, except that the English law of personal property applies to both movable and immovable property, with certain exceptions, and the Roman-Dutch legitimatisation *per subsequens matrimonium* is preserved.

Area, 89,480 square miles. Population at census 1911 (excluding aborigines in the unfrequented parts of the colony, who are estimated at about 13,000), 296,000 (males 154,000, females 142,000). Population, census 1921, 297,691. Births (1920) 9,788 (31·9 per 1,000); deaths, 7,879 (25·6 per 1,000). Capital, Georgetown, 53,422. Living on sugar estates (census 1911), 70,922; Immigration Department estimate East Indians (1920), 60,744; in villages and Settlements, 63,802. Total East Indians, 124,546. Returned to India, 1920, 2,468. 224 schools received Government grant (53,023*l.* in 1920); 35,037 pupils; average daily attendance, 19,636. Secondary education is provided for both boys and girls.

Paupers (1920) receiving out-door relief, 2,013.

Revenue and expenditure for 6 years :—

—	1913-14 pre-war	1916 ²	1917	1918	1919	1920 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	608,633	669,385	736,473	863,625	862,491	1,270,675
Expenditure . .	592,532 ¹	642,483	733,689	774,481	886,568	1,007,047

¹ Excluding 48,812*l.* Extraordinary Expenditure on 'Loan Works,' temporarily charged against Revenue, pending the raising of an authorised Loan.

² March year changed to calendar year.

Chief items of revenue (1920) : customs, 639,803*l.*; Excise and licences, 256,424*l.*; tax on business profits, 143,708*l.* Expenditure on general administration, 99,191*l.*; law and justice, 149,769*l.*; charity, 155,966*l.*; education, 70,133*l.*; public works, 198,133*l.*; Post Office, 37,089*l.*; Science and Agriculture, 18,844*l.* Public debt (funded), December 31, 1920, 1,144,896*l.* Post-office savings bank, 33,571 depositors (December 31, 1919), credited with 324,654*l.*

Under cultivation, about 177,000 acres, including 69,530 acres in sugar canes; 55,250 acres under rice; coconuts, 24,450 acres; coffee, 5,050 acres; cacao, 1,850 acres; Para rubber, 2,810 acres; limes, 1,060 acres. Live stock (1920) estimated at : cattle, 111,940 (26,000 in hinterland); horses, 1,420 (300 in hinterland); sheep, 22,200; goats, 11,250; swine, 17,400; donkeys, 7,100. British Guiana is rich in gold. Mining commenced in 1884, and from 1884 to December 31, 1920, the output of gold is valued at 9,485,566*l.*; in the year 1920, 12,692 oz. valued at 46,803*l.* were produced. In the period 1901-2 to 1920 the diamonds won amounted to 213,591 carats, valued at 559,860*l.*; in the year 1920, 39,362½ carats, valued at 211,829*l.* Deposits of manganese ore and mica have been found, and oil is also believed to exist. There are huge deposits of bauxite (the ore of aluminium) which are being geologically examined by the Government. Investigations of the enormous waterpower resources of the Colony are also being carried out.

—	1913 (pre-war)	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ¹ . . .	1,694,155	3,271,017	3,835,826	3,590,812	5,179,486
Exports ¹ . . .	2,193,120	4,315,939	3,524,798	4,240,832	6,142,998

¹ Including bullion and specie; and transit trade, amounting to 82,725*l.* in 1913, 365,300*l.* in 1917, 441,607*l.* in 1918, 315,432*l.* in 1919, 456,777*l.* in 1920.

Chief imports (1920) : Flour, 418,437*l.*; textiles manufactured, 731,580*l.*; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 103,745*l.*; machinery, 469,260*l.*; manures, 444,404*l.*; fish, 86,289*l.*; coal, 143,229*l.*; hardware, implements, and tools, 86,952*l.*; oils, 187,455*l.*; beef and pork (pickled or salted), 78,458*l.*; lumber, 74,454*l.*; beer and ale, 43,752*l.*; spirits, 41,223*l.*; boots and shoes, 69,091*l.*; butter, 66,721*l.* Chief domestic exports (1920) : Sugar (83,765 tons), 4,192,983*l.*; rum (1,772,170¹ proof gallons), 363,245*l.*; balata, 164,376*l.*; charcoal, 9,327*l.*; timber, 13,240*l.*; rice (18,110,596 lb.), 235,570*l.*; diamonds (rough), 200¹,266*l.*

The value of imports and exports is in general determined by declarations, subject to scrutiny. The values are accurate so far as they relate to imports subject to *ad valorem* duty; in other cases they are not so reliable. Quantities are ascertained by the Customs officers. The countries recorded as those of consignment or destination are those disclosed by declarations or shipping documents, and may not be the countries of origin of imports or ultimate destination of exports.

Imports (exclusive of transshipments) from United Kingdom (1920), 1,249,783*l.*; from Canada, 828,010*l.*; from United States, 1,570,364*l.* Exports (exclusive of transshipments), United Kingdom, 1,830,677*l.*; to Canada, 2,332,197*l.*; United States, 687,384*l.*

In 1920, 3,721 vessels, with a total tonnage of 899,748, entered and cleared (in 1919, 3,428 vessels of 711,518 tons), mainly British and Dutch. The registered vessels in 1919 were 17 steamers of 1,358 tons, and 19 sailing vessels of 1,379 tons.

Railways, 97½ miles of two gauges, 4ft. 8½in., and 3ft. 6in.; 450 miles river navigation; 39 miles of canals; 322 miles of good roads. A Government survey is now completed of the country between the Rupununi, Savannah and the Berbice and Demerara Rivers—a route along which it was contemplated before the war to run a railway. There are 75 post-offices, of which 45 are telegraph offices, 50 money order offices, 51 savings banks, and 9 travelling post offices. There are about 573 miles of post-office telegraphs and cables, and a telephone exchange in Georgetown and New Amsterdam having (1916-17) 1,790 miles of aerial wire, and 5½ miles of cables, with 800 subscribers; 100 miles of land line are also maintained for railway, telephones, and signals.

Accounts are kept in dollars and cents, the dollar being equal to 4*s.* 2*d.* In circulation are British gold, silver and bronze coin, with some silver 'bits,'—fourpenny pieces—local coins. Notes are issued by the Royal Bank of Canada and Colonial Bank in denominations of 5, 20, and 100 dollars, and there are Government currency notes of one and two dollars. The face value of the latter in circulation at 31 December, 1920, was 145,819*l.*

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See also under Venezuela.

HONDURAS, BRITISH.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir E. Hutson, K.C.M.G. (2,000*l.*), assisted by an Executive Council of six members, and a Legislative Council consisting of five official and seven unofficial members.

British Honduras is a Crown Colony on the Caribbean Sea, south of Yucatan, and 660 miles west from Jamaica, noted for its production of mahogany and logwood. Area, 8,592 square miles. Population at census of April 24, 1921, 45,317 (22,563 males, and 22,754 females).

The birth-rate per 1,000 (1920) was 45·03, and the death-rate 25·00. Illegitimate births, 43·12 per cent. of births. In 1920 there were 497 marriages. Primary schools (1920), 58; children enrolled, 6,187; average attendance, 4,558; Government grant (expended), 8,300*l*. There are 4 schools with secondary departments, with altogether about 571 pupils. They are under denominational management and none receive aid from Government. The town of Belize is a Centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations. In 1920, 878 persons were convicted in police courts, and 34 in the Supreme Court. The police force contains (January 1, 1921): 3 officers, 141 non-commissioned officers and men. Chief town: Belize; population, census of 1921: 12,660 (5,895 males, and 6,765 females).

—	1913-14 (pre-war)	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	121,480	139,141	148,402	219,264	232,496
Expenditure ¹	125,274	138,937	138,012	202,020	191,114
Imports ²	654,769	715,066	733,620	939,043	1,209,199
Exports ²	642,613	754,112	754,867	889,761	1,038,203

¹ Including expenditure from loans.

² Calendar years 1913, 1917-1920, and including bullion and specie.

Chief sources of revenue: Customs duties (19 0-21, 135,787*l*.); excise, licences, land-tax, &c.; also sale and letting of Crown lands. Expenditure mainly administrative and the various services. Debt 1920-21, 180,000*l*.

Chief imports, 1920 (value in dollars): apparel, 214,537; boots and shoes, 224,478; cattle, 70,441; chicle, 757,254; cotton and silk piece goods, 505,114; drugs, chemicals and patent medicines, 107,264; flour, 410,050; food and drink supplies, unenumerated, 109,532; haberdashery and millinery, 171,568; hardware and cutlery, 184,427; lard and its compounds, 85,232; machinery, 102,854; mahogany, 135,515; manufactured articles, unenumerated, 253,872; milk, preserved or condensed, 160,968; mess pork, in barrels, 97,908; oils, mineral gasoline, 59,105; kerosene, 90,052; rice, 179,035; soap, 107,253; sugar, 68,225; spirits, 77,691.

Chief exports, 1920 (value in dollars): bananas (564,827 bunches), 177,888; cedar (674,485 superficial feet), 99,715; chicle (3,690,641 lbs.), 2,647,993; coconuts (6,263,069), 192,577; mahogany (9,773,150 superficial feet), 1,431,660; logwood (1,570 tons), 46,340; Hawksbill shell (2,712 lbs.), 22,975.

Exports to: United Kingdom, 750,606 dollars; United States, 3,945,019 dollars; Mexico, 271,089 dollars; Spanish Honduras, 46,105 dollars. Imports from: United Kingdom, 857,656 dollars; United States, 3,552,064 dollars; Mexico, 670,583 dollars; Spanish Honduras, 208,158 dollars; Guatemala, 322,196 dollars.

The transit trade somewhat increases the traffic of the ports, especially in American manufactures, india-rubber, chicle, sarsaparilla, coffee, &c. Besides the staple products, mahogany and logwood, there are bananas, coffee, cacao, plantains, &c. The higher parts afford good pasturage for cattle.

Tonnage entered and cleared, 1920, 533,202 tons, of which 111,968 were

British. Registered shipping, 1920, 228 sailing vessels, 2,308 tons, and 80 steamships, 965 tons. Steamships entered and cleared in 1920, 692 vessels, of 518,403 tons. In 1920, 351,782 letters and post-cards, and 197,549 books, newspapers, and parcels passed through the post office. Telegraph and telephone lines connect Belize with Corozal and Consejo on the coast, Orange Walk on New River, San Antonio on the Rio Hondo, and other stations in the north, El Cayo and Benque Viejo in the west, Stann Creek and Punta Gorda in the south. Foreign telegrams are sent from Corozal to Payo Obispo, Yucatan (these two towns being connected by cable across the Hondo River), whence they are transmitted by the Mexican line. There is wireless communication with New Orleans and Jamaica. In 1920, 10,863 local and foreign telegrams were sent, and 5,453 telephonic conversations were held. There are 25 miles of railway. In 1920, 2,945 Radio telegrams were transmitted.

The Royal Bank of Canada took over the business of the local bank in 1912. There are 6 Government savings banks; depositors, 1,000 (estimated); deposits, 163,158 dollars on March 31, 1921. United States gold is the standard of currency. The British sovereign and half-sovereign are legal tender for 4·86 dollars and 2·43 dollars respectively. There is (1920) a paper currency of 466,763 dollars in Government notes, and a subsidiary silver coinage of 190,160 dollars in circulation. There is also a bronze cent piece and a nickel-bronze five-cent piece, whose issues amount to 5,650 dollars and 5,500 dollars respectively.

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Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Montserrat, Nevis. See WEST INDIES

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

Newfoundland was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; it was formally acquired by Great Britain in 1583; exclusive sovereignty over the island was ceded by France in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, confirmed by treaties of 1763 and 1783.

The coast is rugged, especially on the south-west, where the coast range reaches an elevation of nearly 2,000 feet. The hills attain their summit within a few miles of the salt water, and then spread out into an undulating country, consisting largely of barrens and marshes, and intersected by numerous rivers and lakes. On the borders of the lakes and water-courses good land is generally found, and in some cases, as about the Exploits, the Gander and the Humber, it is heavily timbered. Area, 42,734 square miles. Population, December 31, 1920, 263,683 (133,722 males and 129,961 females). Dependent on Newfoundland is Labrador, the most easterly part of the American continent, with an area of 120,000 square miles, and population (1919) of 3,647. Of the total Newfoundland population in 1911, 67,040 were engaged in the fisheries, 2,915 were farmers, 5,376 mechanics, 2,260 miners. Capital, St. John's, 84,045 inhabitants (1918); other towns being Harbour Grace, 4,279 (1911); Bonavista, 3,911; Carbonear, 3,540; Twillingate, 3,848. The birth rate in 1917 was 26·85, and the death rate 17·77 per 1,000. Immigrants (1919), 14,550; emigrants, 12,260.

The government is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council (not exceeding 9 members), a Legislative Council (not exceeding 24 members), and an elected House of Assembly consisting of 36 representatives. Members of the Legislative Council receive 250 dollars per session; members of the Legislative Assembly receive 1,000 dollars per session. For electoral purposes the whole colony is divided into 18 districts or constituencies. Women are not (February, 1921) enfranchised.

After the general election of November 1919, the Government supporters in the House of Assembly numbered 23, and the opposition 13.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir C. A. Harris, K.C.M.G. C.B., C.V.O., appointed October, 1917; salary 15,000 dollars, with travelling allowance of 3,000 dollars.

The Ministry (December, 1921) is as follows:—

Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary.—Hon. Sir R. A. Squires, K.C., K.C.M.G.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.—Hon. W. R. Warren, K.C.

Minister of Finance and Customs.—Hon. H. J. Brownrigg.

Minister of Agriculture and Mines.—Hon. A. Campbell, M.D.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.—Hon. W. F. Coaker.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Hon. W. W. Halfyard.

Minister of Education.—Hon. Arthur Barnes, P.D.

Ministers without Portfolios. Hon. S. J. Foote and Hon. Geo. Shea,

Not in the Cabinet:

Minister of Shipping.—W. H. Cave, Esq.

Minister of Public Works.—W. B. Jennings, Esq.

The ministers with departments receive salaries of 4,000 dollars each.

High Commissioner in London.—Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.

Of the total population in 1911, 78,616 belonged to the Church of England, 81,177 were Roman Catholics, 68,042 Methodists, 1,876 Presbyterians, 10,141 Salvation Army, 2,767 other denominations. At the colleges of the Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Methodist bodies, in 1918 there were 361, 435 and 400 students respectively. The number of schools of all kinds (1918) was: Church of England, 437; Roman Catholic, 330; Methodist, 387, and other denominations, 58. The attendance at Board schools (1919) was: Church of England, 16,164; Roman Catholic, 16,428; Methodist, 15,563, and others, 2,687; total, 50,842: total expenditure, including Government grants, fees, &c., 570,637 dollars.

Revenue and expenditure in five years ended June 30 (1 dollar = 4s. 1½d.):—

—	1913-14 (pre-war)	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	743,768	1,070,256	1,344,351	1,960,121	2,178,887
Expenditure. . .	805,814	836,288	1,103,721	1,390,869	1,900,773

Of the Revenue for 1913-14, 633,793*l.*; for 1916-17, 918,943*l.*; for 1917-18, 1,012,031*l.*; for 1918-19, 1,478,203*l.*; for 1919-20, 1,779,753*l.* were from Customs. Public debt (1920), 43,033,036 dollars (8,845,677*l.*).

Production, &c.—The chief agricultural products in 1915 were: hay, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, and oats; the total value of all crops harvested

being estimated at 3,000,000 dollars. In 1911 (census figures) there were in Newfoundland 13,288 horses, 40,427 cattle, 100,447 sheep, and 27,575 swine. Some fine pine forests exist to the north, and large saw mills have been established. The mineral resources of Newfoundland are considerable. Large beds of iron ore have been found on Bell Island in Conception Bay, on the east coast, and other rich deposits have been discovered on the west coast. The total deposits are estimated at about 3,600 million tons. Exports, 1918-19, 709,338 tons. Copper ore and pyrites are worked. In 1918-19, only 136 tons of ore were mined, valued at 3,573 dollars. Coal is found near St. George's Bay on the west coast, and in the Grand Lake district. In the eastern part of the island gold-bearing quartz rock and extensive deposits of silver and lead ore have been found. Extensive paper and pulp mills have been erected at Grand Falls, Bishop's Falls, and at Lomond in Bonne Bay, and one at Alexander Bay is about to be built.

Imports and exports, including bullion and specie, for five years:—

Years ended June 30	1913-14 (pre-war)	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	3,121,998	5,528,000	6,844,421	8,331,864	5,962,219
Exports . . .	3,109,837	6,198,000	7,561,282	7,164,935	4,628,511

The chief imports and exports in 1919-20 were:—

Imports (1919-20)	Dollars	Exports (1919-20)	Dollars
Textiles . . .	5,469,584	Dried cod . . .	22,671,625
Flour . . .	5,572,193	Pulp and paper . . .	5,059,936
Coal . . .	1,865,906	Iron ore, &c. . .	608,460
Hardware . . .	3,417,229	Herring . . .	1,235,864
Salt pork . . .	1,441,886	Seal oil . . .	262,353
Machinery . . .	992,373	Cod oil . . .	1,435,872
Tea . . .	497,241	Seal skins . . .	170,331
Molasses . . .	941,424	Lobsters (tinned) . . .	325,769

Of the imports (1920-21) the value of 3,230,305 dollars came from the United Kingdom; 14,841,561 dollars from Canada; 9,556,244 dollars from the United States. Of the exports the value of 6,275,098 dollars went to the United Kingdom; 1,976,032 dollars to Canada; 1,854,101 dollars to United States.

Shipping.—Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1919-20, 1,813,804 tons, of which 1,484,073 tons were British. Vessels registered December 31, 1920, 3,362 sailing vessels of 152,166 tons, and 137 steam vessels of 22,018 tons; total, 3,499 vessels of 174,184 tons.

Fishing is the principal occupation of the population, the value of the fishing products being about four millions sterling annually.

By the Anglo-French Convention of 1904, France renounced her exclusive fishing rights under the treaty of Utrecht, but retained the right to fish in territorial waters from St. John's Cape northwards to Cape Ray for all sorts of fish, including bait and crustacea. An agreement for the submission of the Newfoundland fisheries disputes to The Hague was concluded at Washington, January 27, 1909. The award was published in September, 1910, and was satisfactory to British claims. Among other

things, it secured the right of Great Britain to make regulations without the consent of the United States, subject to any limitations imposed by treaty. It also confirmed Great Britain's contention that the whole extent of a bay from headland to headland is comprised within territorial waters.

There were engaged in the bank cod fishery during 1919, 732 men, and 41 Newfoundland sailing vessels, aggregating 2,770 net tons, a decrease on 1918 of 208 men and 15 vessels of 1,134 tons. The catch in 1919 totalled 94,770 quintals of dry fish, valued at 1,137,240 dollars, as compared with 97,300 quintals, valued at 1,362,200 dollars, for the previous year. The output of the shore cod fishery is estimated at 1,347,070 quintals of dry fish, valued at 19,465,161 dollars. There were 14,870 small sailing vessels, boats (including motor boats), &c., utilised, and 37,550 men employed in this fishery. In 1919, the exports of codfish, including the Labrador fishery, amounted to 1,681,770 quintals. The catch of lobsters was 1,683,600 in 1916; 1,326,000 in 1917; 966,000 in 1918; 1,556,677 in 1919; and 2,331,295 in 1920.

During 1921, 101,452 seals were caught; 9 vessels and 1,264 men were engaged in the seal fishery. In 1920 the catch was 33,985 seals.

Communications, &c.—Railways open 1919: 904 miles of Government line with a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in., and 47 miles of private line. By acts of the Newfoundland Legislature in 1910 an agreement was made by the Government for the construction and maintenance of five branch lines of railway running to Bonavista, Heart's Content, and Grate's Cove, Trepassey, Fortune Bay, and Bonne Bay. The Government agreed to pay the contractors 15,000 dollars a mile for construction and to give 4,000 acres of land per mile constructed for operation, to do which it raised by loan 3,893,200 dollars. The line to Bonavista was completed in 1911, the line to Trepassey in 1912, and the lines to Heart's Content and Grate's Cove in 1914. These lines open up various fertile sections of the island. Communication between various points on the coast and between the island and the continent is maintained by a fleet of 13 first-class steamers, each of which connects with some central point on the railway. There were in 1920, 847 post offices, 213 of which were telegraph and 90 telephone offices. Letters and cards sent in 1920, 4,000,000; newspapers, books, &c., 3,600,000; parcels, 253,655. Post office revenue, 80,789*l.*; expenditure, 347,226*l.* Telegraph line open (1919), 4,600 miles; 965 miles of telephone wire.

In December, 1919, the Newfoundland Savings Bank held 2,507,984 dollars standing to the credit of 5,978 depositors; this is in addition to the amounts held by the Savings Departments of the four banks doing business in St. John's.

The legal coin of the colony is the gold dollar, equivalent to 4*s.* 1*½d.* of British money.

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St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sombrero, Tobago, Trinidad, Virgin Islands. See WEST INDIES.

WEST INDIES.

The British West Indian possessions fall into six groups, which are noticed separately. The groups are—(1) Bahamas, (2) Barbados, (3) Jamaica with Turks Islands, (4) Leeward Islands, (5) Trinidad with Tobago, (6) Windward Islands.

Currency, weights and measures throughout the islands are those of Great Britain, though in several of them various American coins are current.

BAHAMAS.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Major Sir H. E. S. Cordeaux, K.C.M.G., C.B. (2,100^l.), assisted by an Executive Council of 9, a Legislative Council of 9, and a representative Assembly of 29 members, electors requiring to have a small property qualification.

A group of twenty inhabited and many uninhabited islands and rocks off the S.E. coast of Florida.

Area, 4,404 square miles. Principal islands—New Providence, (pop., census 1921, 12,975, containing Capital Nassau), Abaco (3,993), Harbour Island (917), Grand Bahama (1,695), St. Salvador (4,273), Long Island (4,659), Mayaguana (432), Eleuthera (6,048), Exuma (3,730), Watling's Island (686), Acklin's Island (1,811), Crooked Island (1,481), Great Inagua (937), Andros Island (6,976). Total population in 1921 (census), 53,031 (23,790 males, 29,241 females). Births in 1920, 1,930 (34·4 per 1,000); deaths, 1,213 (21·6 per 1,000). There were in 1920 49 Government schools with 7,582 pupils, average attendance, 4,214; and 29 aided schools with 2,088 enrolled pupils and average attendance of 1,365 pupils; Government grant, 6,000^l. In 1920 there were 25 Church of England schools with 1,102 enrolled pupils; 3 private schools with 86 enrolled pupils; 4 Roman Catholic, with 415 enrolled pupils. There were in 1920 4 private secondary schools connected with religious bodies, 254 pupils. In 1919, 2,044 persons were convicted summarily, and 24 in superior courts. Police force, January, 1921, was 61. Sponge and turtle fisheries are carried on; and shells, pearls, and ambergris are also obtained.

Revenue, 1920-21, 254,019^l.; 1919-20, 204,296^l.; 1918-19, 81,049^l. Expenditure, 1920-21, 220,813^l.; 1919-20, 108,938^l.; 1918-19, 98,237^l. In 1920-21 the customs revenue was 219,203^l. Public Debt, 1920-21, 36,111^l.

Fruit culture is on the increase, pineapples, oranges, and tomatoes being exported. Pineapple canning factories, and sisal factories, are prosperous. Sponge and sisal are the mainstay of the Colony.

Imports and exports (including specie) for six years:—

Calendar Year	Imports	Exports	Calendar Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1914	367,524	223,491	1918	367,180	278,171
1916	475,067	332,679	1919	539,242	323,140
1917	493,584	402,477	1920	1,090,217	300,407

Principal imports (1920) were: Cotton, linen, and woollen goods, 115,099^l.; flour, 124,984^l.; hardware, 10,236^l.; hominy, 29,796^l.; rice, 11,566^l.; sugar, 42,314^l.; lard, 18,266^l.; spirits, wines, and malt, 296,406^l.; cigars, cigarettes, and tobaccos, 17,776^l.; furniture, 10,576^l.; oils, 18,116^l.; meats, 18,260^l.; lumber and shingles, 21,456^l.; machinery, 16,336^l.

Imports from United Kingdom (1920) were valued at 228,649^l. or 20·9 per cent.; from America, 774,096^l. or 68·2 per cent.; from Canada, 49,570^l. or 4·5 per cent.; from Jamaica, 39,832^l. or 3·6 per cent.; other countries, 28,070^l. or 2·1 per cent.

Principal exports (1920) were: Sisal, 51,329^l.; sponge, 148,488^l.; salt, 1,535^l.; pineapples, preserved, 7,924^l.; lumber, 4,350^l.; tomatoes, 19,991^l. Exports to the United Kingdom were 39,741^l. or 13·2 per cent.; America, 186,216^l. or 61·9 per cent.; Canada, 10,009^l. or 3·3 per cent.; France, 30,148^l. or 10 per cent.; other countries, 21,058^l. or 7 per cent.

The total shipping entered and cleared in 1920 was 307,484 tons, of which 55,347 were British, 241,669 American, and 10,468 other countries.

In 1920-21 the total number of postal packets, exclusive of parcels, received and dispatched, was 1,119,760. In 1920-21 11,809 telegraph messages were handled by radio, the only existing means for telegraphy. There are 480 telephone stations in Nassau and suburbs.

The Royal Bank of Canada has a branch at Nassau. British silver and bronze coin are legal tender without limit. British Treasury notes are in circulation, and American gold and silver certificates, though not legal tender, are accepted. Savings Bank depositors, June 30, 1920, 3280; deposits, 32,673*l*.

BARBADOS

Lies to the E. of the Windward Islands.

Governor.—Lt.-Col Sir C. R. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G. (2,500*l*.), with Executive Council, Executive Committee, Legislative Council of 9 Members (appointed by the King), and House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually by the people; in 1920, there were 2,308 registered electors.

Colonial Secretary.—Vacant.

Area, 166 square miles; population (census of 1911), 171,893. Estimated population, December 31, 1920, 198,336. Capital, Bridgetown; population, 16,648; Speightstown, 1,500. Births (1920) 5,916, deaths 5,270. Government grants to the Church of England, 9,720*l*.; Wesleyan, 700*l*.; Moravians, 400*l*.; Roman Catholic, 50*l*.—per annum, 10,870*l*. Education is under the care of the Government. In 1920 there were 135 primary schools, 19,472 pupils on rolls, and 11,297 in average attendance; 6 second-grade schools (1 for girls), 422 pupils; 2 first-grade schools for boys, with an attendance of 209 and 99 respectively, and 1 first-grade school for girls with 131 pupils; Codrington College, affiliated to Durham University, 16 students. Government expenditure on education in 1920-21, 29,405*l*. One monthly, one bi-weekly, one tri-weekly, one weekly, and three daily newspapers.

There is a Supreme Court; Grand Sessions once in every 4 months; 7 police magistrates. In 1920, 14,207 summary convictions, 117 in superior courts; 334 (daily average) prisoners in gaol. Police, 364 officers and men. Harbour Police, 40 non-com. officers and men.

Of the total area of 106,470 acres, about 74,000 are under cultivation; the staple produce is sugar and cotton. About 35,000 acres under sugar-cane; exported in 1919, 50,812 tons of sugar and 7,569,830 gallons of molasses, and in 1920, 34,736 tons of sugar and 6,712,930 gallons of molasses. There are 195 sugar works and 4 rum distilleries. Rum produced in 1920, 359,607 gallons. The cotton crop for 1920 was 21,517 lbs., valued at 1,505*l*. Of "man-jak" or "glance pitch," a bituminous petroleum for fuel, 91 tons (2,274*l*.) were exported in 1920. In the fishing industry about 250 boats are employed, and about 1,000 persons. Value of fish caught annually, about 17,000*l*.

—	1913-14 (pre-war)	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	214,865	399,069	347,497	420,136	454,285
Customs . . .	114,245	121,550	135,756	171,866	202,349
Expenditure . . .	222,177	456,303	347,817	351,851	308,891
Public debt . . .	436,900	538,900	530,000	530,000	567,150
Imports . . .	1,353,059	2,285,278	2,086,006	3,893,458	5,145,537
Exports ¹ . . .	760,699	2,190,114	2,480,646	3,305,382	4,865,780

¹ Including bullion and specie, but the exports exclude bunker coal (484,894*l*. in 1920).

The principal imports (1920) were: Coal, 510,528*l.*; cotton manufactures, 477,922*l.*; manures, 217,824*l.*; rice, 182,995*l.*; flour, 352,700*l.*; fish, dried, &c., 588,067*l.*; machinery, 160,950*l.*; meats, salted and preserved, 202,478*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, &c., 106,445*l.*; wood and timber, 137,885*l.* The principal exports were: Sugar, 2,203,052*l.*; molasses, 1,310,524*l.* The imports from United Kingdom totalled 1,559,498*l.*; from Canada, 941,580*l.*, and from United States, 1,839,426*l.*; and exports to United Kingdom, 1,083,420*l.*; to Canada, 1,269,356*l.*; to United States, 663,260*l.*; to Newfoundland, 230,786*l.*, and British West Indies, 504,593*l.*

The Colonial Bank has a paid-up capital of 900,000*l.* The Royal Bank of Canada has a paid-up capital of 3,541,666*l.* The Government Savings Bank on Dec. 31, 1920, had 13,057 depositors, with 686,975*l.* to their credit. English gold, silver, and bronze coin are in circulation, and 5-dollar notes of the Colonial Bank and Canadian Bank. Post office, 1919: letters, &c., and parcels inwards, 915,318; outwards, 767,561. Internal letters and parcels, 1,160,299.

Registered shipping 1920, 51 vessels of 11,325 tons net. The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared at the Port of Bridgetown during the year 1920 was 3,201,535, of which 1,824,192 tons represented British tonnage (1919, 3,643,259 and 1,650,526 respectively). There are 470 miles of roads; and 28 miles of railway of 2ft. 6in. gauge, belonging to the Government. There are 24 miles of railway telephone line in the island, besides a line with about 2,450 miles of wire belonging to one private company.

JAMAICA.

Jamaica was taken by the English in 1655, and their possession was confirmed by the Treaty of Madrid, 1670. In 1661 a Representative Council was established; this was abolished in 1866, but in 1884 a partially elective Legislative Council was instituted. Women were enfranchised in 1919.

Governor.—Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G., appointed April 30, 1918 (5,600*l.*), assisted by a Privy Council and a Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor as President and of 5 ex-officio, 10 nominated, and 14 elected members. The term of service is limited, in the case of elected members only, to five years. There are boards elected in each parish (15) for administration of local affairs.

Attached to it are Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands, Morant Cays, and Pedro Cays. Area of Jamaica, 4,207 square miles; Turks and Caicos Islands, &c., 224 square miles. Total, 4,431 square miles. Population (census, 1911): Jamaica, 831,383 (males, 397,439; females, 433,944); white, 15,605; coloured, 163,201; black, 630,181; East Indian, 17,380; Chinese, 2,111; not stated, 2,905. Population, census 1921, 857,921. Capital, Kingston, 57,379 (census, 1911). Other towns (census, 1911)—Spanish Town, 7,119; Port Antonio, 7,074; Montego Bay, 6,616; Savanna-la-Mar, 3,400; Port Maria, 2,833; St. Ann's Bay, 2,592; Falmouth, 2,288. Births (1920), 34,943 (40·8 per 1,000); deaths, 21,707 (25·4 per 1,000); marriages, 4,124 (4·8 per 1,000). Total East India immigrants on March 31, 1918, 20,206, of whom 1,382 were under indentures.

There is no Established Church. The churches and chapels are as follows (1918):—Church of England, 236; Presbyterian, 80; Roman Catholic, 51; Wesleyan Methodist, 138; Baptist, 203; Moravian, 30; Christian Church, 25; Congregational, 31; National Baptist Convention of America, 30; United Methodist Free Church, 44; Church of Scotland, 12; Salvation

Army, 25; Seventh Day Adventists, 52; Jewish, 3. No accurate statistics of members.

In 1920 there were 693 public elementary schools, 92,176 children enrolled, average attendance 59,915. Government grants, 93,030*l*. Three training colleges for women; one for men. Two secondary schools largely supported by Government. There are endowed secondary and high schools in receipt of grants-in-aid from the Government, and industrial schools. Total expenditure on education, 123,012*l*.

There is a high court of justice, circuit courts, and a resident magistrate in each parish. Total summary convictions (1920-21), 19,545; before superior courts, 10,804. Prisoners in gaol, March 31, 1921, 3,050. In 1920-21 there were 1,058 police officers and 1,055 district constables, actual strength.

Financial and commercial statistics for 6 years :—

—	1913-14 (pre-war)	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ¹	1,048,630	1,154,340	1,052,485	1,157,304	1,802,778	2,347,362
Customs	426,687	449,871	396,602	391,913	691,024	957,324
Expenditure	1,065,435	1,076,237	1,098,409	1,228,608	1,444,818	2,332,635
Public Debt	3,810,447	3,811,346	3,797,273	3,772,257	3,912,574	4,011,561
Imports ²	2,837,446	3,107,004	3,323,942	3,375,798	5,085,615	10,313,282
Exports ²	2,430,207	2,821,234	2,479,107	2,684,897	5,027,328	7,146,010

¹ Includes Customs Revenue.

² Calendar years 1914 to 1920.

Principal imports in 1920: Flour, 1,095,015*l*; cotton goods, 1,699,065*l*; fish, 556,093*l*. Principal exports: Bananas, 11,774*l*; coconuts, 327,656*l*; logwood, 268,662*l*; logwood extract, 431,451*l*; sugar, 2,994,256*l*; coffee, 182,442*l*; rum, 288,147*l*; cocoa, 211,882*l*.

In 1920 the imports from the United Kingdom were valued at 3,063,986*l*; and from United States, 6,040,607*l*; and the exports to the United Kingdom, 3,049,080*l*; and to the United States, 2,015,245*l*.

Registered shipping of Kingston 1919, 36 sailing vessels of 1,563 tons, and steam 7, of 6,293 tons; Montego Bay, 36 sailing vessels of 1,906 tons, and 1 steam of 160 tons; Falmouth, 4 sailing vessels of 174 tons; total, 84 vessels of 4,432 tons. Total tonnage of shipping, entered and cleared, 1920, 3,533,788 tons, excluding Admiralty shipping.

Acres under cultivation and care in 1920-21, 1,074,703, of which 302,125 were under tillage, and 772,578 under pasture. Under sugar-cane, 53,794 acres; coffee, 22,297; bananas, 55,368; coconuts, 37,837; cocoa, 18,014; ground provisions, 74,553; mixed cultivation, 38,134; Guinea grass, 153,896; commons, 613,662. Live-stock, 1920; Cattle, 158,000; sheep, 8,100.

On December 31, 1920, there were 58,410 depositors in the Government Savings Bank, the balance at credit amounting to 416,911*l*. The legal coinage is that of Great Britain; but various American coins are also current. Notes of the Colonial Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia, and the Royal Bank of Canada are current; their average total circulation in 1920 was 127,004*l*., 121,438*l*., and 86,430*l*. respectively. The Canadian Bank of Commerce has opened a branch in Kingston. British and local currency notes are also current in this island. The total circulation of the latter on March 31, 1921, was 152,443*l*.

Jamaica has 197½ miles of railway open of 4ft. 8½in. gauge (receipts, in year ended March 31, 1921, 402,173*l*; expenses (excluding debt charges), 406,810*l*; 2,226 miles of main roads; 1,168½ miles of tele-

graph, including railway telegraph lines ; 1,004 miles of telephone line (military lines not included) ; $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles of electric and 84 of steam tramways ; 58 miles mule tramways ; 27,044 feet rope-ways ; telegraph messages (1920-21), 331,000 ; receipts, 18,608*l*. Letters and post-cards in 1919-20, at general post office, 10,428,000 ; at district offices, 1,626,000. Total receipts, 1920-21, 98,810*l*. ; expenditure, 92,061*l*. , including telegraph expenditure. There are 224 post offices.

There is a garrison of Regular Troops and a local artillery militia and rifle corps. Port Royal is strongly fortified.

CAYMAN ISLANDS, a Dependency of Jamaica, consist of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brac. Grand Cayman, 17 miles long, 4 to 7 broad ; capital : Georgetown, population (1921), 1,070. Total population of island (1921), 3,945. Little Cayman, 9 miles long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles broad ; principal industry coconut planting. Population (1921), 95. Cayman Brac, 10 miles long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles wide ; principal industries, coconut planting and turtle fishing ; population (1921), 1,213. The cultivation of sisal has been commenced. Education in the islands is backward. Revenue, 1919-20 (September year), 5,915*l*. ; expenditure, 5,302*l*. ; assets, 30 September, 1920, 11,133*l*. ; liabilities, 6,724*l*. Exports—Grand Cayman : green turtle, thatch rope, hides, turtle shell, cattle and ponies ; Little Cayman and Cayman Brac : turtle shell. Total value of imports (1918-19), 44,828*l*. ; exports, 11,324*l*. Shipping registered at Georgetown, 52 vessels, 2,620 tons (1919). The government is administered by a Commissioner ; Justices of the Peace (14) are appointed by the Governor of Jamaica.

Commissioner : H. H. Hutchings.

The MORANT CAYS and PEDRO CAYS are also attached to Jamaica.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, a Dependency under the government of Jamaica, are geographically a portion of the Bahamas, of which they form the two south-eastern groups. The government is administered by a Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Board of five members, all of whom are appointed by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government. There are upwards of thirty small cays ; area 165*½* miles. Only eight inhabited ; the largest, Grand Caicos, 20 miles long by 6 broad. Seat of government at Grand Turk, 7 miles long by 2 broad ; about 1,700 inhabitants. Population (1921 census), 5,612, of whom 210 were white. Births (1920), 219 ; deaths, 116 ; marriages (1920), 25.

Education free in the Government Schools ; Government grant, 700*l*. ; 8 Government elementary schools ; average number on rolls (including private schools), in 1920, 839 ; and average attendance, 548. A Secondary School was inaugurated April, 1920 ; 36 pupils in attendance on December 31, 1920.

Revenue in 1920, 11,294*l*. of which 4,815*l*. , was from customs, and 2,837*l*. from royalty on salt ; expenditure, 10,780*l*. There is no public debt.

Total imports (1920), 59,749*l*. ; total exports, 46,865*l*. Principal imports : Flour, 5,263*l*. ; meats, 4,842*l*. ; rice, 2,586*l*. Principal exports : Salt, 38,335*l*. ; sponges, 2,027*l*. ; sisal, 1,929*l*. ; conchs, 2,383*l*. Imports from United Kingdom, 3,672*l*. ; exports thereto, 382*l*.

The total shipping entered and cleared in 1920 amounted to 559,878 tons.

The most important industry is salt raking. About 1,900,000 bushels were raked in 1920, and exported to the United States, Canada, and West Indian Islands. Value of salt exported 1919, 38,335*l*. Sponge and fibre industries are also carried on. The Cable station is at Grand Turk. The Dependency has invested surplus balances to the amount of 8,436*l*. Savings bank deposits (1920), 6,739*l*. , depositors, 858.

The current coins are British gold, silver, and nickel. United States gold and silver coins are accepted at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount on the face value.

Commissioner and Judge.—G. Whitfield Smith ; residence, Grand Turk.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

comprise Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda), St. Kitts-Nevis (with Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands, and lie to the north of the Windward group, and south-east of Porto Rico.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir Eustace Fienues (3,000*l.*, and 250*l.* travelling allowance).

Colonial Secretary.—T. R. St.-Johnston (750*l.* by 50*l.* to 900*l.*).

The group is divided into 5 Presidencies, viz., Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda); St. Kitts (with Nevis and Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands (with Sombbrero). There is one Federal Executive Council nominated by the Crown, and one Federal Legislative Council, 8 nominated and 8 elected members. Of the latter, 3 are chosen by the unofficial members of the Local Legislative Council of Antigua, 2 by those of Dominica, and 3 by the non-official members of the Local Legislative Council of St. Kitts-Nevis. In Antigua and Dominica the representative element in the Legislature was suppressed in 1898. The Federal Legislative Council meets, as a rule, once a year. The duration of the Council is three years.

The following table shows the area and population of the Leeward Islands:—

—	Area: Square miles	Population 1901	Population according to Census taken on 2nd April, 1911		
			Males	Females	Total
Antigua	108	35,073	13,989	18,280	32,269
Barbuda and Redonda	62				
Virgin Islands	58	4,908	2,613	2,949	5,562
Dominica ¹	305	28,894	15,231	18,632	33,863
St. Kitts	65	29,782	10,969	15,314	26,283
Nevis	50	12,774	5,521	7,424	12,945
Anguilla ¹	35	3,890	1,562	2,513	4,075
Montserrat	32	12,215	5,245	6,951	12,196
Total	715	127,536	55,130	72,063	127,193

1921 census : Dominica, 37,059 ; Montserrat, 12,120.

The principal religious bodies are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Moravian. Education is denominational, except in Dominica, where, with four exceptions, the schools are under Government control, and in Antigua, where the schools were placed entirely under Government control in April 1914, and were reduced to 17 in number; the schools in the Presidency of St. Kitts-Nevis were also placed under entire Government control in April, 1915, and were reduced to 33. In 1920-21, 98 schools with average attendance of 9,987 ; Government grant 13,041*l.*; 8 secondary schools, average attendance of 276 ; Government grant 2,743*l.* ; an industrial school.

In 1920 there were 8,066 summary convictions, and 95 convictions at the Circuit Court.

Sugar and molasses are the staple products in most of the islands. The production of lime-juice and the manufacture of citrate of lime is carried on in Dominica and Montserrat. The cultivation of cocoa and of onions is successful, and tobacco and cotton, except in Dominica, are being successfully grown.

Financial and commercial statistics for six years :—

—	1913-14 (pre-war)	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	174,331	190,060	192,047	198,019	240,476	304,199
Customs	99,425	110,866	112,861	114,424	141,421	202,798
Expenditure	171,128	185,094	198,157	202,054	220,578	274,524
Public debt	244,689	259,850	259,850	259,450	251,250	216,798
Imports	588,362	642,249	901,779	908,401	974,612	—
Exports	563,963	1,121,553	1,094,631	912,877	1,172,775	—

Total shipping (1919), 1,937,070 tons.

ANTIGUA, area of 108 square miles; Islands of Barbuda (62 square miles, and Redonda are dependencies. Antigua is the seat of government of the Colony. There is an Executive Council, nominated, and a Legislative Council consisting of eight official and eight unofficial members. The Governor presides at both Councils. Chief town, St. John, 9,262. In Antigua in 1920 the birth-rate per 1,000 was 34·56; the death-rate, 34·11; of the births 74·75 per cent. were illegitimate; there were 116 marriages. There were 19 elementary schools in 1920-21. Revenue (1920-21), 106,711*l.*; expenditure (1920-21), 92,911*l.* Imports (1919-20), 328,579*l.*; exports 375,116*l.* Chief products: sugar, cotton and pineapples. In Government savings banks 1,223 depositors, on March 31, 1921, 30,343*l.* deposits. There is steam communication direct with the United Kingdom, New York, and Canada, and the island is connected with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's cable. Telephone line, 300 miles.

Island Secretary.—T. R. St.-Johnston, Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands.

MONTSERRAT. Nominated Executive and Legislative Councils. Population 1921, 12,120. Chief town, Plymouth, 1,709 (1921). Revenue (1920-21), 19,622*l.*; expenditure, 21,744*l.* Imports (1920), 111,643*l.*; exports, 207,892*l.* Chief products: Cotton, sugar, lime-juice, cotton seed, cattle and papain; 900 acres under lime trees, and 3,200 acres under cotton.

Commissioner.—C. F. Condell.

ST. CHRISTOPHER (ST. KITTS) AND NEVIS (with ANGUILLA) have one Executive Council, nominated, and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 6 nominated unofficial members. Population 1911, 43,303; 1921, 38,214. The decrease is due to emigration to America, Cuba, and Santo Domingo. Chief town of St. Kitts, Basseterre: population (census 1921), 7,736; of Nevis, Charlestown, 1,158. Revenue (1920-21), 91,428*l.*; expenditure, 106,593*l.* Imports, 1920, 510,000*l.*; exports, 770,000*l.* Chief produce: Sugar, syrup, cotton, and coconuts. Anguilla produces cotton and salt. Savings Bank (1920) 360 depositors, 13,772*l.* deposits.

Administrator.—Major J. A. Burden, C.M.G.

THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS consist of a group of islands numbering 30, situated between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. The area of the group is 58 square miles. The population according to the census of April, 1921, is 5,082, a decrease of 480 on the census of 1911, which was 5,562. The chief islands of the group are Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada and Jost Van Dykes. The temperature ranges from 60 degrees to 85 degrees, and the

hottest days are tempered by constant sea-breezes. There is a nominated Executive Council. Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola, the only town and capital, is a port of entry ; population 463, an increase of 53 on the census of 1911 (410). Cotton is the chief industry, while sugar, coconuts and provision crops are grown in increasing quantities. Revenue (1920-21), 11,715*l.* ; expenditure, 9,826*l.* ; imports (1920), 43,413*l.* ; exports, 24,102*l.* Savings bank (1920-21), 122 depositors ; deposits, 1,420*l.*

SOMBRERO is a small island in the Leeward Islands group, attached administratively to the Presidency of the Virgin Islands. Phosphate of lime used to be quarried, and there is a Board of Trade lighthouse.

DOMINICA. Nominated Executive Council, and Legislative Council of 12 nominated members. Chief town, Roseau (population, 7,000) ; population of island 1921, 37,059. Revenue (1920-21), 59,219*l.* ; expenditure, 58,567*l.* public debt, 30,848*l.* Imports, 1920, 286,168*l.* (from U.K., 84,171*l.* ; Canada, 57,993*l.* ; U.S.A., 76,794*l.*) ; exports, 231,640*l.* (to U.K., 116,965*l.*). Chief products : Limes, lime juice, citrate of lime, bay oil, lime oil, orange oil, cocoa, coconuts, fine molasses and fruit. Exports of coconuts 1920, 706,979. Savings bank (1920-21), 578 depositors, with 7,976*l.* deposits. Telephone line 531 miles. Dominica contains a Carib settlement with a population of about 400, the majority being of mixed Negro blood, but about 100 apparently pure Caribs.

Administrator.—Robert Walter, C.M.G.

TRINIDAD

Immediately north of the mouth of the Orinoco, includes Tobago administratively.

Governor.—Col. Sir S. H. Wilson, C.B., C.M.G., R.E. (5,000*l.*), with Executive Council of 6 official members and 1 unofficial member, and a Legislative Council of 10 official and 11 unofficial members, all nominated.

Colonial Secretary.—T. A. V. Best, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Area : Trinidad, 1,863 square miles ; Tobago 114. Population : census 1911, 338,552 (174,349 males and 159,203 females) ; estimated Dec. 31, 1920, 391,279. Capital, Trinidad, Port of Spain, 70,146. The white population is chiefly composed of English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. The large majority of the inhabitants are natives of the West Indies, of African descent, the balance being made up of East Indians, estimated at 130,028, and a small number of Chinese. English is spoken generally throughout the Colony. Births, 1920, 11,567 ; deaths, 9,398 ; marriages, 1,276. Education (1920), 293 elementary (50 Government) schools, 50,381 pupils, average daily attendance, 27,806 ; total expenditure, public funds and private contributions, on elementary education, 97,752*l.*, and on all education, 104,007*l.* Secondary education is provided for boys by the Queen's Royal College (169 students on December 31, 1920) ; St. Mary's College (333 students) ; Naparima College (128 students) ; and for girls by St. Joseph Convent School (412 students). Police force, 851 all ranks (December 31, 1920). In 1920 the number of summary convictions was 40,894.

Financial and commercial statistics for 6 years (in 1915 the financial year was altered from the March year to the calendar year):—

—	1913-14 (pre-war)	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	970,789	1,064,596	1,098,183	1,172,700	1,342,884	1,917,743
Customs	433,276	418,735	407,606	357,740	416,272	638,098
Expenditure	951,982	1,018,136	1,097,696	1,124,258	1,309,407	1,652,597
Public debt	1,476,615	1,654,853	1,651,853	2,209,753	2,208,593	3,207,763
Imports ¹	5,019,728	4,470,728	4,789,719	5,108,960	6,217,234	8,208,807
Exports ¹	5,205,673	5,057,174	5,308,996	5,149,179	7,256,594	9,416,545

¹ Calendar year 1913; including bullion, specie, and goods transhipped.

Besides Customs, the principal items of revenue during 1920 were licences, excise, &c., 545,522*l.*; Government railway, 225,404*l.*; Court and office fees, 111,774*l.*; land sales, royalties, &c., 56,259*l.*; produce tax, 65,396*l.*; War Tax on incomes, 107,951*l.*

Principal Exports, 1920	Quantity	Value £
Asphalt	113,697 tons	265,540
Bitters	65,004 galls.	65,061
Cocoa	60,723,623 lbs.	3,536,830
Coconuts	24,135,100 nuts	398,669
Copra	2,131,570 lbs.	42,351
Crude Petroleum	31,905,833 galls.	428,386
Molasses	557,491 "	66,441
Petrol Spirit	21,420,821 "	141,128
Refined Kerosene	1,927,520 "	87,269
Rum	54,965 "	14,225
Sugar	47,967 tons	2,656,625

Value of imports from United Kingdom (1920), 2,182,025*l.*; United States, 3,397,803*l.*; Canada, 1,252,099*l.*; Venezuela, 677,421*l.* Exports to United Kingdom, 3,695,041*l.*; United States, 2,148,570*l.*; France, 972,413*l.*; Canada, 194,780*l.*; other British possessions, 391,072*l.*; Venezuela, 86,603*l.*; other countries, 556,757*l.*

Total shipping, entered and cleared (1920), 3,875 vessels, 2,814,546 tons, of which 1,536,351 tons were British, and 1,278,195 tons foreign.

Of the total area 1,264,891 acres (Trinidad, 1,191,678 acres, and Tobago, 73,213 acres), about 667,727 acres have been alienated. About 517,538 acres were under cultivation (1920). There is a large asphalt lake in the island. The Colony derived a revenue from asphalt during 1920 of 47,708*l.* The development of the oilfields continues in a satisfactory manner. The number of companies operating at the close of 1920 was 22. During 1920, 72,905,947 imperial gallons of crude oil were extracted. Two large refineries are engaged in the manufacture of oil fuel, petrol, and kerosene, while two or three small topping plants produce petrol, distillate and residual oils.

Railway 124 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; 167 miles of telegraph and 3,500 miles (wire) telephone (1915). A wireless telegraph system was established in 1906, to bring Tobago into telegraphic communication with Trinidad, which gives very satisfactory results, and wireless communication with ships has been considerably extended, as also with Curaçao, British Guiana, &c. Number of post offices, 99; of telegraph offices, 33. There are three branches of the Colonial Bank, paid-up capital 900,000*l.*, with note circulation of about 312,500*l.*, and also three branches of the Royal Bank of

Canada, paid-up capital, 3,541,660*l.*, and an authorised note circulation in the Colony of 312,500*l.* There is no Colonial coinage, but an ordinance (No. 16—1903) for the issue of Government 1 and 2-dollar notes (4*s.* 2*d.* and 8*s.* 4*d.*) was passed on December 23, 1903, and on June 12, 1914, the first issue of 1,000 dollar notes (208*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) was made. The total value of such notes in circulation at the end of 1920 was 302,092*l.* Government savings-banks are established throughout the Colony, the amount of deposits at the end of 1920 being 475,984*l.*, and the total number of depositors, 31,296.

In TOBAGO the culture of rubber, cotton and tobacco has been introduced. The cacao industry is receiving increasing attention, and very considerable areas are being planted in coconuts. The island is much frequented by visitors from England and the United States.

Virgin Islands. See LEEWARD ISLANDS.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

Consist of Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines (half under St. Vincent, half under Grenada), and St. Lucia, and form the eastern barrier to the Caribbean Sea between Martinique and Trinidad.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief.—Sir G. B. Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G., (3,000*l.*—resident at St. George's, Grenada).

Each island has its own institutions; there is no common legislature, laws, revenue, or tariff; but there is a Common Court of Appeal, and the colonies unite for certain other common purposes. The legal currency is British sterling and United States gold coins. The Colonial Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada issue 5-dollar notes. Government currency notes of 5*s.* and 10*s.* are issued in Grenada.

GRENADEA.—*Colonial Secretary.*—H. Ferguson. There is a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor, with 6 other official and 7 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. Each district has a semi-elective Board for local affairs. Area 133 square miles; population, census 1911, 66,750. Births, 1920, 2,491; deaths, 1,318. Estimated population, December 31, 1920, 75,663. There were (1920) 11 Government and 48 Government-aided elementary schools, with 9,437 pupils and average attendance 5,847; Government grant (1920) 8,920*l.*; and 1 secondary school for boys; and grants of 150*l.* per year are made for secondary education to each of two girls' schools. In 1920 there were 2,015 summary convictions.

In 1920 the revenue was 134,128*l.*; the expenditure, 148,175*l.* Public debt, 1920, 223,670*l.* Total value of imports, 1920, 630,803*l.*; of exports, 603,697*l.* Chief exports: cocoa, 466,658*l.* (81,732 cwt.), nutmegs, 59,448*l.*, mace, 13,784*l.*, lime juice, 9,072*l.*, cotton, raw, 40,950*l.*, cotton seed, 7,728*l.* Value of imports from United Kingdom, 204,639*l.*; United States of America, 212,929*l.*; of exports to United Kingdom, 436,287*l.*; to United States of America, 108,688*l.* Total shipping entered, 1920, 365,909 tons, nearly all British.

There were (1916) about 30,200 acres under cultivation. Sugar manufacture is increasing; rum is produced locally, 51,823 proof gallons in 1920. Important products exported are cocoa, 81,732 cwt. in 1920; nutmegs, 14,604 cwt.; mace, 2,148 cwt.; raw cotton, 3,348 cwt.; cotton seed, 8,611 cwt. In 1920, 1,609 depositors in savings banks; balance (Dec. 31) 18,636*l.* There are 959 miles of telephone line including trunk line and connexions.

The largest of the *Grenadines* attached to Grenada is Carriacou; area, 6,913 acres; population, census 1911, 6,886. Under a land settlement

scheme, begun by the Government in 1903, operations up to March 31, 1917, comprised the purchase of estates costing (directly and indirectly, 12,776*l.*, and the disposal of allotments for which 11,115*l.* had been received.

ST. VINCENT. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary.*—R. Popham Lobb, C.M.G. The Legislative Council consists of the Administrator, 3 official and 4 nominated unofficial members. Area, 150.3 square miles; population, census 1921, 44,447; Capital, Kingstown, population, 3,836 (1921 census). Births, 1920, 1,998; deaths, 1,008; marriages, 159. Education, 1920: 27 primary schools; 3,669 pupils on rolls; 1,912 average attendance; Government grant, 2,069*l.* There is also a secondary school for boys (49 pupils), and one for girls (32 pupils). Nineteen convictions in the Supreme Court, and 1,079 in the Inferior Court during 1920.

Revenue, 1920, 58,221*l.*, of which 25,977*l.* was from customs; expenditure, 52,305*l.* Public debt on December 31, 1920, 11,900*l.* Imports, 1920, 257,230*l.*; exports, 299,650*l.* Value of imports from United Kingdom, 83,518*l.*; of exports to United Kingdom, 216,642*l.* Total shipping, 346,896 tons (1920).

Arrowroot, cotton, sugar, rum, cocoa, and spices are produced. The Sea Island cotton grown is the best in the British Empire, if not the world. St. Vincent in addition is famed for the excellence of its arrowroot. Much of the cultivated land is in a few hands, but a large peasant proprietary is being established under Government auspices, and many small holdings in the high mountain lands have been sold by the Crown. About 20,000 acres (one-fourth of area) under cultivation. Besides the postal service, there is a telephone system with about 163 miles of line.

ST. LUCIA. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary,* Lieut.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G., with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council. Area, 233 square miles; population (census 1921), 51,505 (23,506 males and 27,999 females). Chief town, Castries. Births, year 1920, 2,171; deaths, 1,179; marriages, 246. Education (Dec. 31, 1920): 50 schools (7 Protestant, 43 Roman Catholic), with 6,308 pupils on roll; Government grant, 1920, 4,650*l.* Secondary education is carried on in 2 other schools which are in receipt of a Government Grant of, together, 575*l.* per annum.

Revenue in 1920, 99,147*l.*, of which 47,352*l.* was from customs; expenditure, 94,353*l.* (Revenue 1919, 88,974*l.*, expenditure, 85,947*l.*). Public debt, 1920, 158,580*l.* Value of imports (1920), 528,004*l.* (coal, 197,560*l.*); of exports, 455,412*l.*, including 187,035*l.* for bunker coal. Value of imports from United Kingdom, 130,604*l.*; United States, 288,213*l.*; Canada, 69,692*l.*; of exports to United Kingdom, 184,476*l.* Total shipping, 1,190,438 tons, of which 955,780 tons were British.

Sugar, cocoa, lime juice, molasses and syrup, lime oil, bay oil, honey, hides, logwood, fuel, and rum are the chief products. Savings banks (end of 1920), 1,322 depositors, 19,476*l.* deposits. Letters and post-cards despatched 1920, 90,674; parcels, 682. There are 238 miles of telephone line.

Currency: British and American gold, British silver and copper coins, Government currency notes, and notes of the Colonial Bank.

Port Castries is an important coaling station and a naval base.

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AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

THE British Territories in Australasia comprise the self-governing States and Territories which now form the Commonwealth of Australia; the Australian Dependencies of Papua and Norfolk Island, the self-governing Dominion of New Zealand and adjacent islands, and the Crown Colony of Fiji. The British possessions in Oceania include the Solomon and Tonga Islands, and many other groups of islands and islets scattered over the Pacific. There are also the mandatory territories of New Guinea, Samoa, and Nauru.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth of Australia, consisting of the six colonies (now denominated Original States) of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, was proclaimed at Sydney January 1, 1901. After five of these colonies had, by legislative enactments, approved by the direct vote of the electors, declared their desire for a Federal Union, the British Parliament, on July 9, 1900, passed the Act to constitute the Commonwealth. This Act provided for the inclusion of Western Australia in the Federation if that colony so desired, and in the following month the colonial legislation necessary for this end was passed.

On January 1, 1911, the Northern Territory was transferred by South Australia to the Commonwealth, and on the same date a portion of New South Wales, consisting of 912 square miles, was vested in the Commonwealth, for the purpose of forming the Federal Territory containing the seat of the Commonwealth Government. In 1917 this area was increased to 940 square miles.

Legislative power is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the King, represented by a Governor-General, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. There must be a session of Parliament at least once every year. The Senate consists of Senators (at least six for each of the Original States voting as one electorate) chosen for six years. In general, the Senate will be renewed to the extent of one-half every three years, but in case of prolonged disagreement with the House of Representatives, it may be dissolved, and an entirely new Senate elected. The House of Representatives consists, as nearly as may be, of twice as many members as there are Senators, the numbers chosen in the several States being in proportion to the respective numbers of their people (aboriginal natives are not counted) as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, but not less than five for any original State. Every House of Representatives continues for three years from the date of its first meeting, unless sooner dissolved. Electoral qualifications for both Chambers of the first Federal Parliament were those for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State in which the elector was competent to vote. Every Senator or Member of the House of Representatives must be a natural-born subject of the King, or have been for five years a naturalised subject under a law of the United Kingdom or of a State of the Commonwealth. He or she must be of full age, must possess electoral qualification, and have resided for three years within the Commonwealth. Since the first Parliament of the Commonwealth was instituted, an Electoral Act has unified the franchise for both Chambers, on the basis of universal adult (male and female) suffrage.

The legislative powers of the Federal Parliament are extensive, embracing commerce, shipping, &c.; finance, banking, currency, &c.; defence; external affairs; postal, telegraph, and like services; census and statistics; weights and measures; copyright; railways; conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State; and many other matters. The Senate may not originate or amend money bills; and disagreement with the House of Representatives may result in dissolution, or, in the last resort, a joint sitting of the two Houses. No religion may be established. The several State Parliaments retain legislative authority in all matters which are not transferred to the Federal Parliament, which is thus a government of limited and enumerated powers, the several State Parliaments retaining the residuary power of government over their respective territories. If a State law is inconsistent with a Commonwealth law, the latter prevails.

An arrangement has been approved (November 1921) for a transfer of industrial powers to the Federal Parliament, to avoid conflicts between the decisions of Federal and State tribunals (*see* under Justice below).

The Executive power, vested in the King, is exercised by the Governor-General, who is assisted by an Executive Council of not more than nine responsible Ministers of State. These Ministers are, or must become within three months, members of the Federal Parliament; they are paid salaries and allowances not exceeding, in all, 22,500*l.* a year. The Executive Government of the Commonwealth is constituted as follows:—

Governor-General.—His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Henry William, Baron Forster of Lepe, P.C., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia and its Dependencies (salary, £10,000).

Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs.—Right Hon. W. M. Hughes, P.C., K.C.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Littleton Ernest Groom.

Treasurer.—Capt. the Hon. Stanley M. Bruce, M.C.

Minister of Defence.—Hon. Walter Massy Greene.

Minister for Repatriation.—Hon. Edward Davis Millen.

Public Works and Railways.—Hon. Richard Witty Foster.

Minister of Trade and Customs and of Health.—Hon. Arthur Stanislaus Rodgers.

Home and Territories.—Rt. Hon. George Foster Pearce, P.C.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. Alexander Poynton, O.B.E.

Vice-President of the Executive Council.—Hon. John Earle.

Assistant Minister for Defence.—Hon. Sir Granville de Laune Ryre, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D.

Assistant Minister for Repatriation.—Hon. Hector Lamond.

High Commissioner for Commonwealth in London.—Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G.

Official Secretary for the Commonwealth in London.—M. L. Shepherd, I.S.O., Australia House, Strand.

Commissioner for Commonwealth in America.—Vacant.

Trade Commissioner for Commonwealth in China.—E. S. Little, Shanghai and Hong Kong.

The Constitution provides for a Federal Judicature, and an inter-State Commission on Trade and Commerce, for the transfer of State officials, State property, and State debts to the Commonwealth, and for the admission or creation of new States. A High Court (consisting of 7 judges), the supreme Federal Court, has been established, with original as well as appellate jurisdiction. Appeal lies to the King in Council only in special circumstances. The Interstate Commission was constituted in 1913; the members are appointed by the Governor-General in Council and hold office for seven years. The selection of the Yass-Canberra site for the Federal Capital was voted in the Senate and House of Representatives, and in 1910, the Commonwealth acquired from the State of New South Wales an area of approximately 912 square miles. A further area of 28 square miles at Jervis Bay was acquired in 1917 for purposes of a Naval College, with the right to construct a railway from the Capital thereto. At present the Federal Government has its seat at Melbourne.

Proposed laws for the alteration of the Constitution must be submitted to the electors, and they can only be enacted if approved by a majority of the States and also a majority of all the electors voting.

Area and Population.

States and Territories.	Area.	Population. ¹				
		Census—April 4, 1921.				Census 1911
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 100 sq. miles.	
	Sq. Miles.					
New South Wales . . .	309,432	1,071,058	1,028,705	2,099,763	679	1,646,734
Victoria . . .	87,884	754,620	776,900	1,531,529	1,743	1,315,551
Queensland . . .	670,600	399,610	358,024	757,634	113	605,818
South Australia . . .	380,070	248,298	247,043	495,346	130	408,558
West Australia . . .	975,920	177,013	155,200	332,213	34	282,114
Tasmania . . .	26,215	107,767	106,110	213,877	816	191,211
Northern Territory . . .	528,620	2,321	1,049	3,370	0·7	8,810
Federal Territory . . .	940	1,567	1,005	2,572	273	1,714
Commonwealth . . .	2,974,581	2,762,758	2,674,036	5,436,794	183	4,455,005

¹ Excluding full blood aborigines. These are estimated to number about 60,000.

The number of occupied dwellings in the Commonwealth in 1921 (census), was 1,154,423. The figures for the various States are as follows: New South Wales, 433,429; Victoria, 331,056; Queensland, 168,956; South Australia, 108,000; Western Australia, 73,491; Tasmania, 45,816; Northern Territory, 1,148; Federal Capital Territory, 527. In addition to the occupied dwellings there were in the Commonwealth at the time of the census 51,163 unoccupied dwellings, and 6,338 being built.

The Northern Territory, with an area of 528,620 square miles, was under the jurisdiction of South Australia from 1863 to 1910. On the 1st January, 1911, it was transferred to the Commonwealth (*see* Northern Territory).

On September 1, 1906, under the authority of the Papua Act of 1905 the administration of Papua was transferred to the Commonwealth (*see* Papua).

Marriages, births, and deaths in 1920 :—

States and Territories	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births
States—				
New South Wales	20,154	53,942	20,084	83,008
Victoria	14,898	36,213	16,832	19,381
Queensland	6,667	20,256	7,947	12,309
South Australia	4,881	12,028	5,083	6,945
Western Australia	2,932	8,149	3,386	4,761
Tasmania	1,999	6,740	2,036	3,704
Territories—				
Northern Territory	17	63	68	—
Federal Capital Territory	4	15	6	9
Total	51,552	136,406	56,289	80,117

Migration in 1920: Arrivals, 109,109; departures, 81,330; excess arrivals, 27,779.

Finance.

Actual revenue and expenditure for 1917-18 to 1920-21 are given in the following table. The payments to States represent the balances of revenue collected in the several States after the necessary expenditure on Commonwealth services. Under the "Surplus Revenue Act, 1910," the amount payable by the Commonwealth to each State from July 1, 1910, is a sum equivalent to 25 shillings per head of the population as estimated by the Commonwealth Statistician at 31st December in each year. (In 1910-11 this amount was subject to certain deductions.) Tasmania is receiving, in addition, a total sum of 900,000*l.* in ten annual instalments, starting from 1912-18.

—	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Revenue:	£	£	£	£
Customs	9,486,555	11,600,589	13,705,220	21,731,210
Excise	8,737,757	5,821,483	7,869,339	10,078,696
Land Tax	2,123,779	2,108,689	2,110,306	2,155,699
Probate and Succession Duties	947,292	916,968	1,441,817	1,179,613
Income Tax	7,885,514	10,376,832	12,848,128	14,351,408
Entertainments	245,899	357,907	557,911	649,825
War Times Profits Tax	680,008	1,206,647	2,589,012	2,083,189
Post, Telegraph, and Telephones	5,762,190	6,090,798	6,744,972	8,888,569
All other	5,958,413	5,442,063	4,936,048	4,899,546
Total Revenue	86,827,847	48,921,926	52,782,748	65,517,808

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Commonwealth Expenditure:	£	£	£	£
From Revenue . . .	28,102,350	37,871,231	50,553,333	64,624,087
From Loans . . .	56,898,556	63,633,000	46,724,867	28,026,413
Total Commonwealth Expenditure . . .	85,000,906	101,504,231	97,283,250	92,650,500
Including:				
Expenditure for War purposes and repatriation, etc. . .	66,958,360	83,457,567	70,191,322	57,434,784
Invalid and Old Age Pensions . . .	3,858,990	3,879,240	4,546,879	5,074,336
Maternity Allowances . . .	634,423	620,080	625,665	700,760
Post, Telegraph, and Telephones . . .	4,920,251	5,016,137	5,707,399	6,875,928
Payments to States:				
Out of Revenue . . .	6,340,374	6,454,333	6,720,492	6,840,163
Out of Loans . . .	2,881,335	3,042,767	—	—

The estimates for 1921-22 are : revenue, 61,787,350*l.* ; expenditure, 64,604,458*l.*

The aggregate public debt of the several Australian States on June 30, 1920, was 417 million pounds.

The Commonwealth public debt on June 30th, 1921, was 401,720,025*l.*, including 359,606,719*l.* owing in respect of war loans.

The total Australian war expenditure for the six years ending June 30, 1921, was 438,583,753*l.*, of which 104,003,417*l.* is charged against revenue, and 334,581,336*l.* against loans. War expenditure for 1921-22 is estimated at 31,203,253*l.* out of revenue, and 11,196,000*l.* out of War Loan.

Invalid and Old Age Pensions.

The Invalid and Old Age Pension Acts provide for the payment of invalid and old age pensions at such rates as the Commissioner deciding the question deems sufficient, but so that the amount shall not exceed 39*l.* a year, nor the pensioner's whole income (including the pension) exceed 65*l.* a year (prior to 1916, the amounts were 26*l.* and 52*l.* respectively). Old age pensions are granted upon application to persons who are at least 65 years of age and have lived in Australia or Australian territory at least 20 years. Invalid pensions are granted to persons who have lived at least 5 years in Australia, have there become incapacitated, and have no other sufficient means of support. On October 9, 1912, a Maternity Bill was passed providing for the payment of a bonus up to a maximum amount of 5*l.* in respect of every child born in Australia, of white parentage. The disbursements for old age and invalid pensions (including payments to Asylums) were 3,793,037*l.* in 1917-18 ; 3,936,615*l.* in 1918-19 ; 4,546,879*l.* in 1919-20 ; and 5,074,336*l.* in 1921-22. The maternity allowance for 1917-18, 634,430*l.* ; for 1918-19, 620,080*l.* ; for 1919-20, 625,865*l.*, and for 1919-20, 700,760*l.* The numbers of pensioners in the Commonwealth on June 30, 1920, were :—Old age, 102,415 ; invalid, 37,931 ; total, 140,396. War pensioners at June 30, 1920, numbered 222,537.

Justice.

The judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in a Federal Supreme Court (the High Court of Australia), consisting of a Chief Justice and five Justices, appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The High Court

has original jurisdiction in all matters arising under treaties, between States of the Commonwealth, or affecting representatives of other countries, as well as in other matters as empowered by the Parliament. It may also hear and determine appeals from judgments of its own Justices exercising original jurisdiction, and from judgments of any other Federal Court, or of the Supreme Court of any State, subject to certain rights of final appeal to the King in Council.

An arrangement has been approved (November, 1921) for a transfer of industrial powers to the Federal Parliament in order to avoid conflict between the decisions of Federal and State tribunals. It is proposed to establish a tribunal of Commonwealth and State Judges with power to determine for the whole of Australia such questions as the basic wage and the standard working week, to decide what are Federal and what are State disputes, to settle the scope of the jurisdiction of Federal and State Courts, and act as a Court of Appeal from inferior Courts. Its decision is to be supreme.

Defence.

ARMY.

The principle of the defence policy of Australia is the universal compulsory training of a Citizen Army. Following upon the experience of the War, some modifications of the former defence organisation, and of the scheme of training, will be made, but the principle of universal training will be adhered to. Permanent troops will be maintained only in such numbers as are necessary to administer and instruct the Citizen Forces. The army to be raised is composed of 2 light horse divisions, 4 complete divisions, 3 mixed brigades, which in certain circumstances will be capable of union with a fifth division. These divisions are supplemented by the proportion of 'extra divisional units,' which war has shown to be necessary and of which the Commonwealth is, at the time, capable. The Divisional Commander is to have complete responsibility for the preparation for war of the forces under his command. An area is allotted to him and a personnel provided as the fixed machinery of the unit. The Military Board, with full responsibility for control and administration, will be retained. The Council of Defence will deal with policy and insure its continuity, and will co-ordinate the requirements of the sea, air, and land. The trainee who served in the Australian Imperial Force is exempted from further training, but members of that Force may join the new forces, in their old units, becoming the foundation upon which the scheme is built. Facilities are given to these men to fill positions in the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks.

The training of the junior cadets is mainly of a physical and recreational nature, aiming at the physical development of the youth. The youth of 17 or 18 years of age is given an advanced degree of physical and recreational training, and is also prepared for graduation to the Citizen Force. Under the proposed scheme the period of training in the Citizen Forces will be reduced from 7 years to 4 years, though the number of days' training will be increased. In the first year with the Citizen Forces the trainee is required to give 10 weeks, and in the following three years 16 days annually. At the end of that period, i.e., in his twenty-second year, he will be freed from training, but for a further period of four years he will be required to register.

An arsenal has been established, which will be more in the form of a munition supply branch aiming at insuring the supply of war needs through Australian trade rather than that Government-owned factories shall be designed on a scale necessary for the purpose. Properly situated mobilisation stores are being provided.

Rifle Clubs.—Maintenance of rifle clubs as a military reserve is no longer deemed necessary. The Government, however, have decided to subsidise rifle clubs to the extent of 50,000*l.* per annum, and in addition to supply ammunition to the value of 30,000*l.* The grant is administered by the Civil Branch of the Defence Department, and the conditions under which the money is to be spent and the details of future administration will be settled in consultation with the Council of Rifle Associations and Clubs.

The military forces of the Commonwealth on December 31, 1920, were :—

District and State	Perma- nent	Area Officers	Citizen soldiers	Rifle clubs	Senior Cadets	Reserve of Officers and unattached list.	Others	Total
Central Administration	393	—	—	—	—	—	—	393
1st Queensland	368	28	16,069	11,973	13,221	468	118	42,250
2nd New South Wales	839	36	40,320	16,245	37,230	303	195	95,168
3rd Victoria	1,010	39	33,478	14,231	28,811	2,852	110	80,531
4th South Australia	189	24	11,434	4,892	9,933	626	31	27,129
5th Western Australia	225	10	4,750	6,590	6,186	643	257	18,661
6th Tasmania	154	7	4,528	3,861	5,569	256	30	12,403
Total	3,178	144	110,577	57,797	98,950	5,148	741	276,535

NAVY.

Sydney is a first-class naval station, and the headquarters of the British fleet in Australasia. The Naval Agreement Act of 1903 (for 10 years) provided that the Naval Force on the Australian Station should consist of not less than one armoured cruiser, first-class, two second-class cruisers, four third-class cruisers, four sloops, and of a Royal Naval Reserve of 25 officers and 700 seamen and stokers. The base of this force should be the ports of Australia and New Zealand, and their sphere of operations the waters of the Australia, China, and East India Stations. They were officered by officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve. Eight nominations for naval cadetships were to be given annually to the Commonwealth, and two to New Zealand. An annual charge of 200,000*l.* was to be paid to the Imperial Government by the Commonwealth, and 40,000*l.* by New Zealand. These payments continued till 1912–13, when the larger obligation of fleet-building was accepted by the Commonwealth, with maintenance of its own vessels.

On December 31, 1920, the naval forces of the Commonwealth were as follows :—Permanent naval forces (sea-going), 4,666; cadet midshipmen under training, 96; boys under training, 138; Royal Australian Naval Brigade, 6,402; R.N. Reserve (sea-going), 38; total, 11,340. The Imperial Government have presented to the Commonwealth a number of vessels, destroyers, submarines, and sloops, as addition to the permanent force became necessary. The naval estimates for 1921–22 were 2,265,438*l.*

The policy of the Commonwealth is to make Australia self-defending. Having accepted the position that a fuller Imperial partnership is necessary for the future security of the Empire, and that a definite place in the Pacific has been allotted to Australia, the Government agreed in 1911 to furnish an Australian Fleet Unit, upon which King George conferred the title of 'Royal Australian Navy.' The ships and vessels of the Royal Australian Navy are named in the British lists. They are the battle-cruiser, *Australia*, and the light-cruisers, *Adelaide*, *Melbourne*, *Sydney*, *Brisbane*, *Pioneer*, and *Encounter*. In addition are the following :—the flotilla leader *Anzac* (1917), 1,660 tons, 34 knots, 4 4-in. guns; 'river class' destroyers, *Huon*, *Parramatta*, *Swan*, *Torrens*, *Warrego*, and *Yarra* (1910–15), 700 tons, 27 knots; 'S' class, *Stalwart*, *Success*, *Swordsmen*, *Tasmania*, *Tattoo*, (1913–19), 1,075 tons, 36 knots; submarines, J1 to J7 (1916–17), surface displacement, 1,170 tons, 19 knots; submerged displacement, 1900 tons, 9½ knots. The Australian Navy also includes four sloops and a few old vessels of practically no value.

AIR FORCES.

A combined Naval and Military Air Corps, organised under a Board composed of flying, equipment, and finance officers has been established. This organisation will facilitate an all-round training of personnel in naval and military flying, and focus the results of the experience to be gained in the development of a combined service. For the present it is proposed to establish the following units:—Headquarters, Australian Air Corps (including representation in London); three station headquarters, with land, buildings, store and repair facilities; one central flying school; one aircraft depôt; one squadron of flying boats; one squadron of ships' sea-planes; one squadron torpedo carriers; two fighting squadrons; and two corps reconnaissance squadrons. There will be both permanent and citizen force units. The permanent units will be required for service with the fleet, for squadrons so isolated that citizen personnel cannot be utilised, and for training squadrons. The Minister will be assisted by a representative War Council, which will include officers of the Navy, Army, and Air Board, and an independent controller of civil aviation. It is proposed to use the permanent section of the military air force largely in surveying and other necessary work, and in arranging routes in Australia which will eventually be used for the purposes of commercial aviation. The organisation of Naval Defence units has been suspended for the present.

Production.

Up to the year 1919, 801,958,852 acres, representing 42·13 per cent. of the total area of the Australian Commonwealth, were either unoccupied or occupied by the Crown; only 5·68 per cent. had been actually alienated (108,088,411 acres); 2·94 per cent. (58,009,047 acres) was in course of alienation; and 49·25 per cent. (937,675,530 acres) was held under the various forms of leases and licenses.

The area under crops (distinguishing the principal crops) in the Commonwealth, and the yield in 1919-20, were as follows:—

Crops	Total acreage	Total yield	Yield per acre
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	6,419,000	45,970,000	7·16
Oats	1,069,000	12,559,000	11·75
Barley	267,000	4,288,000	16·04
Maize	265,000	6,764,000	25·48
		Tons	Tons
Hay	3,127,000	2,989,000	0·96
Potatoes	114,000	294,000	2·58
Sugar-cane	159,000	1,850,000	15·05 ²
Beet Sugar	1,000	13,000 ¹	12·11
		Grapes (tons)	
Vineyards	73,000	139,000 ³	2·34 ²
		Gallons	Gallons
Wine	—	7,649,000	233·33 ⁴
Orchards and Fruit Gardens	272,000	£5,819,000	£21 8s. 0d.

¹ Beets worked. The sugar manufactured was 1,551 tons.

² Tons per acre of productive crops. ³ Including 52,530 tons for wine from 82,783 acres of productive vines.

⁴ Gallons per acre of productive vines.

The total area under all crops in 1919-20 was 13,299,000 acres. The total value of agricultural production in the same year was 72,233,000/. Of Australia's total forest area of 92,500,000 acres, 17,670,000 acres have been

especially reserved for timber. Wheat acreage 1920-21, 9,055,000; yield, 144,244,000 bushels. The total sugar crop of 1919-20 was 173,000 tons; and the estimated yield for 1920-21 is 280,000 tons.

At or about the end of 1919 there were in the Commonwealth 2,421,000 horses, 12,711,000 cattle, 75,554,000 sheep, and 696,000 pigs.

The production of wool in 1919-20 amounted to 663,249,000 lbs., valued at 42,835,000£., and the exports to 552,334,000 lbs. greasy, valued at 38,416,000£., and 91,051,000 lbs. scoured and tops, valued at 12,127,000£. The exports of tallow amounted in value to 2,883,000£.; of sheepskins to 2,599,000£.; and of frozen meat to 9,031,000£. The butter produced in season 1919-20 amounted to 165,648,791 lbs., and 39,006,000 lbs., valued at 3,304,000£., were exported during that period.

The mineral output was valued as follows in 1918 and 1919:—

—	1918	1919	—	1918	1919
	£	£		£	£
Gold	5,408,000	5,455,000	Coal	6,124,000	6,761,000
Silver and Lead	6,105,000	1,922,000	Other Minerals	2,622,000	2,645,000
Copper	4,465,000	1,892,090			
Tin	1,432,000	1,050,000	Total	26,256,000	19,725,000

The total mineral production up to the end of 1919 was valued at 977,399,000£.; of this amount 599,992,000£. was the value of gold. Gold production, 1919, 1,068,102 oz.; 1920, 943,190 oz.

Statistics of the manufacturing industries in the Commonwealth in 1919-20 are given as follows:—Number of establishments, 16,291; hands employed, 376,734; salaries and wages paid, 52,116,000£.; value of plant and machinery, land and buildings, 113,017,000£.; value of materials used, 187,723,000£.; value added by manufacture, 104,814,000£.; value of output, 292,537,000£.

The estimated value of the products of the Commonwealth in 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919-20 were:—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919-20
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Agriculture	60,207	57,967	58,080	72,234
Pastoral	80,939	93,435	98,297	109,062
Dairying, Poultry and Bee farming	26,940	31,326	33,733	38,830
Forests and Fisheries	5,505	5,523	7,137	19,725
Mining	28,606	25,581	20,156	10,170
Manufacturing	64,205	69,797	75,261	98,162
Total	270,411	283,629	298,669	348,183

A Commonwealth Bureau of Commerce and Industry was established in 1919 to organise the country's resources, and frame a policy for the expansion of trade, improvement of methods, and establishment of new industries.

Commerce.

Throughout the Commonwealth there are uniform customs duties, and trade between the States is free. For 1920-21, the net revenue collected from customs duties amounted to 21,733,832£.

The following table shows for 6 years the value of the imports and exports (merchandise, bullion, and specie) into or from the Australian Commonwealth from or into countries outside the Commonwealth.

Years ended June 30	Imports ¹	Exports		
		Australian Produce	Other Produce	Total
	£	£	£	£
1913 ²	79,749,653	75,138,147	3,433,622	78,571,769
1916-17	76,228,679	95,039,973	2,915,509	97,955,482
1917-18	62,334,449	78,448,915	2,980,306	81,429,221
1918-19	102,335,159	106,026,801	7,937,175	113,963,976
1919-20	98,974,292	144,569,324	5,254,185	149,823,509
1920-21	163,333,504	126,642,682	5,386,698	132,029,380

¹ Excluding ships' stores.

² Calendar year.

The value of goods imported represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were *ad valorem*. The value of goods subject to duty is taken to be the fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence the same were exported, with an addition of 10 per cent. to such market value.

The Customs Tariff Act of 1920 provides for preference to goods produced in and shipped from the United Kingdom to Australia as against the goods of other countries, and for reciprocal tariff agreements with other countries. It also affords a larger measure of protection to Australian industries than previous tariffs.

The value of goods exported is the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the usual and ordinary commercial acceptance of the term.

More important imports and exports in 1920-21 :—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	£		£
Textiles—		Wool	33,774,000
Yarns, woollen	1,566,000	Wheat	34,473,000
All other	702,000	Flour	4,845,000
Apparel (including boots) .	8,662,000	Skins and hides	3,444,000
Bags and sacks	5,219,000	Tinned meat	405,000
Cotton piece goods . . .	15,593,000	Butter	11,067,000
Other textiles	20,051,000	Lead—pig	705,000
Manufactures of metal—		Beef	3,927,000
Agricultural machinery, &c.	919,000	Copper, ingots, and bar .	2,413,000
Other machinery	9,071,000	Leather and manufactures	1,094,000
Iron and steel—plate and		Tallow	1,360,000
sheet	4,973,000	Silver	165,000
Tinned plates	3,715,000	Jams and Jellies	550,000
Vehicles and parts	5,975,000	Manufactures of metal .	1,253,000
Other manufactures of		Mutton and Lamb . . .	1,579,000
metal	14,133,000	Dry Chemicals & fertilisers	1,044,000
Paper and paper boards . .	7,076,000	Milk	2,183,000
Drugs, chemicals, and		Tin ingots	482,000
fertilizers	5,583,000	Coal	2,289,000
Oils and waxes	8,426,000	Zinc concentrates . . .	228,000
Tobacco	3,617,000		
Alcoholic liquors	2,003,000		
Sugar	6,560,000		

The total imports and exports of bullion and specie in three years were :—

	Imports £	Exports £
1918-19	7,071,039	9,190,203
1919-20	46,086	6,684,216
1920-21	20,143	5,465,078

Distribution of external trade 1919-20 :—

From or to	Imports £	Exports	
		Australian £	Total £
United Kingdom	43,112,670	79,546,125	80,784,096
British Possessions	16,294,792	24,759,642	27,849,986
Total British	59,407,462	104,305,767	108,634,082
Foreign countries	39,566,830	40,263,557	41,169,477
Total	98,974,292	144,569,324	149,823,509

Trade with the more important countries, 1918-19 and 1919-20 :—

From or to	Imports (1918-19) £	Imports (1919-20) £	Exports (1918-19) £	Exports (1919-20) £
United Kingdom	37,971,346	43,112,670	61,603,058	80,784,096
Canada	2,283,978	2,640,383	891,529	312,452
New Zealand	2,420,724	2,392,560	4,156,860	7,743,744
India	7,558,858	4,507,602	7,741,081	2,489,935
Ceylon	1,628,989	1,675,771	648,426	854,810
South African Union	5,779,795	669,653	2,847,367	3,044,351
Java	1,819,186	6,405,452	2,277,887	2,619,985
Belgium	725	170,583	104,890	4,263,608
France	144,544	340,280	1,045,182	6,671,878
Germany	2,356	3,085	1,608	16,520
U.S. America	27,930,085	23,768,080	9,009,425	11,129,937
Japan	8,281,439	4,262,000	3,846,951	7,229,501
Russia	31	1,263	2,069	3,785
Italy	165,970	399,407	1,724,801	3,771,544

Share of the States in Foreign Commerce, 1920-21 :—

—	Imports	Exports ¹
	£	£
N.S. Wales	72,233,598	52,558,276
Victoria	57,332,554	34,609,489
Queensland	11,828,872	15,276,449
S. Australia	12,383,407	17,703,970
W. Australia	7,219,500	10,447,451
Tasmania	2,264,908	1,329,583
Northern Territory	20,066	4,182
Total	163,338,504	132,029,880

¹ In this table the value of goods sent from one State of the Commonwealth to another State thereof for transhipment abroad has been referred to the State from which the goods were finally despatched.

The following table shows the total and principal imports (consignments) into the United Kingdom from, and total and principal exports from the

United Kingdom to, the Commonwealth in recent years, according to the British Board of Trade Returns:—

—	1913 (pre-war)	1919	1920
	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £
<i>Imports from Commonwealth—</i>			
Butter	3,211	5,251	3,282
Wheat	4,427	13,624	18,686
Wheatmeal and Flour	188	2,290	2,320
Beef, frozen	2,134	2,488	3,522
Mutton, frozen	3,128	3,008	9,081
Rabbits, frozen	571	553	1,581
Meat Extracts, etc.	1,134	3,976	1,823
Sheep skins	920	3,491	2,222
Tallow	1,557	2,008	1,258
Wool	12,801	57,522	51,702
Leather	430	2,409	1,060
Copper	1,515	1,907	2,510
Lead	1,808	2,870	2,238
Apples	296	369	911
Total of all imports	38,065	111,404	112,288
<i>Exports (British produce) to Commonwealth—</i>			
Spirits	802	419	1,240
Apparel	2,666	1,129	2,774
Chemical manufactures	551	580	1,395
Cotton manufactures	4,345	6,237	16,451
Machinery	2,127	1,315	2,685
Iron and steel manufactures	6,531	5,308	10,334
Paper	731	210	1,533
Linen manufactures	651	617	1,359
Motor cars and cycles	751	228	1,060
Woollen yarns	227	557	1,271
Woollen goods	2,170	2,019	7,969
Arms, ammunition, etc.	1,061	552	975
Books	600	463	784
Total, all British exports	34,471	26,306	62,574
Total foreign and colonial produce	3,588	1,492	5,772

The quantities of wheat, wool, and meat imported from Australia into the United Kingdom in five years were:—

—	1913 (pre-war)	1917	1918	1919	1920
Wheat . . . cwt.	10,126,658	9,243,700	2,013,700	14,952,700	19,966,100
Wool (sheep's or lamb's) . . lbs.	265,078,480	338,225,043	204,756,335	587,557,420	508,578,800
Beef, frozen . . cwt.	1,347,464	1,107,704	547,660	622,318	842,477
Mutton, frozen . . cwt.	1,665,859	496,114	26,163	758,579	2,258,084

Shipping and Navigation.

Number and net tonnage of the registered vessels:—

Years	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1913	1,599	116,258	1,172	319,878	2,771	436,136
1916	1,338	53,051	1,170	349,087	2,508	402,138
1917	1,307	47,628	1,140	341,874	2,447	389,502
1918	1,280	46,949	1,108	323,205	2,388	370,154
1919	1,235	44,255	1,082	313,432	2,317	357,687
1920	1,183	40,155	1,064	305,004	2,247	345,159

Of barges, hulks, dredges, etc., not self-propelled, there were in 1915, 277 with a tonnage of 68,771; in 1916, 270 with a tonnage of 68,232; in 1917, 259 with a tonnage of 65,772; in 1918, 251 with a tonnage of 62,264; in 1919, 242 with a tonnage of 59,798; and in 1920, 238 with a tonnage of 59,360.

Vessels engaged in overseas trade, entered and cleared, with cargo and in ballast:—

Years	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1913	2,014	5,371,531	1,971	5,230,417	3,985	10,601,948
1915-16	1,654	4,269,484	1,670	4,268,838	3,324	8,538,322
1916-17	1,486	3,851,292	1,500	3,843,150	2,986	7,694,442
1917-18	1,079	2,456,757	1,118	2,574,993	2,197	5,031,750
1918-19	1,350	3,239,060	1,264	2,941,426	2,614	6,180,486
1919-20	1,476	4,041,544	1,505	4,044,963	2,981	8,086,507

Nationality of vessels entered and cleared, 1919-20:—

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
Australian	260	395,865	284	396,201
New Zealand	117	147,585	122	152,604
Other British	670	2,600,225	671	2,600,517
French	93	181,899	91	167,905
United States	126	192,805	119	183,725
Norwegian	16	39,760	24	54,424
Dutch	26	70,966	28	70,223
Japanese	139	307,896	129	305,640

Tonnage of vessels entered at the principal ports in 1919-20:—

Ports	From overseas countries		Interstate	Local ¹	Total
	Direct	Via other Commonwealth ports			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Sydney	824,460	1,537,423	1,450,589	1,990,612	5,803,384
Melbourne	477,159	1,438,526	1,912,218	3,126,004	6,593,907
Brisbane	117,232	545,285	524,971	245,814	1,433,302
Adelaide	418,844	736,310	1,029,494	— ²	2,184,648
Albany	97,697	6,263	292,691	30,361	427,082
Fremantle	1,004,065	58,058	1,018,956	101,695	2,252,774
Hobart	50,253	140,145	186,584	14,024	341,006

¹ From other ports in the same State.

² No record.

From the beginning of the war down to the middle of 1919 the Commonwealth Government spent over 10 millions sterling on the acquisition of vessels for Australian requirements. Not all these vessels were completed by that date. Further programmes of construction have also been undertaken.

Communications.

Government Railways for the year ending June 30, 1921¹ :—

State or Federal	Miles Open	Cost of Construction & Equipment ¹	Passengers carried	Goods and Live Stock carried	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses
		£	Number	Tons	£	£
N.S. Wales . . .	5,043	70,918,917 ¹	120,735,000	15,563,000	14,267,000	11,033,000
Victoria . . .	4,267	58,287,897	134,046,000	7,573,000	9,726,000	7,835,000
Queensland . . .	5,752	40,005,868	27,735,000	3,868,000	5,279,000	5,049,000
S. Australia . . .	2,333	19,105,510	23,788,000	2,682,000	2,942,000	2,655,000
Western Australia . . .	3,538	18,062,354	17,732,000	2,604,000	2,720,000	2,422,000
Tasmania . . .	620	5,240,276	2,688,000	672,000	600,000	476,000
Federal ¹ —						
Trans-Australian	1,051	7,053,900	23,000	54,000	213,000	256,000
Oodnadatta . . .	478	2,282,934	50,000	95,000	75,000	112,000
Federal Territory	5	48,144	—	5,000	600	800
N. Territory . . .	199	1,709,932	5,000	23,000	27,000	49,000
Total . . .	23,295	231,115,732	326,808,000	33,139,000	35,919,600	29,887,800

¹ The figures for cost of construction and Federal Railways are for year 1919-20.

In 1912 the building of the trans-Australian railway from Port Augusta in South Australia to Kalgoorlie in Western Australia was commenced, and was opened in November 1917, the length being 1,051 miles. A trans-continental railway from north to south, also over 1,000 miles in length, is under consideration.

In Victoria a scheme for the electrification of the railways is being carried out; about 42 miles of suburban lines have been electrified. Electric railways are also to be constructed in Sydney.

The State railway gauge is:—In N.S. Wales, 4ft. 8½in. (40 miles, 3ft. 6in.); in Victoria, 5ft. 3in. (122 miles, 2ft. 6in.); in Queensland, 3ft. 6in. (30 miles, 2ft. 0in.); in South Australia, 5ft. 3in. for 1,124 miles, the rest, 3ft. 6in.; in W. Australia, 3ft. 6in.; and in Tasmania, 3ft. 6in. (24 miles, 2ft. 0in.). Of the Federal lines, the gauge of the Trans-Australian and Federal Territory is 4ft. 8½in.; and that of the Oodnadatta and Northern Territory is 3ft. 6in. A commission has recommended a uniform 4ft. 8½in. gauge, and this has been accepted in principle. Steps are being taken to begin the conversion.

Private railways in Commonwealth, open for general traffic, 1920, 968 miles; not open for general traffic, 1,841 miles.

Postal and telegraph business, year ended June 30, 1920: number of Post and Receiving Offices, 8,292; letters and cards received and despatched, 583,459,344; newspapers, books, and circulars, 131,085,136; parcels, 5,935,726; packets, 41,754,311; registered articles, 6,008,207; telegrams and cablegrams, 23,729,516. Receipts, 1919-20: Post Office, 3,258,769¹; telegraphs and telephones, 3,473,327¹. Expenses: Post Office, telegraphs and telephones, 6,244,142¹. (including interest on transferred properties).

Wireless telegraphy stations are in operation in all the state capitals, and in certain other places.

Money and Credit.

On January 20, 1913, the Commonwealth Bank was opened at Sydney. Branches have been opened at the other State capitals, also at Townsville, Canberra, London, and several country centres. Deposits (general and savings bank) at June 30, 1921, were 70,705,875¹. The bank started without

capital, and began to make profits in 1913-14. At June 1921 the accumulated profits held at credit of reserve funds amounted to 3,451,365*l*.

There are, besides, 20 private banks trading in the Commonwealth. Their paid-up capital on June 30 1920, was 40,251,925*l*., and the amount of reserved profits 22,481,950*l*.

The following table shows the total liabilities in Banks trading in the Commonwealth, in the quarter ended June 30, for 5 years:—

Year	N.S.W.	Victoria	Queensl'd.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania	N. Ter.	C'wealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1916	82,788,461	60,304,439	26,637,572	14,245,283	5,453,206	6,187,521	239,619	108,851,101
1917	86,249,402	66,300,657	30,245,060	16,419,981	8,771,830	6,110,942	377,194	214,637,575 ¹
1918	88,980,632	70,055,515	35,422,457	19,297,913	10,141,250	6,917,125	394,042	281,208,934
1919	97,749,443	80,249,130	36,824,944	24,510,544	11,081,495	6,851,007	867,395	257,634,008
1920	106,008,801	88,514,242	33,869,761	23,186,867	12,972,185	7,805,053	844,643	272,701,552

¹ Including Papua, 162,509*l*.

The deposits were 209,293,000*l*. in 1917; 224,767,000*l*. in 1918; 249,058,000*l*. in 1919; 265,628,900 in 1920; 282,550,000*l*. in 1921.

The total number of depositors in the Savings Banks in the Commonwealth on March 31, 1921, was 3,217,711, and the amount on deposit, 145,420,449*l*.

There are 3 mints in the Commonwealth, at Sydney (opened 1855), Melbourne (1872), and Perth (1899). Besides issuing gold coin in the shape of sovereigns and half-sovereigns they also issue gold bullion, partly for the use of local manufacturers (jewellers and dentists), and partly for export, India taking annually a considerable quantity of gold cast into 10-oz. bars. The issues during 1919 are shown in the following table:—

Mint	Coin			Bullion	Total
	Sovereigns	Half-Sovereigns	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney . . .	1,835,000	—	1,835,000	117,001	1,952,001
Melbourne . . .	514,257	—	514,257	239,848	754,105
Perth . . .	2,995,216	56,786	3,052,002	186,081	3,238,083
Total . . .	5,344,473	56,786	5,401,259	542,930	5,944,189

Australian notes, authorised by the Australian Notes Act, began to appear in circulation in December, 1910, and for the first half of the year 1911 circulated side by side with ordinary bank notes. By the end of 1911 the bank notes were withdrawn.

On September 26, 1921, notes issued by the Commonwealth and unredeemed amounted to 56,540,206*l*. Of this total 1,000*l*. notes accounted for 22,342,000*l*., 1*l*. notes, 14,472,760*l*., and 5*l*. notes, 9,764,695*l*. The amount of gold held in reserve on that date was 23,531,459*l*., representing 41·62 per cent. of the liability.

NORFOLK ISLAND, 29° S. latitude, 168° E. longitude, area 18 square miles, population (1911) 985 (568 males and 417 females). The island was formerly part of the Colony of New South Wales and then of Van Diemen's Land. It has been a distinct settlement since 1856, and under an Order-in-Council of 1900 was governed by the Governor of New South Wales; but from July 1, 1914, the affairs of the island have been administered by the Commonwealth Government. In 1917-18 the imports (mostly from the Commonwealth and New Zealand) were valued at 12,786*l*., and the exports, 6,460*l*. To encourage the development of the fish industry the Commonwealth Government has granted an annuity of 1,000*l*. for three years to those engaged in the trade.

Books of Reference concerning the Commonwealth of Australia.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Each of the States publishes an Annual Year Book or Statistical Register, as well as Annual Reports of the various administrative, industrial, educational, and other departments.

The following official publications dealing with the Commonwealth have been prepared by Mr. G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G., F.S.S., F.R.A.S., Commonwealth Statistician:—

- Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia. Annual.
- Trade, Customs and Excise Revenue of the Commonwealth. Annual.
- Summary of Commonwealth Statistics of Transport and Communication. Biennial.
- Summary of Australian Statistics. Monthly to 1917; since quarterly.
- Summary of Australian Financial Statistics. Biennial.
- Summary of Commonwealth Production Statistics. Annual.
- Social Statistics. Biennial.
- Population and Vital Statistics of the Commonwealth and Commonwealth Demography. Annual.
- Commonwealth Statistical Digest. Annual.
- Determination of Population of Australia, 1900-06.
- Bertillon Classification of Causes of Death. First translation issued in 1907; revised edition issued in 1911. To be issued decennially.
- Prices, Purchasing Power of Money, Wages, Trade Unions, Unemployment, and General Industrial Conditions. Annual.
- Census Report and Bulletins (1911 Census).
- The Commonwealth of Australia. Federal Handbook of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1914.
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- Colonial Office List. Published annually. London.
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2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

Constitution and Government.

New South Wales became a British Possession in 1788; in 1843 a partially elective Legislative Council was established, and in 1855 responsible government was granted. The constitution is embodied in the consolidating Act passed in 1902. The legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of not less than twenty-one members (83 in September, 1921), appointed by the Crown for life. Members are not entitled to remuneration, but travel free on the State railways and tramways. The President receives an annual salary of 1,200*l.*, and the Chairman of Committees, 700*l.* One-fourth of the members, exclusive of the President, is necessary to form a quorum for the dispatch of business. The Legislative Assembly has 90 members. Under an Act passed in 1918 Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales are elected in accordance with the principles of proportional representation, and the State has been divided into electoral districts so arranged that those within the metropolitan and adjacent areas, and that containing the City of Newcastle, are represented by five, and the remaining districts by three members. In all there are 24 electorates—9 returning five members and 15 returning three members each. Postal voting is permissible. Every man or woman, being a natural born or naturalised British subject above 21 years of age, having resided six months in the Commonwealth, three months in the State, and one month in the electorate, is qualified as an elector. The hours of polling are from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., polling day being a public holiday from mid-day; under the liquor laws hotels are closed during the hours of polling. Members of

the Legislative Assembly are paid 875*l.* per annum, in addition to which they are allowed to travel free on Government railways and tramways in the State, and receive a postage allowance for correspondence. The leader of the Opposition is allowed 250*l.* per annum in addition. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly receives a salary of 1,675*l.* per annum, the Chairman of Committees 1,115*l.*, the Premier 2,445*l.*, the Attorney-General 2,095*l.*, and the other ministers, except the Vice-President of the Executive Council, 1,945*l.* each. The salary of the Vice-President of the Executive Council (leader of the Government in the Legislative Council) is 1,375*l.* The duration of a Parliament is not more than three years. At the State general election of 1920, 648,709 electors (363,115 males, and 285,594 females), or 56·19 per cent. of electors enrolled and qualified to vote, recorded their votes. In New South Wales, at the Senate Federal election of 1919, 400,477 males (or 72·77 per cent.) out of 550,363 enrolled, and 317,088 females (or 59·93 per cent.) out of 529,076 enrolled, voted. At the House of Representatives (Federal) election of 1919, 385,614 males (or 73·06 per cent.) out of 527,779 males enrolled voted, and 308,183 females (or 60·65 per cent.) out of 503,129 women enrolled voted. The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, provides that women shall not by reason of sex be disqualified from holding the position of Member of the Legislative Assembly, Mayor or Member of a Local Government Council, Judge of the Supreme Court, or of a District Court, Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Stipendiary or Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Barrister or Solicitor of the Supreme Court, or Conveyancer. The executive is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Imperial Government.

Governor.—His Excellency Sir Walter Edward Davidson, K.C.M.G., from February 18, 1918. (Salary, 5,000*l.*)

Lieut.-Governor.—His Excellency the Honourable Sir William Portus Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Chief Justice of New South Wales.

In the exercise of the executive the Governor is assisted by a Cabinet consisting of the following members (March 1922):—

Premier and Colonial Secretary.—The Hon. J. Dooley.

Minister for Public Health and Motherhood.—The Hon. J. J. G. McGirr.

Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Railways.—Vacant.

Vice-President of the Executive Council and Minister for Labour.—The Hon. E. J. Kavanagh.

Colonial Treasurer.—The Hon. J. T. Lang.

Minister for Agriculture.—The Hon. W. F. Dunn.

Secretary for Mines and Minister for Local Government.—The Hon. G. Cann.

Secretary for Lands and Minister for Forests.—The Hon. P. F. Loughlin.

Minister of Public Instruction.—The Hon. T. D. Mutch.

Attorney-General.—The Hon. E. A. McTiernan.

Solicitor-General.—The Hon. R. Sproule.

Minister of Justice.—The Hon. W. J. McKell.

Minister for State Industrial Enterprises.—The Hon. C. C. Lazzarini.

Agent-General in London (Acting).—Sir Timothy A. Coghlan, K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Under the Local Government Act of 1906, the system of Local Government was extended to the whole of the State, with the exception of the Western Land Division, where, however, eight municipalities are incorporated. There are 184 boroughs and municipal districts under the title of municipalities, and in addition thereto 136 corporate bodies which are called shires.

The Local Government Act of 1919 repealed former Acts, but existing regulations remain in force until amended or cancelled. Provision is made for Government endowments to shires of a minimum of 150,000*l.* annually, payable on general rates. In addition to the ordinary powers exercised, the municipal and shire councils are authorised to borrow up to 20 per cent. of the unimproved value in municipalities, such loans to be guaranteed by the Government. General rates are charged on the unimproved value of the land, and not on the annual rental. Special local and loan rates may be imposed on the improved or unimproved value at the option of the Council. The rateable value of coal mines is fixed at 50 per cent. of the gross value of the average annual output for the preceding three years, and of other mining properties at 40 per cent. for the same period. Hospitals, benevolent institutions, public libraries, parks, churches, and unoccupied Crown lands are exempt from taxation. Municipalities which are not entitled to a statutory endowment under former Acts may, in necessitous circumstances, receive endowments. Owners and occupiers of rateable property of annual value not less than 5*l.*, whether male or female, unless not naturalised, in any municipality or shire, and paying rates, are entitled to vote for the election of aldermen or councillors, and are qualified for nomination for a civic office.

Area and Population.

The area of New South Wales, inclusive of Lord Howe Island and the Federal Capital Territory, is estimated at 310,372 square miles. The State is divided into various districts for departmental purposes, the most important division being that into 141 counties.

The population (including aborigines) at six consecutive censuses was :—

Year	Males	Females	Total	Pop. per square mile	Average increase per cent. per annum.
1871	275,551	228,430	503,981	1·62	3·7
1881	411,149	340,319	751,468	2·42	4·1
1891	612,562	519,672	1,132,234	3·65	4·2
1901	712,456	646,677	1,359,133	4·38	1·8
1911 ¹	859,847	790,623	1,650,470	5·32	2·0
1921 ¹	1,071,937	1,029,327	2,101,264	6·77	2·4

¹ Excluding Federal Capital territory (2,572 in 1921).

According to the race or origin, percentages were as follows at the census of 1911 (exclusive of aborigines):—New South Wales, 74·51; other Commonwealth States, 9·67; New Zealand, 0·85; English, 7·49; Irish, 2·85; Scotch, 1·91; Welsh, 0·27; other British subjects, 0·45; total British subjects, 98·00. Chinese, 0·47; German, 0·45; other foreigners, 0·99; total foreigners, 1·91. Born at sea, 0·09. Aborigines:—Males, 1,152; females, 360; total, 2,012.

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According to occupation the number of actual workers (not including aborigines) was distributed thus at the census of 1911 :—

Professional	56,140
Domestic	73,381
Commercial	106,320
Transport and Communication	61,964
Industrial	208,014
Primary Producers (Agricultural, 79,235 ; Pastoral and Dairying, 72,990 ; Mining and Quarrying 39,574)	204,093
Independent	8,908

Total Breadwinners . . . 718,820

The number of persons classed as 'dependents' was 916,211, and 'unspecified,' 11,703.

The census population of Sydney (1921), including suburbs and shipping, was 897,640. At the end of 1919 the chief country towns, with their populations, were as follow :—Newcastle and suburbs, 62,900 ; Broken Hill, 22,950 ; Parramatta, 12,630 ; Maitland, E. & W., 12,400 ; Goulburn, 11,000 ; Granville, 12,030 ; Lithgow, 10,900 ; Bathurst, 9,100 ; Auburn, 11,910 ; Lismore, 8,850 ; Lidcombe, 8,770 ; Tamworth, 8,250 ; Orange, 7,500 ; Grafton, 5,350 ; Wagga Wagga, 7,650 ; Albury, 7,000 ; Katoomba, 7,400 ; Bankstown, 7,000 ; Prospect and Sherwood, 6,090 ; Wollongong, 5,900 ; Armidale, 5,550 ; Inverell, 5,750 ; Forbes, 5,300 ; Dubbo, 5,200 ; Casino, 4,950 ; Cowra, 4,500 ; Wellington, 4,750 ; Liverpool, 4,060 ; Glen Innes, 5150.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years :

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Excess of Births
1913	16,311	52,134	2,802	19,732	32,402
1917	13,261	52,467	2,533	17,969	34,498
1918	13,199	50,700	2,654	18,840	31,860
1919	15,818	48,528	2,534	26,385	22,143
1920	20,183	53,974	2,635	20,961	33,013

The increase in population between the census of 1911 and that of 1921 was 449,293. Towards this the excess of births over deaths contributed 318,524.

The following table shows the movement of population during the last five years :—

Year	Arrivals			Departures		
	Interstate	Oversea	Total	Interstate	Oversea	Total
1916	358,453	39,688	398,141	345,360	97,497	442,857
1917	274,768	35,063	309,831	260,616	52,504	313,120
1918	299,735	38,744	338,479	288,732	42,562	331,294
1919	240,863	93,276	334,139	235,887	43,396	284,283
1920	311,518	72,515	384,033	303,222	66,854	370,076

NOTE.—The excess of Departures oversea, up to the year 1918, is due to departure of men in the Australian Imperial Forces.

In December, 1905, New South Wales revived the policy of assisted immigration, and assisted passages are now granted to female domestic servants and

close relatives of residents. Free passages are granted to ex-service men and women who are nominated by friends already settled in New South Wales. 6,814 assisted persons arrived in 1914, 3,508 in 1915, 1,040 in 1916, 586 in 1917, 192 in 1918, 119 in 1919, and 1,087 in 1920.

Housing.—To relieve the urgent demands for small dwellings, a Government Housing Board was created for the purpose of purchasing or resuming land and erecting houses thereon for disposal by sale or lease. The housing scheme assists persons by liberal advances to become the owners of their own homes. Up to the end of 1920 there had been constructed 1,249 houses, including 222 in course of construction, the total amount expended by the Board being 776,901*l*.

Religion.

An Act abolishing State aid to religion was passed in 1862. Only one of the clergymen who received State aid when the Act was passed is now living.

The Church of England in the State is under the guidance of a Metropolitan who is Archbishop of Sydney, Metropolitan of New South Wales, and Primate of Australia and Tasmania. He is nominated by the Bishops in Australia and consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were in 1921 seven dioceses. The affairs of the Roman Catholic Church are administered by the Bishops of eight dioceses under the Archbishop of Sydney. The following table shows the statistics of the religious denominations in New South Wales at the census of 1911 :—

Denomination	Ministers of Religion ¹	Adherents 1911	Denomination	Ministers of Religion ¹	Adherents 1911
Church of England .	549	734,000	Unitarian . . .	1	844
Roman Catholic .	468	412,013	Jews	5	7,660
Presbyterian . . .	259	182,911	Salvation Army .	47	7,413
Methodists	284	151,274	Others	103	100,198
Congregational . .	69	22,655			
Baptist	70	20,679			
Lutherans	7	7,987	Total	1,862	1,646,734 ²

¹ Registered for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales for the year 1921.

² Persons in Federal capital territory and Australian aborigines in the State not included.

Instruction.

Education is under State control, and instruction is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years; in the State Primary and Superior public schools and High Schools education is free.

There were during 1920, 3,393 Government schools, divided into 3,641 departments, and classified as follows:—High schools 27; public primary schools 2,059; provisional schools 504; half-time schools 144; house-to-house school 1; travelling schools 3; evening continuation schools 41; correspondence schools 2; subsidised schools 609; industrial and reformatory schools 3; total 3,393 schools. During 1920 there were 304,373 children enrolled, and an average attendance of 234,657, with 9,204 teachers. The pupils receiving Kindergarten instruction at Government schools numbered 7,567. In 1920 the expenditure on Public Instruction (exclusive of technical education and rates on school premises) was 3,038,472*l*.

The Public Schools Savings' Bank in 1920 received deposits amounting

to 58,8117. The libraries in connection with the schools have 354,000 volumes and 23,436 periodicals.

Of private schools at the end of 1920 there were 678, with 73,749 pupils and 3,780 teachers, of which 458 were Roman Catholic Denominational Schools, having 2,471 teachers and 60,196 pupils. The figures relating to private schools are exclusive of business colleges and shorthand schools.

The medical inspection of State school children and of many at private schools is conducted by the Government Medical Officers every three years. A travelling school hospital, a travelling optalmic clinic, a Metropolitan dental clinic, and six travelling dental clinics have been established.

The University of Sydney, founded in 1850, receives from Government a yearly subsidy, amounting, with special aid, to 83,4787. in 1920. The total revenue for 1920 was 167,1307. There were 3,397 students with 26 professors, 6 assistant professors, 156 lecturers and demonstrators. Degrees or certificates are granted in all branches of knowledge other than Theology and Divinity, and the benefits and advantages of the University are extended to women equally with men. During 1920 there were 277 degrees conferred by examination to men and 82 to women. There are 4 denominational colleges, Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist, and a college for women (unsectarian), affiliated to the University. The Technical College, with branch schools, comprises departments in agriculture, architecture, biology, chemistry, domestic science, electrical engineering, geology, mathematics, mechanical engineering, printing and lithography, sanitation, sheep and wool, women's handicrafts, art, commercial subjects, bakery: also separate classes and correspondence courses. There was a total enrolment of 18,119 in 1920.

Of establishments of an educational character there are the Australian Museum, Technological and Mining Museums and National Art Gallery, Public Libraries, Conservatorium of Music, also Botanical Garden and Zoological Garden.

Old Age, Invalidity and Accident Pensions, and Maternity Allowances.

In Australia the old age pension law grants (subject to conditions as to birth, residence, and character) a pension of 15s. per week to every woman over 60 years of age, and every man over 65 years of age, or over 60 if incapacitated by infirmity or injury from earning a living. The maximum pension of 397. per annum (15s. per week) is subject to a proportionate reduction in respect of any income or property of the claimant, so that the pensioner's income with the pension shall not exceed 657. per annum with men pensioners and 607. with women. Benefits from friendly societies are not reckoned as income, nor any gifts and allowances from children or grandchildren; nor is deduction made for the home in which the pensioner permanently resides. Money payable to a pensioner while an inmate of a benevolent asylum or hospital may be paid to the institution for the pensioner. Since July 1, 1909, old age pensions have been paid throughout the Commonwealth by the Federal Government, and on June 30, 1920, 37,358 old age pensions were current in New South Wales.

Invalidity and Accident Pensions are paid to persons over the age of 16 years who are permanently incapacitated and who are not receiving an old age pension. From Dec. 15, 1910, the payment of these pensions was undertaken by the Federal Government, and 14,337 persons in New South Wales were in receipt of the benefits on June 30, 1920.

War pensioners in New South Wales at June 30, 1920, numbered 69,631.

Under the Maternity Allowance Act, passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1912, payment of maternity allowances is made to mothers of children born in Australia. A sum of 5*l.* is payable in respect of each birth, one allowance only being payable in cases of plural births. The allowance is payable to women who are inhabitants of the Commonwealth, or who intend to settle therein. The total number of claims paid in New South Wales during the year ended June 20, 1921, was 55,640.

Justice and Crime.

In New South Wales legal processes may be grouped within the Lower or Magistrates Courts, or of the Higher Courts presided over by appointed Judges. There is also an appellate jurisdiction. The Lower or Magistrate's Courts include Petty Sessions, Small Debts, Licensing, Children's, Coroner's, and Fair Rents Courts. All persons arrested and charged with offences, and all summoned persons, must be brought before the Magistrates' Courts, and dealt with summarily or committed to trial at the Higher Courts. Summary offences are punishable by fine or by imprisonment. The period of imprisonment that may be awarded by magistrates for purely summary offences ranges from a maximum of seven days where the total amount payable does not exceed 10*s.*, to a maximum of twelve months where the amount exceeds 100*l.* The period of imprisonment is fixed by Statute: in some cases sentences up to two years may be imposed. Prisoners charged with capital crimes must be tried before the Supreme Court.

The First Offenders (Women) Act, 1918, provides that when any woman who has not been previously convicted of any offence punishable either summarily or on indictment, is charged before any court with a minor offence, the hearing of such charge, etc., must, unless the defendant elects to be tried in open court, be in private and no persons other than those directly interested shall remain in the court, and a report of the proceedings must not be published.

In the Sydney, Parramatta, Newcastle, Broken Hill, Bathurst, and Wollongong districts stipendiary magistrates preside in the police courts; in other districts, police magistrates and honorary justices of the peace adjudicate. The licensing of houses for the sale of intoxicants is transacted by magistrates specially appointed for that purpose.

Children's Courts have been established with the object of removing children as far as possible from the atmosphere of a public court. Magistrates exercise powers in respect of children and of offences committed by and against children. Offenders against the universal training section of the Defence Act are prosecuted in the Children's Court.

The Fair Rents Courts established in 1916 determine the fair rental of dwellings leased for a term not exceeding three years at a rental not exceeding 156*l.* per annum.

A Profiteering Prevention Court has been established. District Courts are held for the trials of civil cases and there is a Court of Industrial Arbitration.

The Supreme Court of New South Wales is under the presidency of the Chief Justice assisted by not more than seven puisne judges.

In 1919 there were 58,042 convictions before magistrates at Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts, and 762 distinct persons were convicted at the Higher Courts. There are 25 gaols. On December 31, 1919, there were 895 prisoners in confinement.

Finance.

The following are statistics of net revenue for years-ended June 30 :—

Year ended June 30	From Taxation ¹	Land Revenue	From Business Undertakings	From Miscellaneous Sources	Total Net Revenue
	£	£	£	£	£
1914	4,578,246	1,828,887	10,949,651	1,081,444	18,438,228
1918	6,178,284	1,827,973	12,456,235	1,081,250	21,543,742
1919	6,464,129	1,828,407	14,036,287	1,119,363	23,488,166
1920	7,435,235	1,915,439	17,965,043	1,334,779	28,650,496
1921	9,921,367	2,151,465	20,462,861	1,495,703	34,031,396

¹ Including balance of revenue collected by the Federal Government and returned to State

Under the heading 'Business Undertakings' is included revenue from railways, tramways, water supply and sewerage, and Sydney Harbour Trust.

The control of the customs and excise having passed to the Commonwealth Government on January 1, 1901, the taxation is obtained from stamp and probate duties, land tax, income tax, motor tax, betting taxes, totalizator tax, racecourse admission tax, and licences. A payment of 25s. per head per annum is made to the State by the Commonwealth Government, the bulk of whose revenue comes from customs and excise duties, income tax, land tax, probate and succession duties, and the Post Office.

The following table shows the net expenditure exclusive of expenditure from loans :—

Year ended June 30	Railways and Tramways (including Interest on Capital)	Water Supply and Sewerage (including Interest on Capital)	Public Instruction (excluding Endowments)	Interest on Public Debt, and Special Deposits	Other Services	Total Net Expenditure
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1914	9,505,926	725,931	1,689,034	1,022,732	5,121,516	18,065,189
1918	10,969,924	1,065,413	2,090,610	1,089,728	6,304,243	21,519,918
1919	12,370,545	1,132,769	2,271,257	975,352	6,483,475	23,233,398
1920	16,158,569	1,368,197	2,505,483	1,074,896	9,102,868	30,210,013
1921	18,295,085	1,521,554	3,702,721	1,637,586	9,319,946	34,476,892

The amount of the Public Debt proper on June 30, 1921, was 164,336,492*l.* (exclusive of Closer Settlement Debentures, &c., 4,236,236*l.*) with mean rate of interest 4·41 per cent. Of this amount about 86 per cent. has been spent on the construction of railways, tramways, water supply, sewerage, roads and bridges, harbours and rivers, navigation and the Sydney Harbour Trust, controlled by Boards. The net return from these services for the year 1920-21 was equal to 4·37 per cent. of the cost of construction ; or 3·36 per cent. of the existing Public Debt.

The expenditure from loans, exclusive of redemptions, up to June 30, 1921, was : Railways and tramways, 97,061,719*l.* ; conservation of water, artesian boring, etc., 7,724,038*l.* ; water supply and sewerage, 23,136,164*l.* ; roads and bridges, 1,854,776*l.* ; harbours and rivers navigation, 6,534,453*l.* ; Sydney Harbour Trusts, 9,001,364*l.* ; other works and services, 25,984,458*l.* ; total, 171,276,972*l.*

The financial statistics of the incorporated boroughs and municipal districts (area 1,805,934 acres) are as follows for the municipal year 1919:—

Municipalities	Assessed Annual Value	Improved Capital Value	Income	Expendi- ture	Loans Out- standing
	£	£	£	£	£
City of Sydney .	3,726,395	82,803,760	1,483,810	1,454,277	7,464,170
Suburbs .	8,570,354	110,103,606	1,097,621	1,079,442	1,006,186
Metropolitan .	12,296,749	201,912,366	2,581,431	2,533,719	8,470,356
Country .	4,239,871	58,642,383	1,185,408	1,136,996	680,072
Total .	16,536,620	260,554,749	3,766,839	3,670,715	9,100,428

The financial statistics of the 136 shires (area, 115,653,120 acres), during 1919, were as follows:—

Unimproved Capital Value, 110,881,306*l.*; Income, 1,289,761*l.*; Expenditure, 1,307,998*l.*

For **Defence**, see *Commonwealth of Australia*, p. 363. There is a complete naval establishment, the main works of which are at Garden Island, Sydney. Sydney is the headquarters of the squadron in Australian waters, and has a dockyard, naval coaling station, and victualling and other stores. The cost of defence is borne by the Commonwealth Government.

Production and Industry.

I. LAND SETTLEMENT.

The State of New South Wales is divided into three divisions—the Eastern, Central, and Western. The Districts in the Eastern and Central Divisions are, for the purpose of local administration, grouped into Land Board Districts, which are sub-divided into Land Districts. The Western Division is under the control of the Western Land Board—consisting of three Commissioners—and the head offices of the Lands Department and Western Land Board offices are in Sydney. In the Eastern and Central Divisions land may be acquired under various tenures; in the Western Division the land is leased by the State to pastoral tenants, mainly for grazing, but small areas in or near townships are leased for special purposes.

The total land alienated or in process of alienation on June 30, 1920, was 63,125,561 acres, exclusive of Federal Capital Territory. The total land occupied under leases of various kinds was 113,086,399 acres.

II. AGRICULTURE.

In 1919-20 there were 3,773,577 acres under crops (including 3,422 double cropped). The cultivated land is principally to be found in small holdings of less than 500 acres.

The area under cultivation in New South Wales during four years and the principal crops produced were as follows:

Year ended June 30	1917		1918		1919		1920	
Area under Cultivation	Acres 5,163,030		Acres 4,462,916		Acres 3,893,602		Acres 3,773,577	
Value of all Crops	13,011,530 <i>l.</i>		13,684,900 <i>l.</i>		12,280,190 <i>l.</i>		13,562,090 <i>l.</i>	
Principal Crops	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce
	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.
Wheat { Grain .	3,806,604	36,598,000	3,329,371	37,712,000	2,409,609	18,325,000	1,474,174	4,388,022
		Tons.		Tons		Tons		Tons
Hay .	633,605	813,768	435,180	484,708	613,544	517,370	716,770	354,659
		Bush.		Bush.		Bush.		Bush.
Maize Grain .	155,378	4,333,480	145,754	3,499,960	114,582	2,091,921	136,509	4,052,025
Barley { Grain .	5,195	73,370	6,870	97,824	7,980	86,313	5,354	38,892
		Tons.		Tons		Tons		Tons
Hay .	866	1,205	844	1,083	1,233	1,058	1,750	1,414
		Bush.		Bush.		Bush.		Bush.
Oats { Grain .	67,111	1,084,980	82,591	1,455,111	86,474	1,273,752	76,117	586,758
		Tons		Tons		Tons		Tons
Hay .	161,723	210,953	118,917	150,097	152,842	145,638	172,310	138,187
Potatoes .	22,449	45,331	22,580	49,984	20,879	80,856	20,043	49,986
Lucerne (Hay)	61,584	147,365	64,708	147,172	46,359	88,403	46,555	85,540
		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.
Tobacco .	952	921 ¹	791	2,609	1,680	20,952	1,604	19,236

¹ Crop failed.

The area sown for Wheat during the season 1920-21 was 3,656,720 acres, of which 3,124,370 acres were for grain, 524,680 were reaped for 827,290 tons of hay, while 7,670 acres were fed off. The total yield of grain was 53,715,840 bushels.

Year ended June 30	Cane-sugar		Grapes				
	Total Area	Tons	Total Area	White	Brandy	Table Fruit	Dried Fruit
	Acres		Acres	Gallons	Gallons	Tons	Cwts.
1916	11,258	157,748	7,883	571,000	18,148	2,940	7,954
1917	10,969	143,588	8,666	628,950	18,856	2,214	6,515
1918	10,596	174,881	8,594	538,210	19,192	1,710	5,412
1919	10,490	105,234	8,740	555,770	11,299	2,415	5,946
1920	10,568	91,321	8,928	717,893	8,680	2,678	9,549

The principal fruit-culture of the State is that of the orange. There were in June, 1920, 28,727 acres under citrus fruit, with a production of 1,047,788 bushels of oranges, 270,876 bushels of lemons, 446,303 bushels of mandarins, and 4,071 bushels of other citrus fruit. During 1919-20 the production of bananas was 352,266 cases; apples, 524,303 bushels; peaches and nectarines, 754,514 bushels; plums and prunes, 140,421 bushels.

At June 30, 1920, the State had 29,249,253 sheep, 3,084,332 cattle, 662,264 horses, and 253,910 swine. The production of wool as in the grease was in the year ended June 30, 1920, 296,641,000 lbs. In the same year the production of tallow was 686,970 cwt.; butter, 63,135,000 lbs.; cheese, 6,762,467 lbs.; bacon and ham, 16,669,598 lbs.

There were 141,615 persons employed permanently in rural occupations during the year ended June 30, 1920.

There is a Forestry Commission. The total area of Crown lands as State forests amounts to 5,085,050 acres, and the area of timber reserves was 1,746,069 acres. The revenue from royalties, licences, &c., amounted in the year ended June 30, 1916, to 68,107*l.*; in 1917 to 67,273*l.*; in 1918 to 70,969*l.*; in 1919 to 97,592*l.*; and in 1920 to 147,040*l.* There were 477 licensed sawmills, the employees numbering 5,660, and the value of plant and machinery was 828,449*l.* The output of native timber amounted to 160,627,000 superficial feet valued at 1,929,695*l.* The estimated value of production from Forestry in 1919-20 was 1,527,000*l.*

III. MINES AND MINERALS.

Gold is found in all parts of New South Wales. The total production since its discovery in 1851 down to and including 1920 was 14,797,544 oz. fine, valued at 62,855,933*l.* The production in 1920 was 48,907 oz. fine, valued at 207,746*l.* Most of the gold won in the State is received at the Sydney Mint for coinage.

The value of silver and silver-lead and ore obtained to the end of 1920 was 82,249,001*l.* In 1920, 158,934 ounces of silver were raised, valued at 36,942*l.*, and 8,890 tons of silver-lead ore concentrates, &c., altogether valued at 76,634*l.* 1,290 tons of copper were produced, valued at 127,978*l.* The estimated value of copper raised from its discovery in 1858 until the end of 1920 is 15,256,078*l.* The total value of the output of tin since the mines were opened in 1872 has been 12,342,297*l.*, the value in 1920 being 413,794*l.* for 2,486 tons. In 1920 there were 151 coal mines, employing 19,965 men; the quantity of coal raised was 10,715,999 tons, valued at 7,723,555*l.* The estimated value of coal raised to the close of 1920 amounted to 105,867,621*l.* During 1920, 7 shale mines were in operation, 165 miners raising 21,004 tons of oil shale, valued at 46,082*l.*, making the total value of production to end of 1920, 2,548,896*l.*; 567,569 tons of coke were manufactured, valued at 844,191*l.* There were 10 smelting works and ore-dressing establishments giving permanent employment to 1,133 persons, principally for the smelting of silver, tin, and copper ores. The output of zinc (metal and concentrates) was 71,043 tons, valued at 249,456*l.*; and of lead, 413 tons, valued at 9,905*l.* Other minerals, &c., produced in 1920 were: iron, 86,096 tons, valued at 645,720*l.*; lime, 33,505 tons, 80,412*l.*; wolfram, 14 tons, 2,212*l.*; Portland cement, 719,435*l.* The aggregate value of the mineral products of N.S.W. to the end of 1920 was 321,820,383*l.*

IV. MANUFACTURES.

The following table is compiled from the returns of 1919-20:—

Classification	Estab-lishments	Em-ployees	Value of Materials and Fuel used	Goods Manufactured or work done
			£	£
Treating raw pastoral products . . .	237	4,474	10,489,304	18,002,928
Oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . .	39	1,744	2,605,571	3,478,428
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . .	200	8,142	1,286,223	3,520,101
Working in wood	754	9,205	3,879,238	5,883,337
Metal works, machinery, &c.	671	32,057	17,807,212	24,754,762

Classification	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Value of Materials and Fuel used.	Goods Manufact- ured or work done
			£	£
Connected with food, drink, and narcotics	783	19,282	29,706,949	37,906,834
Clothing and textile fabrics and materials.	1,035	29,429	7,863,916	12,890,898
Books, paper, printing and engraving . . .	473	10,647	2,581,588	5,360,048
Musical instruments, etc.	23	596	101,340	268,042
Arms and Explosives	5	819	50,153	322,666
Vehicles & fittings, saddlery, harness, &c.	484	5,150	702,210	1,811,869
Ship and boat building	36	6,908	801,215	2,434,986
Furniture, bedding and upholstery . . .	270	4,364	1,214,224	2,121,623
Drugs, chemicals and by-products . . .	117	2,620	2,015,778	3,143,747
Surgical and other scientific Instruments .	16	199	80,397	73,894
Jewellery, timepieces, plated ware . . .	61	896	177,555	397,894
Heat, light and power	238	4,758	1,918,665	4,745,657
Leatherware, not elsewhere included . .	87	1,031	463,895	665,348
Minor Wares, not elsewhere included . .	93	2,133	623,539	1,020,418
Total	5,662	144,454	83,899,163	123,213,480

The following figures represent the estimated value of production from the various industries at the place of production for year ended June 30, 1920: Pastoral, 33,972,000*l.*; agricultural, 13,582,000*l.*; dairying and farmyard, 11,793,000*l.*; forests, fisheries, and wild animals, 7,760,000*l.*; mining, 10,612,000*l.*; manufacturing, 38,628,000*l.* Total, all industries: 116,847,000*l.*

Industrial Arbitration and Conciliation.

The Industrial laws of New South Wales provide for the regulation of the conditions of industries by means of industrial conciliation and arbitration, and for the repression of strikes and lock-outs. Provision has been made for the registration of industrial unions of employers and of employees, for the constitution of a Court of Industrial Arbitration and subsidiary Tribunals—such as Wages or Industrial Boards—to decide disputes and to determine rates of wages and other industrial matters, and for the appointment of a Board of Trade, under the presidency of a Judge of the Court, to exercise extensive powers regarding industrial conditions.

An Industrial Board, consisting of a chairman and two or four other members, representing equally the employers and employees, may be constituted for any industry or group of industries on the recommendation of the Industrial Arbitration Court; also special boards to determine questions of demarcation. A Board may make an award fixing the lowest rates of wages, up to a maximum of £10 per week, the times and hours of work, the rates of payment for overtime, and the proportionate number of apprentices, and granting preference of employment to unionists, and determining any other industrial matter.

The Court or a board may deal with wages and hours of employment, but no award may be made for wages lower than the living wage declared by the Board of Trade. Employees in rural industries are entitled to the living wage as determined after separate inquiry. Aged, infirm or slow workers may obtain permits to work for less than the minimum wage.

The Industrial Boards have been arranged upon the basis of craft or calling, those relating to allied industries being grouped under one chairman. At June 30, 1920, there were 252 Boards, but since 1916 their work has been

gradually curtailed, except in special cases, and awards are now made by the Court in order to prevent delay in hearing and in determining, and to prevent the overlapping of awards.

The awards are binding on all persons in the industry and within the locality to which they relate for a period not exceeding three years. Application for variation may be made whenever a living wage declaration has been made by the Board of Trade. Appeal from an award of a Board lies to the Court.

The Board of Trade, with powers of a Royal Commission, is composed of a President (who is Judge of the Court), a Deputy President, four Commissioners, and four additional Commissioners to represent rural industries. After public inquiry as to the cost of living, the Board declares annually the rates of living wage for adult employees of each sex, the administration of all matters relating to apprenticeship, the welfare of juvenile labour, &c., and for the improvement of industrial relationship between employers and workers.

Living Wage for Adult Employees.—Under Regulations made pursuant to the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, all adult male employees in the State receive a living wage of 85s. per week, 14s. 2d. per day, or 1s. 9½. per hour, and females 43s. per week, 7s. 2d. per day, or 10½d. per hour, except in cases where employees are provided with board and/or lodging, or where entitled to any customary privileges or payments in kind, the amount of which has not been assessed by the Court of Industrial Arbitration. Margins above the living wage are determined by award or agreement.

Commerce and Communications.

The external commerce of New South Wales, exclusive of Inter-State trade, is included in the Statement of the Commerce of the Commonwealth. The total external commerce of the State is given in the following table:—

Year ended June 30	Imports Oversea	Exports Oversea		
		Australian Produce	Other Produce	Total
	£	£	£	£
1913 ¹	32,350,663	31,135,169	1,704,620	32,839,789
1917	32,742,297	47,871,705	2,419,119	50,290,824
1918	29,519,936	37,243,979	2,375,114	39,619,093
1919	46,013,102	43,621,036	2,406,323	51,027,359
1920	44,690,599	50,924,440	4,092,616	55,017,665
1921	72,466,388	47,414,946	4,299,089	51,714,085

¹ Calendar Year.

The chief exports are gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, ores, coal, wool, wool tops, milk, sausage casings, furs, metal manufactures, butter, wheat, flour, fruit, jams, &c., boots and shoes, timber, meat (frozen and preserved), rabbits, hides and skins, tallow, leather, coconut oil, pearl-shell.

With the exception of a steam tramway of 2½ miles in extent under private control all tramways are the property of the Government. There were, on June 30, 1921, 227 miles open for traffic, the capital cost being 9,060,757l. The gross earnings for 1920-21 were 3,471,738l.; the working expenses, 2,943,252l.; and the percentage of working expenses to earnings 84.78. On June 30, 1921, 5,043 miles of railway were open; the revenue for 1920-21 was 14,267,205l.; the expenditure, 11,032,677l.; the number of passengers carried, 120,735,140. There are 8 private railways having a total mileage of 158 miles.

For Shipping, Posts and Telegraphs, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

Money and Credit.

The value of gold coin and gold bullion issued at the Royal Branch Mint, Sydney, during seven years, was:—

Year	Gold	Year	Gold
	£		£
1918	2,274,740	1917	1,738,679
1915	1,864,036	1918	3,807,734
1916	1,535,584	1919	1,952,000
		1920	469,405

In addition to the above, Australian silver coin to the value of 1,338,350*l.*, and bronze coin valued at 78,520*l.*, were issued to December 31, 1920.

There were 16 banks trading in New South Wales in 1921, the average assets in the June quarter being: coin, 9,791,211*l.*; bullion, 360,738*l.*; landed property, 2,573,628*l.*; notes and discounted bills, &c., 104,709,314*l.*; notes and bills of other banks, 673,740*l.*; balances due from other banks, 2,512,885*l.*; total assets, 132,433,933*l.* (including 11,812,417*l.* Australian notes).

The liabilities of the banks (exclusive of those to shareholders) were, for June, 1921; Notes in circulation, 71,654*l.*; bills in circulation, 979,076*l.*; deposits not bearing interest, 53,044,965*l.*; deposits bearing interest, 54,631,451*l.*; total deposits, 107,676,416*l.*; balances due to other banks 2,682,336*l.*; total liabilities, 111,409,482*l.*

The Government Savings Bank of New South Wales is under the control of three commissioners. Its business is carried on in three separate departments—the Savings Bank, the Rural Bank, and the Advances for Homes. In the Rural Bank Department money is accepted on current account, fixed deposits at interest are received, and operations may be extended to include the general business of banking. The Advances for Homes are made to enable persons to acquire homes or to pay off existing mortgages on their homes. The loans current in each department of the Bank at June 30, 1920, were: Savings Bank, 1,929,974*l.*; Advances to Settlers, 2,903,885*l.*; Advances for Homes, 2,176,583*l.*; Irrigation Farms, 13,927*l.*; total loans, 7,024,369*l.*

Statistics of Savings Banks are given below; the figures include the returns of the Savings Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia:—

Year ended 30th June	Number of Depositors	Amount of Deposits	Average per Depositor		
		£	£	s.	d.
1914	717,737	33,167,523	46	4	3
1916	806,882	37,363,272	46	6	1
1917	872,351	40,836,747	46	16	3
1918	920,337	43,039,012	46	15	3
1919	984,951	47,070,342	47	15	9
1920	1,053,893	49,933,535	47	7	9

Limited Liability Companies and Benefit Building and Investment Societies also receive money on deposit, the amount of which in the former on June 30, 1921, was 1,580,192*l.*, and in the latter 485,764*l.*, on June 30, 1920.

LORD HOWE ISLAND, 31° 33' 4" S., 159° 4' 26" E., a dependency of New South Wales, situated about 436 miles north-east of Sydney, area, 3,220 acres; population (1921), 116.

The Island, which was discovered in 1788, is of volcanic origin. Mount Gower, the highest point, reaches a height of 2,840 feet.

A Board of Control at Sydney, under the Government of New South Wales, manages the affairs of the island and supervises the *Kentia* palm seed industry.

Books of Reference.

The Official Year-Book of New South Wales. Published annually by Government Statistician. Sydney.

New South Wales Statistical Register. Published annually by Government Statistician. Sydney.

New South Wales Statistical Bulletin. Published quarterly. Government Statistician. Sydney.

New South Wales Statesman's Year Book (pocket-size). Published annually by Government Statistician.

Australian Historical Society Journal. Quarterly. Sydney.

Official Reports of Railway Commissioners; Mines Department; Department of Lands; Department of Agriculture; Public Works; Public Instruction; Board of Water Supply and Sewerage; Sydney Harbour Trust Commissioners; Water Conservation and Irrigation Commissioners; Forestry Commissioners. Published annually. Sydney.

David (T. W. Edgeworth), New South Wales, Historical, Physiographical and Economic. Melbourne and London, 1912.

See also under Australia.

VICTORIA

Constitution and Government.

Victoria, formerly a portion of New South Wales, was, in 1851, proclaimed a separate colony, with a partially elective Legislative Council, and in 1855 responsible self-government was conferred. The legislative authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers. The Upper House consists of 34 members, elected for six years, and the Lower of 65, elected for three years (unless sooner dissolved). Members of the Council must be in possession of an estate of the net annual value of 50*l.* for one year prior to their election; and electors must be in the possession or occupancy of property of the rateable value of 10*l.* per annum if derived from freehold, or of 15*l.* if derived from leasehold or the occupation of rented property. No electoral property qualification is required for graduates of British or Colonial universities, matriculated students of the Melbourne University, ministers of religion of any denomination, certificated teachers, lawyers, medical practitioners, and officers of the army and navy active and retired. One-half of the members of the Legislative Council retire every three years. The members of the Legislative Assembly require no property qualification, and are elected by universal male and (since 1908) female suffrage, and no person may vote in more than one district, nor twice in the same district. Clergymen of any religious denomination are not allowed to hold seats in either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly.

Members of the Legislative Assembly are entitled to reimbursement for expenses at the rate of 500*l.* per annum, and members of both Houses have free passes over all the railways.

Governor.—The Right Hon. The Earl of Stradbroke.

Lieutenant Governor.—Hon. Sir William H. Irvine, K.C.M.G.

In the exercise of the executive the Governor is assisted by a Cabinet of responsible ministers.

The Ministry (November 1921) is as follows:—

Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply.—Hon. H. S. W. Lawson, M.L.A.

Chief Secretary, and Minister of Public Health.—Major the Hon. M Baird, M.L.A.

Treasurer.—Hon. W. M. McPherson, M.L.A.

Attorney-General and Solicitor-General.—Hon. A. Robinson, C.M.G., M.L.C.

Minister of Education, Forests, and Labour.—Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.

Minister for Public Works.—Hon. F. G. Clarke, M.L.C.

Minister of Railways and Mines.—Hon. S. Barnes, M.L.A.

Minister of Lands.—Hon. D. S. Oman, M.L.A.

Honorary Members of the Cabinet.—Hon. J. W. Pennington, M.L.A., Hon. H. Angus, M.L.A.

The number of salaried ministers is limited to eight, and their total salaries to 10,000*l.* At least four of the ministers must be members of either the Legislative Council or the Assembly, but not more than two shall be members of the Council, nor more than six be members of the Assembly.

State of the parties in the Legislative Assembly (October 1921): Nationalists, 31; Independent Liberal, 1; Farmers' Union, 12; Labour, 21. Total, 65.

Agent-General for Victoria in Great Britain.—Hon. J. McWhae, Offices, Melbourne Place, The Strand, W.C. 2.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local administration the State is divided into urban and rural municipalities. The former, called cities, towns, and boroughs, ought not to be of a greater area than nine square miles, and in being constituted must contain at least 500 householders, and rateable property capable of yielding 300*l.* upon a rate of one shilling in the *£*. The latter, called shires, are portions of country, of undefined extent, containing rateable property capable of yielding a revenue of 1,500*l.* on a rate of one shilling in the *£*. In 1920 there were 55 urban and 138 rural municipalities, only 650 square miles in the State not being included within their limits. Every ratepayer has one or more votes, according to the amount of his rates.

Area and Population.

The State has an area of 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, about $\frac{1}{11}$ part of the whole area of Australia. The State is divided into 37 counties, varying in area from 920 to 5,933 square miles.

The growth of the population, as shown by census returns, is exhibited in the following table:—

Date of Enumeration	Males	Females	Total	Annual rate of increase per cent.
March 29, 1857 . . .	264,334	146,432	410,766	—
April 7, 1861 . . .	323,651	211,671	540,322	7·88
April 2, 1871 . . .	401,050	330,478	731,528	3·07
April 3, 1881 . . .	452,083	410,263	862,346	1·65
April 5, 1891 . . .	598,414	541,991	1,140,405	2·83
March 31, 1901 . . .	603,883	597,458	1,201,341	0·48
April 2, 1911 . . .	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	0·91
April 4, 1921 . . .	754,629	776,900	1,531,529	1·54

The average density of the population is 17 persons to the square mile, or one person to every 37 acres.

The population in 1891 included 9,377 Chinese and 565 aborigines; in 1901, 7,349 Chinese and 652 aborigines; and in 1911, 5,601 Chinese and 643 aborigines.

At the date of the census of 1911, 98 per cent. of the population were British subjects by birth; native Victorians numbered 1,010,219, or 77 per cent. of the population; natives of the other Australian States, 98,726; of New Zealand, 10,067; of England and Wales, 89,382; of Ireland, 41,477; of Scotland, 26,577; of Germany, 6,142; of Austria 355; of other countries, 20,285; 1,303 were born at sea and the birthplaces of 11,018 were unspecified.

Of the total population in 1911, there were 577,053 bread-winners and 721,137 dependants, while 17,361 were not accounted for. Of the bread-winners there were—professional, 43,819; domestic, 62,175; commercial, 91,611; industrial, 187,773; engaged in transport, 39,238; primary producers, 144,384 (including agricultural, 86,152; pastoral, 29,340; fisheries, 873; mining, 20,239; forestry, 5,151; water conservation, 1,627; capture of wild animals and their produce, 1,002); indefinite, 8,053.

About three-fifths of the total population of Victoria live in towns. At the census of 1921 it was ascertained that the town population numbered nearly one million, out of a total population of 1,531,529.

Inclusive of the suburbs the enumerated population on April 4, 1921, of Melbourne was 784,000, or half of that of the State; Ballarat, 38,500; Geelong, 36,170; Bendigo, 33,170; Warrnambool, 7,739; Castlemaine, 7,000; Mildura, 5,100; Maryborough, 4,747; Hamilton, 5,098; and Wonthaggi, 5,176.

The following are the births, deaths, and marriages in the State for five years:—

Year	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births
1916	34,239	1,764	16,489	11,341	17,750
1917	33,035	1,820	14,555	9,506	18,480
1918	31,601	1,844	15,177	9,156	16,424
1919	31,621	1,825	19,370	11,706	12,251
1920	36,214	1,896	16,832	14,898	19,382

The recorded immigration into and emigration from the State of Victoria by sea were as follow in recent years:—

Year	Immigration (by sea)	Emigration (by sea)	Year	Immigration (by sea)	Emigration (by sea)
1913	114,586	101,718	1918	48,566 ¹	51,631 ¹
1916	80,458 ¹	76,687 ¹	1919	33,621 ¹	37,099 ¹
1917	58,976 ¹	68,774 ¹	1920	65,595 ¹	59,956

Exclusive of members of the Australian Expeditionary Forces.

Of the immigrants in 1920, 30,350 were females, and of the emigrants 26,728 were females.

Religion.

There is no State Church in Victoria, and no State assistance has been given to religion since 1875. At the date of the census of 1911 76½ per cent. of the population were Protestants, 22½ per cent. were Roman Catholics, and a half per cent. were Jews. The following were the enumerated numbers of each of the principal religions in 1911:—Episcopalians 476,203 (including 'Protestant,' so stated, 24,116); Presbyterians, 234,553; Methodists, 176,662; other Protestants, 93,729; Roman Catholics, 286,433; Jews, 6,270; Buddhists, Confucians, &c., 2,572; others (including unspecified), 40,129.

Instruction.

Educational establishments in Victoria are of four kinds, viz., the University, established under a special Act and opened in 1855, with its four affiliated colleges, State schools (primary and secondary), technical schools or colleges, and registered schools. Out of the general revenue the University received a subsidy amounting to 27,750*l.* for the year ending June 30, 1921. It is both an examining and a teaching body, and grants degrees in all Faculties except Divinity.

Affiliated to the University are four colleges—Trinity, Ormond, Queen's and Newman—in connection with the Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches respectively; also the School of Mines at Ballarat. From the opening of the University to the end of 1920, 10,478 students matriculated, and 7,006 direct degrees were conferred. In 1920 the students who matriculated numbered 746, the direct graduates numbered 387, and there were 2,530 students attending lectures.

Public instruction is strictly secular; it is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 14, and free for the subjects comprised in the ordinary course of instruction. In 1919 there were 2,280 State schools with 6,518 teachers, a total enrolment of 235,292 scholars, and an average attendance of 160,345, or 68 per cent. of the numbers on the roll. Amongst persons aged 15 years and upwards at the census of 1911, 98 per cent. were able to read and write. In 1919-20 the total cost of public instruction, including grants to the University, was 1,678,764*l.*—all paid by the State. Secondary education is for the most part under the control either of private persons or proprietary bodies, usually connected with some religious denomination. There were, in 1919, 486 registered schools in Victoria, with 1,991 teachers, and a net enrolment of 56,684 scholars. A large proportion of these were in connection with the Roman Catholic denomination, the members of which do not as a rule avail themselves of the free education afforded by the State.

Under the auspices of the Education Department are 24 technical schools, 20 junior technical schools, 30 high schools (including agricultural high schools), 39 higher elementary schools, and 5 schools of domestic arts. In 1920 there were 635 teachers attached to the technical schools, irrespective of agricultural and horticultural colleges, the gross enrolment of pupils being 14,173.

Old Age Pensions, &c.

On July 1, 1909, the Federal Old Age Pensions Act came into operation, and the State pensioners were taken over by the Federal authorities. The number in Victoria, on June 30, 1921, was 30,385. Pensions are also granted to invalids, 11,174 being on the register on June 30, 1921. The amount paid in old age and invalid pensions during 1920-21 was 1,533,430*l*.

An Act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of 5*l*. to the mother of every child born in the Commonwealth, no additional sum to be paid for twins. During the year ended June 30, 1921, the allowance was granted to 36,778 mothers in the State of Victoria.

The number of War Pensions granted in Victoria to June 30, 1921, was 74,801, and the annual liability in respect thereof was 2,167,490*l*.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and five puisne judges. There are courts of general and petty sessions, county courts, courts of insolvency, courts of mines, and courts of licensing. The following are the criminal statistics for five years:—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Arrested	17,599	12,689	10,346	11,993	14,582
Summarily convicted . .	10,494	7,627	6,087	7,094	9,010
Committed for trial . .	509	440	340	506	759
Sentenced after commitment	343	276	209	307	442

The number of individuals arrested during 1920 was 11,387.

There are 7 gaols and 4 reformatory prisons in Victoria, besides 4 police gaols. At the end of 1920 there were confined in these prisons and police gaols 691 males and 44 females.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the State in the years shown were:—

Year ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Year ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>		<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1914	10,958,037	10,944,718	1919	13,044,088	12,979,407
1917	11,813,879	11,795,295	1920	15,866,194	15,752,459
1918	12,672,787	12,631,169	1921	19,155,973	19,043,197

The following table shows the actual amounts of State revenue and expenditure under the principal heads during 1919-20.

Heads of Revenue	Amount	Heads of Expenditure	Amount
Taxation :—	£		£
Land tax	314,217	Governor	6,915
Duties on estates of deceased persons	881,423	Parliament & Ministry	74,402
Duty on bank notes	1,871	Civil establishments	342,029
Stamp duty	820,618	Pensions and gratuities	420,726
Income Tax	915,551	Interest and expenses of Public Debt	3,249,393
Race Clubs' percentage	12,883	Railways	6,042,136
Licences	213,204	Other public works	969,506
Total State taxation	3,159,767	Crown lands	120,552
Railways	8,081,947	Education, &c.	1,462,404
Crown lands	383,380	Charitable institutions, &c.	666,697
Commonwealth balances received	1,847,085	Judicial and legal	194,149
Other sources	2,394,005	Police and gaols	524,250
		Mining, agriculture, and stock	853,345
		Other expenditure	818,955
Total	15,866,184	Total	15,752,459

The amount raised by taxation (exclusive of taxes collected by Commonwealth) as shown in the above table, viz. 3,159,767*l.*, was equivalent to a proportion of 2*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* per head of population.

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, which amounted, on June 30, 1920, to 86,394,454*l.* (inclusive of temporary Treasury bills). Of this debt 56,924,620*l.* was borrowed for the construction of railways, 10,740,551*l.* for waterworks, 1,601,406*l.* for State school buildings, &c., and 17,127,877*l.* for other public works and purposes. The nominal rate of interest on the public debt varies from 3 to 5½ per cent., and averages 4·03 per cent.

The net local ordinary revenue and expenditure (Municipalities, Harbour Trusts, Metropolitan Board of Works, and Fire Brigade Boards) for 1920 were respectively 4,351,063*l.* and 4,109,976*l.* The net local debt (exclusive of amounts borrowed first by Government) amounted to 17,418,920*l.* on June 30, 1920.

The estimated total value of the rateable property of the State in 1920 amounted to about 399,502,745*l.*, and the annual value was 21,214,708*l.*

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area of Victoria about 33,004,997 acres at the end of 1920 were either alienated or in process of alienation. Of the remainder about 4,843,878 acres are at present suitable for agriculture; 8,545,989 acres for pastoral purposes; 149,516 acres are held under perpetual lease; State forests, timber, water, and other reserves, 5,536,373 acres; auriferous land, 620,586 acres; roads, 1,757,040 acres; and unsold land in towns, &c., 1,787,381 acres.

The total number of holdings in 1920–21 was 77,148.

The following table shows the areas under the principal crops and the produce of each for four years :—

Years ended March 31	Total Area Cultivated	Wheat		Oats		Barley		Potatoes		Hay	
		1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons
1918	5,783	2,690	87,738	293	6,141	85	1,971	67	182	749	250
1919	5,491	2,214	25,240	343	5,275	100	2,029	52	138	984	1,114
1920	5,359	1,918	14,858	560	6,603	85	1,529	54	146	1,117	1,242
1921	6,424	2,296	39,469	444	10,907	94	2,496	63	172	1,333	1,985

The produce per acre of the principal crops was :—

Year ended March 31	Wheat	Oats	Barley		Potatoes	Hay
			Malting	Other		
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Tons	Tons
1918	14·03	20·94	23·87	22·58	2·72	1·27
1919	11·40	15·38	20·70	19·75	2·66	1·13
1920	7·75	11·80	18·33	17·33	2·71	1·11
1921	17·19	24·59	25·97	27·25	2·74	1·49

In 1920-21 there were 30,828 acres of vines, yielding 2,250,000 gallons of wine. (1919-20, 27,554 acres, 1,512,000 gallons.)

In addition, green forage covered 79,524 acres, and gardens (both market and private) and orchards occupied an extent of 96,919 acres in 1920-21.

There is a small beet-sugar undertaking in the hands of the government. In the season 1920-21 1,180 acres were harvested and 833 tons of sugar extracted.

At the end of March, 1921, there were in the State 487,503 horses, 1,575,159 head of cattle, 12,171,084 sheep, and 175,275 pigs. The wool produced in the season 1913-14 amounted to 106,833,690 lbs., valued at 4,032,954*l.*; in 1915-16 to 82,330,193 lbs., valued at 4,066,003*l.*; in 1916-17 to 94,845,024 lbs., valued at 5,927,814*l.*; in 1917-18 to 105,424,682 lbs., valued at 6,410,077*l.*, in 1918-19 to 126,647,061 lbs., valued at 7,621,413*l.*, and in 1919-20 to 132,847,167 lbs., valued at 7,908,007*l.* The quantity of butter produced in 1919 was 60,218,945 lbs.

At the end of 1920 the area of State Forests in Victoria was 4,432,600 acres. The amount of timber sawn in 1919-20 in Victoria Saw Mills from Victorian logs was 99,142,130 super. feet valued at the mill at 693,995*l.*

The estimated value of Victorian production in 1919-20 was as follows :—

		£		£
Agricultural Production	21,884,045.		Miscellaneous	4,710,140
Pastoral and Dairying	25,949,070			
Mining	1,330,130		Total Primary Products	55,510,780
Forest	1,637,395		Manufacturing—value added during process	34,259,060
			Total	89,769,840

II. MINING.

The subjoined statement gives, from official returns, the quantities and values of minerals raised in Victoria in 1919 and 1920 :—

	Quantity		Value	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
Gold oz. fine	135,427	152,792	£ 575,260	£ 648,969
Silver 1 „	6,121	6,231	1,607	1,714
Coal tons	423,946	442,241	372,075	464,739
Brown coal „	111,628	162,682	34,542	64,180
Tin ore „	113	84	17,561	12,815
Antimony ore „	1,208	961	24,160	14,238
Gypsum „	520	3,393	482	1,696
Magnesite „	77	151	231	453
Kaolin „	2,049	2,130	2,255	2,264
Diatomaceous earth „	—	1,006	—	5,000
Wolfram „	24	7	400	355
Pigment Clays „	185	637	433	339
Molybdenite „	—	48	—	3,616
Phosphate Rock „	2,481	4,222	2,481	4,222
Limestone, &c. „	—	—	300,157	—
Fluorspar „	314	13	1,020	43

¹ Extracted from gold at Melbourne Mint.

The total quantity of gold raised from 1851 to 1920 is estimated at 70,755,747 oz. (fine), of an aggregate value of 300,550,535*l*. The estimated number of miners at work on the gold-fields in 1920 was 3,742. About 1,850 persons were employed in coal-mining. Total mineral production, 1920, 1,524,800*l*., compared with 1,332,607*l*. in 1919.

III. MANUFACTURES.

The total number of manufactories, works, &c., in 1919–20, was 6,038, of which 1,671 used steam or gas engines; the aggregate horse-power used was 166,803; the number of hands employed was 136,522; and the lands, buildings, machinery, and plant were valued at 30,804,520*l*. The value of materials used was 65,563,104*l*., and of articles produced or work done, 101,475,363*l*. The wages paid (excluding working proprietors) amounted to 17,702,173*l*. The manufactures are almost entirely for home consumption.

Commerce and Communications.

The commerce of Victoria, exclusive of inter-State trade, is included in the statement of the commerce of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The total value of the imports and exports of Victoria, excluding inter-State trade, in six years, was :—

Years	Total Imports (Oversea)	Total Exports (Oversea)	Years	Total Imports (Oversea)	Total Exports (Oversea)
	£	£		£	£
1913	24,387,073	17,835,895	1918–19	35,026,311	28,095,159
1916–17	25,474,839	19,030,146	1919–20	33,788,287	43,124,940
1917–18	21,113,588	20,716,688	1920–21	57,607,027	34,878,880

The customs duties collected in 1919-20 amounted to 4,354,859*l.*, equal to 12½ per cent. of the total value of oversea imports.

The chief exports are gold, wool, live-stock, cereals, butter, hides and skins, tallow, and meat frozen or preserved.

All the railways are the property of the State and are under the management of three commissioners appointed by the Government. The following are some railway statistics (for years ending June 30):—

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Length of double lines . . . (miles)	328	328	328	330	330
single „ . . . „	3,825	3,848	3,877	3,915	3,892
Total length of lines . . . „	4,153	4,176	4,205	4,245	4,222
Cost of construction . . . (1,000 <i>l.</i>)	37,906	38,306	38,653	38,945	58,543
Passengers carried . . . (1,000)	118,898	111,792	109,608	117,467	148,251
Goods carried . . . (1,000 tons)	5,830	5,963	6,231	6,515	7,771

Credit.

A branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Melbourne on June 12, 1872. Up to Dec. 31, 1920, 39,215,895 oz. of gold, valued at 153,785,247*l.*, was received at the mint, and gold coin and bullion issued of the value of 153,822,679*l.* The minting of silver coin was commenced in January, 1916, and bronze coin in 1919.

On June 30, 1921, the Savings Bank of Victoria (with which have been amalgamated the Post Office Savings Banks) had 134 banks and branches with 339 agencies at post offices in the State. There were (excluding the Commonwealth Savings Bank) 928,009 depositors, with a total balance of 42,956,461*l.* There is a special branch of the Savings Bank, called the "Advances Department," which makes advances to farmers and others at 7 per cent. interest, these being repayable by instalments extending over a term not exceeding 31½ years. The requisite funds are raised by the issue of bonds, taken up either by the Commissioners of Savings Banks or by the general public, and repayable by half-yearly drawings. The amount advanced during 1919-20 was 1,260,505*l.*; and the total balance of loans at June 30, 1920, was 5,237,054*l.*

During the December quarter of 1920 there were in Victoria 17 banks, possessing 759 branches and agencies, with notes in circulation, 92,719*l.*, deposits 86,085,423*l.*, the total liabilities being 88,049,750*l.*; gold and silver, coined and in bars, and Australian notes, 14,966,556*l.*; property, 1,513,551*l.*; advances, &c., 71,180,140*l.*; total assets, 88,536,893*l.* Total paid-up capital, 35,915,745*l.*

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See also under Australia.

QUEENSLAND

Constitution and Government.

Queensland, formerly a portion of New South Wales, was formed into a separate colony in 1859, and responsible government was conferred. The power of making laws and imposing taxes is vested in a Parliament of two Houses—the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of 59 members, nominated by the Crown for life; but no limit is put to the number. The Legislative Assembly comprises 72 members, returned from 72 electoral districts for three years, elected by ballot. Members of the Assembly are entitled to payment of 300*l.* per annum, with travelling expenses, and an allowance for stationery and postage. At the General Election of October, 1920, there were 455,728 persons registered as qualified to vote under the 'Electors Act Amendment Act of 1914.' This provides for male and female adult franchise, a twelve months' continuous residence in the State being the only proviso.

A bill for abolishing the Legislative Council was passed in October 1921, but was reserved by the Governor for consideration by the Imperial Government.

Governor of Queensland.—Lieut.-Col. Sir Matthew Nathan, P.C. (Ire.), G.C.M.G. (1920). (Salary, 3,000*l.*)

Lieutenant-Governor.—Hon. W. Lennon.

The Executive Council of ministers consists (1920) of the following members:—

Premier, Chief Secretary, and Vice-President of the Executive Council.—Hon. E. G. Theodore.

Home Secretary.—Hon. W. McCormack.

Treasurer and Secretary for Public Works.—Vacant (Feb. 1922).

Secretary for Public Lands.—Hon. J. H. Coyne.

Secretary for Mines.—Hon. A. J. Jones, M.L.C.

Secretary for Railways.—Hon. J. Larcombe.

Secretary for Public Instruction.—Hon. J. Huxham.

Attorney-General.—The Hon. John Mullan.

Secretary for Agriculture and Stock.—Hon. W. N. Gillies.

Minister without Portfolio.—Hon. William Forgan Smith.

President of Legislative Council.—Hon. W. Lennon.

Each minister has a salary of 1,000*l.*; the Vice-President of the Executive Council receives 300*l.*

Agent-General for Queensland in Great Britain.—Hon. J. Arthur Fihelly, Office.—409 Strand. Secretary, P. J. Dillon.

Provision is made for Local Government by the subdivision of the State into areas denominated respectively cities, towns and shires. These are under the management of aldermen and councillors, who are elected by the ratepayers and are charged with the control of all matters of a parochial nature, more especially the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges within their allotted areas. Shires for the most part consist of purely rural districts.

The number and area of these subdivisions, together with the receipts and expenditure for the year 1920, were :—

	No.	Area in square miles	Receipts	Expenditure	Capital Value
			£	£	£
Cities . .	11	207.5	673,812	721,455	14,515,708
Towns . .	24	302.5	351,023	353,193	4,550,363
Shires . .	185	669,384	860,042	831,807	47,259,059
Totals . .	170	669,894	1,884,877	1,906,455	66,325,130

Area and Population.

Queensland comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent, including the adjacent islands in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria. Estimated area 670,500 English square miles, with a seaboard of 2,250 miles. In 1825 a branch penal settlement was made at Moreton Bay; in 1842 free settlers were admitted to the country, and during the next twenty years great progress was apparent.

The increase in the population at different periods since 1846 has been as follows :—

Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum	Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum	Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum
1846	2,257	—	1871	120,104	6.74	1901	498,129	2.78
1856	18,544	72.16	1876	173,283	8.85	1911	605,813	2.16
1861	30,059	17.06	1881	213,525	4.64	1921	757,634	2.51
1864	61,467	34.83	1886	322,853	10.24			
1868	99,901	15.63	1891	393,718	4.39			

In 1921 the population consisted of 399,610 males, and 358,024 females. In 1911 there were 6,138 male and 576 female Chinese; 1,865 male and 400 female "Polynesians"; 1,428 male and 75 female Japanese; 4,573 persons of other Asiatic, &c., races. In addition there were 5,145 male and 3,542 female full-blooded Aborigines living in a civilised manner. The total number of aborigines has been estimated at 20,000.

As to occupation the population in 1911 was classified as follows :—Professional class, 17,633; domestics, 26,570; commercial, 34,564; industrial, 68,262; transport and communication, 23,142; agricultural, pastoral, mining, &c., 101,904; indefinite, 4,890; independent, 2,758; dependent class (wives, children, scholars, students, dependent relatives, &c.), 326,070.

Of the total population, 1911, 382,216 persons (exclusive of aborigines) were born in the State; 65,266 in England; 31,599 in Ireland; 20,530 in Scotland; 2,620 in Wales; 38,921 in N. S. Wales; 15,943 in Victoria; 3,348 in S. Australia; 482 in W. Australia; 1,798 in Tasmania; 3,987

other Australians, including 'Australia' undefined; 2,576 in New Zealand; 11,979 in Germany; 2,641 in Denmark; 1,054 in Sweden; 685 in Norway.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years:—

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births
1916	18,912	954	7,514	5,208	11,398
1917	19,787	967	6,555	4,868	13,232
1918	19,560	1,046	7,158	4,821	12,402
1919	18,699	1,074	8,860	5,431	9,839
1920	20,257	1,017	7,946	6,670	12,311

The immigration and emigration, including arrivals and departures by sea and by rail across the border, and of Expeditionary Forces, have been as follows:—Immigration, 1916, 130,528; 1917, 123,243; 1918, 110,878; 1919, 79,005; 1920, 89,299. Emigration, 1916, 151,360; 1917, 118,138; 1918, 104,749; 1919, 58,862; 1920, 89,099.

Brisbane, the capital, had in 1921 a population, within a ten mile radius, of 209,699. At the census, 1911, other towns including their suburbs contained: Rockhampton, 20,915; Townsville, 13,835; Maryborough, 11,626; Gympie, 12,419; Ipswich, 25,000; Toowoomba, 24,200; Charters Towers, 17,998.

Religion.

There is no State Church. Previous to 1861 valuable grants of land had been made to the principal religious denominations, which they still retain. The following were the numbers in 1911:—Church of England, 212,702; Church of Rome, 137,086; Presbyterian, 75,560; Methodist, 59,920; Lutheran, 24,235; Baptist, 13,715; other Christian sects, 90,556; Jews, 672; other Non Christians, 5,518; no religion, 1,906; unspecified, &c., 21,893.

Instruction.

Primary secular education is free and compulsory. According to the marriage statistics, 99.31 per cent. of persons married during 1920 were able to read and write. The Public Expenditure on account of education for the year 1920 was 1,354,902*l.*, and for 1921 the sum of 1,254,942*l.* has been provided by the State. During the year 1920 there were 1,638 State schools (including 12 high schools) in operation, with 4,349 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 94,602 pupils. Secondary education is provided for by 10 grammar schools, 6 for boys and 4 for girls, with, in 1920, 110 teachers and an average attendance of 1,595 pupils; 12 'High Schools' with 154 teachers and 1,270 scholars. There were besides 157 private schools, with 928 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 20,006 pupils. The Government grants annually a considerable number of scholarships, tenable for three years, to the various grammar schools. There were 17 technical schools in 1920 with 11,863 distinct students. The Queensland University (established in 1911) in Brisbane had, at the end of 1920, 8 professors and 20 lecturers, &c., with 406 students on the roll.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by Supreme Courts, District Courts, and Courts of Petty Sessions. In these last Justices of the Peace sit, presided over in the more important centres by Police magistrates. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges. The total number of persons convicted of serious offences by the Superior Courts in 1920 was 302, and the summary convictions at petty sessions in 1920 numbered 14,699 (excluding 7,223 cases of bail estreated). Including penal establishments, there were, at the end of 1920, 12 prisons, with 329 male and 16 female prisoners. The total police force, including native troopers, averages about 1,213 men.

Pauperism, Old Age Pensions.

Charitable institutions are maintained by public subscription, supplemented by State endowment; hospitals, benevolent asylums, an institution for the blind, deaf, and dumb, refuges and homes helped. Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are now payable by the Commonwealth. The number of Old Age Pensioners in the State at June 30, 1921, was 13,019, and of Invalid Pensioners, 4,960. The number of War Pensioners at the same date was 23,600 (including dependents).

Finance.

The following table shows the net revenue and expenditure of Queensland during five years ending June 30 :—

—	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	7,880,893	8,491,482	9,415,543	11,294,000	12,601,031
Expenditure .	8,134,387	8,900,934	9,587,532	11,267,000	12,591,201

Estimates, 1921-22 :—revenue, 12,270,689*l.* ; expenditure, 12,735,727*l.* .

The gross income from or expenditure on account of Departments under the control of the Commonwealth is not included.

The following were the chief sources from which revenue was received during 1920-21 :—Net amount from Commonwealth, 910,632*l.* ; stamp duty, 660,773*l.* ; income tax, 2,410,171*l.* ; licences, 88,567*l.* ; land tax, 469,175*l.* ; from land—rent, pastoral occupations, 715,285*l.* ; other rents and sale of land, 887,915*l.* ; from railways, 5,330,312*l.*

The chief items of expenditure during 1920-21 were as under :—Interest on public debt, 2,930,703*l.* ; public instruction, 1,278,309*l.* ; treasurer's department, 576,421*l.* ; public lands department, 294,944*l.* ; department of agriculture, 130,060*l.* ; cost of working railways, 5,046,498*l.* . The total expenditure from loans, mostly on public works, was 4,251,248*l.* , of which the principal items were railways, 1,760,932*l.* ; soldiers' settlement, 1,017,535*l.* ; loans to local bodies, 845,307*l.*

The estimated value of landed property in 1920 for assessment for Local Government purposes was 66,325,130*l.* This includes lands leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes, the lessees' interest in which has been capitalised for assessment purposes at 7,762,006*l.*, but is exclusive of unoccupied Crown lands, the property of local bodies, reserves for public purposes, and lands upon which are erected buildings for public worship.

The gross public debt of the State amounted, on June 30, 1921, to 80,382,052*l.*

Defence.

For defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of the State, 17,022,300 acres (1920) have been alienated : in process of alienation, under deferred payment system, are 8,659,280, leaving 403,438,490 acres still the property of the Crown, or about 94·02 per cent. of the total area. The receipts from the sale of land up to the end of 1920 amounted to 10,221,256*l.* Land is made available for selection in the following modes and classes:—(1) Agricultural Selections—*i.e.*, Perpetual Lease Selections; (2) Grazing Selections—*i.e.*, Grazing Homesteads and Grazing Farms; and (3) Perpetual Lease Prickly-pear Selections. The largest area that may be acquired by any one person as a Perpetual Lease Selection is 2,560 acres. The annual rent for the first 15 years of the term is 1½ per cent. of the notified capital value. The greatest area which may be applied for or held as a Grazing Homestead or a Grazing Farm is 60,000 acres. The term may be any number of years not exceeding 28. A Grazing Farm must be continuously occupied during the whole term of the lease by the selectors residing on it personally or by bailiff; and it must be enclosed with a substantial fence within three years from the issue of the licence to occupy. The area of a Prickly-pear Selection must not exceed 2,560 acres. During the first period of the lease no rent is payable, but the prickly-pear must be regularly eradicated and the land kept clear; thereafter the rent is 1½ per cent. of the notified capital value.

A large proportion of the area is leased in squatting runs for pastoral purposes, amounting to 209,248,960 acres in 1920, besides 79,397,073 acres in grazing farms and homesteads, and 38,830,400 acres under occupation licence. The live-stock in 1920 numbered 742,000 horses, 6,455,000 cattle, 17,405,000 sheep, and 104,000 pigs. The total area under cultivation in 1920 was 1,018,444 acres, and of this 779,497 acres were under crops, besides which 450,780 acres are laid down with permanent artificial pasture. The wool production, expressed as greasy, in 1917, 87,425,558 lbs.; 1918, 118,777,272 lbs.; 1919, 118,035,461 lbs.; 1920, 114,809,963 lbs.

A considerable area consists of natural forest, eucalypti, pine and cedar being the timbers mostly in demand, although a considerable quantity of more ornamental woods are utilised by cabinet makers. The amount of wood cut in the various saw mills in 1920, was (in superficial feet):—pine, 85,313,000; cedar, 194,000; hardwood, 39,780,000; other, mostly cabinet timber, 10,717,000; number of railway sleepers, 646,000. Forest reservations total 3,943,000 acres (1920).

The quantity actually cut for all purposes is nearly double these quantities.

The crops, &c., in two years were as follows :—

	Acres		Yield	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
Maize	105,260	115,805	1,880,664	2,012,864 bushels
Wheat	46,478	177,320	311,038	3,707,357 "
Barley	3,278	15,008	34,892	317,511 "
Oats	363	4,690	2,871	103,933 "
Potatoes	4,432	8,770	7,844	19,068 tons
Sweet Potatoes	1,095	1,271	3,118	4,358 "
Hay	48,843	94,212	41,804	118,709 "
Wine	1,203	—	48,495	71,403 gallons
Bananas	7,694	8,981	956,044	1,198,121 bunches
Pineapples	3,922	3,909	676,484	826,666 dozens
Oranges	4,090	4,216	185,506	200,324 bushels
Tobacco	321	228	197,323	122,823 lbs. cured leaf
Coffee	30	29	16,101	12,120 lbs.
Arrowroot	469	639	5,098	7,302 tons of tubers
Pumpkins and melons	11,743	4,938	30,924	11,479 tons
Cotton	72	106	27,470	57,065 lbs., unginned
Sugar cane, crushed	81,877	89,142	1,258,760	1,339,455 tons of canes
Sugar, made	—	—	162,136	167,401 tons
Spirits distilled from molasses (Potable)	—	—	—	657,349 proof gallons
Ditto (Meth.)	—	—	—	156,160 "
Green Fodder	157,568	142,554	—	742,770 " £ "
Ensilage	4,318	—	—	15,479 £

Total value of all crops, 1919, 6,297,079*l.*; 1920, 10,386,233*l.*

There are several coal mines in the State, the produce of which amounted to 1,109,913 tons in 1920, valued at 841,551*l.* Gold-fields were discovered in 1858; and from the commencement of gold mining to the end of 1920 the production amounted to 19,700,634 fine ounces, of the value of 83,645,610*l.* The quantity and value of the minerals raised in the years 1919 and 1920 were :—

	1919		1920	
	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£
Gold (fine)	121,030	514,103	115,230	489,701
Silver	92,048	23,772	274,235	70,461
	Tons.		Tons.	
Copper	9,997	952,501	15,897	1,551,995
Coal	931,631	614,307	1,109,913	841,551
Tin	994	143,167	1,486	252,064
Wolfram	228	40,506	81	14,027
Lead	135	4,739	1,709	65,093
Molybdenite	118	52,234	29	13,333
Limestone (flux)	86,436	27,842	105,068	42,921
Ironstone	24,676	27,684	19,709	24,852
Opals and gems	—	43,983	—	66,331
Scheelite-Wolfram	—	—	2	462
Fireclay	8,368	2,051	7,539	2,188
Bismuth	2	655	1	530
" and Wolfram	140	18,681	49	4,756
Manganese	30	103	15	60
Arsenic	58	2,000	805	16,760
Marble	130	800	423	2,311
Fluorspar	—	—	608	809
Other minerals	—	3,209	1,144	514
Total value of above	—	2,472,027	—	8,462,314

From the commencement of gold mining to end of 1919, the production amounts to 19,583,409 ozs. of the value of 83,193,453*l*.

In the western portion of the State water is comparatively easily found by sinking artesian bores. Up to June 30, 1920, 3,701 bores were recorded as having been sunk. Total depth bored, 644·4 miles. The continuous yield of water is estimated at 318,300,000 gallons per diem; 1,231 bores are flowing and supplies are pumped from 1,363 others.

Commerce and Shipping.

The commerce of Queensland, exclusive of inter-State trade, is comprised in the Statement of the Commerce of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The total value of the oversea imports and exports of Queensland in recent years is given in the following table:—

Years	Imports	Exports ¹	Years	Imports	Exports ¹
	£	£		£	£
1915-16	7,000,912	8,106,123	1918-19 ²	6,075,674	12,447,416
1916-17	6,263,102	14,542,270	1919-20	7,218,694	14,403,922
1917-18 ²	4,492,746	10,960,411	1920-21	11,840,442	15,171,719

¹ Excluding live-stock, borderwise, 1,738,960*l*. in 1915; 1916-17, 1,479,783*l*; 1917-18 1,909,526*l*.; 1918-19, 1,375,957*l*.; 1919-20, 2,385,464*l*.; 1920-21, 6,239,130*l*.

² Excluding bullion and specie.

Trade with other Australian States has ceased to be recorded by the Commonwealth Authorities.

In 1920-21 the net customs revenue amounted to 2,614,488*l*., including excise 901,550*l*., or about 22·08 per cent. of the total value of oversea imports. The chief exports are copper, tin, coal, meat (preserved or frozen), hides, skins, tallow, wool, and sugar.

The registered shipping in 1920 consisted of 148 sailing vessels of 6,398 net tons, and (including river steamers) 109 steamers of 16,442 net tons; total, 257 vessels of 22,840 net tons.

For Shipping, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

Banks.

There are 11 banks established in Queensland (excluding the Commonwealth Bank), of which the following are the statistics for the end of 1920:—due to the Treasury on account of notes issued by the Government through the banks, nil; deposits, 27,775,000*l*.; total liabilities, 29,357,000*l*.; coin and bullion, 2,183,000*l*.; advances, 22,605,000*l*.; landed property, 740,000*l*.; total assets, 31,648,000*l*. The Commonwealth Savings Bank had in Queensland at Dec. 31, 1920, 327,569 depositors, and 18,454,000*l*. in deposits.

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 See also under Australia.

Many works relating to Queensland can be obtained from the Agent-General in London.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

South Australia was formed into a British Province by Letters Patent of February, 1836, and a partially elective Legislative Council was established in 1851. The present Constitution bears date October 24, 1856. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former is composed of twenty members. Every three years half the members retire, and their places are supplied by new members elected from each of the five districts into which the State is divided for this purpose. The executive has no power to dissolve this body. The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are, to be twenty-one years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject of His Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of 50*l.* value, or a leasehold of 20*l.* annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house the rent of which is not less than 17*l.* per annum, or a registered proprietor of a Crown lease with improvements to the value of at least 50*l.*, the property of the elector; head teacher of a college or school residing on premises; postmaster or postmistress residing in the building; railway stationmaster resident in premises; member of police force in charge of a station; officiating minister of religion. By the Constitution Amendment Act, 1899, the franchise was extended to women. There were 93,048 (23,062 women) registered electors in 1921. The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he be thirty years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject, and a resident in the State for three years. Each member of the Council and also of the House of Assembly, receives 200*l.* per annum and a free pass over Government railways.

The House of Assembly consists of 46 members elected for 3 years, representing 19 electoral districts. The qualifications for an elector are that of having been on the electoral roll for 6 months, and of having arrived at 21 years of age; and the qualifications for a member are the same. There were 272,022 (137,931 women) registered electors in 1921. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members. The election of members of both houses takes place by ballot.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and an Executive Council, consisting of 6 responsible ministers and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Governor of South Australia.—(Vacant. Feb. 1922).

The Chief Justice (Hon. Sir G. J. R. Murray, K.C.M.G., 2,000*l.*) being also Lieutenant-Governor, acts pending a new appointment, or during the absence of the Governor.

The Governor has a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum. The departments of the Public Service are controlled by the following ministers:—

Premier and Attorney-General.—Hon. H. N. Barwell, LL.B., M.P.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Marine.—Hon. J. G. Bice, M.L.C.

Treasurer and Minister of Education.—Hon. G. Ritchie, M.P.

Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Railways, and Minister of Industry.—Hon. W. Hague, M.P.

Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Irrigation, and Minister of Mines.—Hon. T. Pascoe, M.L.C.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration and Minister of Repatriation.—Hon. G. R. Laffer, M.P.

The Ministry has a total salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. They are jointly and individually responsible to the Legislature for all their official acts, as in the United Kingdom.

Agent-General for South Australia in London.—Sir E. Lucas.

The settled part of the State is divided into counties, hundreds, municipalities, and district councils, the last being the most general, as they cover most of the settled districts. The ratepayers have the power of levying rates, &c., and applying the funds for road-making and other purposes. There are 49 counties, blocks of country thrown open for agricultural purposes. There are 3 extensive pastoral districts—the western, northern, and north-eastern. There are 35 municipalities and 150 district councils.

Area and Population.

The original boundaries of the State, according to the statute of 4 & 5 Will. IV. cap. 95, were fixed between 132° and 141° E. long. for the eastern and western boundaries, the 26° of S. lat. for the northern limit, and for the South the Southern Ocean. The boundaries were subsequently extended, under the statute of 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 44. By Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, all the territory lying northward of 26° S. latitude and between the 129th and 138th degrees of East longitude, and now known as the Northern Territory (see below), was added. On January 1, 1911, this Territory was transferred to the Commonwealth. Total area of South Australia proper is 380,070 square miles (*i.e.*, excluding the Northern Territory, 523,620 square miles).

Population (exclusive of aborigines):—

Date of Enumeration	Population			On previous Census	
	Males	Females	Total	Numerical Increase	Increase per cent.
1846 . . .	12,670	9,720	22,390	5,024	28·9
1855 . . .	43,720	42,101	85,821	22,121	34·7
1866 . . .	85,334	78,113	163,452	36,622	28·8
1876 . . .	110,491	102,780	213,271	27,645	14·0
1891 . . .	166,801	153,630	320,431	40,566	14·5
1901 . . .	184,422	178,182	362,604	42,173	13·2
1911 . . .	207,358	201,200	408,558	45,954	12·7
1921 . . .	248,293	247,045	495,338	86,778	21·2

The population of the State, June 30, 1921, was estimated at 497,525.

Population of the city of Adelaide and suburbs, 1921, 255,318.

The number of aborigines in the State, including the Northern Territory, has been estimated at over 20,000.

The following are the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages for five years:—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1914	12,905	4,009	4,713	8,192
1917	11,326	3,252	4,365	6,961
1918	11,357	3,190	4,390	6,967
1919	11,060	3,855	5,475	5,585
1920	12,038	4,881	5,083	6,945

South Australia is a healthy country, with a good climate, and has a high birth and low death-rate. Birth-rate, 25·45, death-rate, 10·76, marriage-rate, 10·33 per 1,000 of population in 1920. Infantile mortality, 67·09 per 1,000 births, one of the lowest rates in the world.

Of the total number of births in 1920, 448 were illegitimate.

Religion.

The aggregate number of churches and chapels in the State in 1919 was 1,621. At the census of 1911 the numbers belonging to the leading denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 113,781; Roman Catholic, 50,964; Methodists, 100,402; Lutherans, 26,681; Baptists, 21,863; Presbyterians, 22,567; Congregationalists, 13,357; Church of Christ, 9,324; Salvation Army, 3,835; other Christians, 23,769; Jews, 765; Mohammedans, 440; Confucians, &c., 226; other non-Christian, 2,143; not stated, 18,441. No aid from the State is given for religious purposes.

Education.

Public instruction (primary, secondary, technical) is under the charge of the Educational Department. Teachers are paid from the general revenue, public lands being set apart for educational purposes. Education is secular, free, and compulsory. The Government grants exhibitions and scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and universities. In 1920 there were 998 schools, 21 being high schools, 12 domestic art and 6 woodwork

centres ; the number of children under instruction during 1920 was 75,991. There is a training college for teachers. The University of Adelaide incorporated in 1874, is authorised to grant degrees in arts, law, music, medicine, and science. There are several denominational secondary schools. There were 172 private schools, with 14,141 pupils, in 1920. There are a school of mines and industries in Adelaide, with 5 branches in the larger country centres, 5 Soldiers' Vocational Schools, 1 School of Arts and Crafts, and Apprentice Classes. The Public Library, Museum, Art Gallery, and Local Institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

Justice and Crime.

There is one supreme court, a court of vice-admiralty, 5 courts of insolvency, and over 100 local courts and police magistrates' courts. There are circuit courts held at several places. There were 83 convictions for felonies and misdemeanours in the Higher Courts and 8,628 in the Magistrates' Courts, in 1920. The total number of persons in gaols at the end of 1920 was 229.

Old Age Pensions.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are now paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in South Australia at June 30, 1921, was: Old Age, 9,887 ; Invalid, 2,433 ; War, 14,663.

For **Defence**, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for six years :—

Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1914 . .	4,822,766	4,604,129	1919 . .	5,798,314	5,876,807
1917 . .	4,874,603	5,190,453	1920 . .	6,582,788	6,457,039
1918 . .	5,526,226	5,500,419	1921 . .	7,151,366	7,543,640

Most of the revenue is derived from inland revenue, railways, and territorial receipts, while most of the expenditure is on account of public works, railways, and interest on public debt.

The public debt of the State, excluding the Northern Territory, dating from 1852, amounted, on June 30, 1921, to 48,556,552*l*. Over half of the public debt has been spent on railways, water-works, and telegraphs.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of South Australia proper (243,244,800 acres), 13,954,977 acres were alienated and in process of alienation under systems of deferred payments on June 30, 1921. Altogether about 112 million acres are unoccupied. The freehold and leasehold land in South Australia proper amounts to 132,000,000 acres, of which 5,000,000 acres are under cultivation each year.

Value of production, 1919-20 :—Crops; 13,728,224*l*. ; manufactures, 7,375,464*l*. ; pastoral, 5,224,577*l*. ; minerals, 771,995*l*. ; dairying and poultry, 2,631,610*l*. ; fisheries and game, 422,726*l*. ; forestry, 431,197*l*. Grand total, 30,683,388*l*. equal to 64*l*. per head of population.

The chief crops in two years were :—

—	Acres (1919-20)	Acres (1920-21)	Quantities (1919-20)	Quantities (1920-21)
Wheat . .	1,926,915	2,163,646	14,960,413 bushels	34,236,914 bushels
Barley . .	157,697	205,400	2,444,936 "	4,187,814 "
Oats . .	192,153	180,833	1,634,239 "	2,511,465 "
Hay . .	590,835	572,069	598,954 tons	763,724 tons
Vines . .	32,784	—	5,085,039 gallons ¹	7,893,345 gallons ¹

¹ Of Wine.

Bread-stuffs exported 1920-21 beyond the Commonwealth, 12,535,495*l.*, and pastoral products, 3,477,286*l.*

Fruit culture is extensively carried on, and annually about 130,000 cwt. of dried fruit, 1,250,000 cases of fresh fruit, and 5,600,000 gallons of wine are produced, large quantities of which are exported to oversea countries, chiefly to the United Kingdom. The chief fruit crops, besides grapes, are currants, apples, apricots, peaches, almonds, oranges, lemons, olives, cherries, pears, plums, quinces, strawberries, raspberries. The live stock in June, 1920, consisted of 264,901 horses, 349,552 cattle, 6,014,565 sheep, and 60,295 pigs. An area of over 150,000 square miles is held under pastoral leases.

The mineral wealth as yet discovered consists chiefly of copper, silver and gold. The value of copper produced in 1920 was 423,601*l.* (32,550,723*l.* of copper has been produced since the foundation of the State); gold, 7,209*l.*; ironstone flux, 478,436*l.*; phosphate rock, 12,309*l.*; crude salt, 141,742*l.*; gypsum, 31,604*l.*; opals, 24,000*l.* Including other minerals, the total value was 1,154,742*l.* Grand total to date, 39,049,823*l.*

In 1920 there were 1,368 factories in the State, employing 29,442 hands. Wages and salaries amounted to 3,988,062*l.* Gross value of output, 20,454,539*l.*; machinery, land and buildings, &c., valued at 7,908,661*l.*

A new government department, known as the Department of Chemistry, has been established for the purpose of fostering new industries by the utilisation of products at hand and there is also an Advisory Board of Science and Industry.

Commerce and Shipping.

The Commerce of South Australia, exclusive of inter-State trade, is comprised in the statement of the Commerce of Australia given under the heading of the Commonwealth.

Oversea imports and exports :—

Years ended June 30	Imports	Exports	Years ended June 30	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1913 ¹	7,348,840	9,809,763	1918-9	6,496,441	11,570,470
1916-7	6,119,048	8,533,912	1919-20	7,473,893	20,530,355
1917-8	4,180,013	4,689,079	1920-21	12,381,973	17,669,658

¹ Calendar year.

The chief exports of the State are wool, wheat, wheat-flour, copper and other minerals, meats, butter, honey, wine, fruits (fresh and dried), skins and hides, tallow, leather, and manures.

In 1919-20, 806 vessels of 2,638,727 tons entered, and 806 vessels of 2,625,818 tons cleared the ports of the State.

The State possesses about 44,000 miles of made roads. There are (1921) 3,400 miles of railway in the State, including the Transcontinental Railway which has been built from Port Augusta in South Australia to Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, and which, in connection with various State lines, completes a through rail connection between Brisbane, on the east coast, and Fremantle on the west coast. Of the Transcontinental line, which is of 4ft. 8½in. gauge, 600 miles are within the borders of South Australia.

There are several good harbours, and the river Murray (navigable for 2,000 miles) is used for conveying the produce grown on the irrigation settlements along its banks. In the city and suburbs are 114 miles of electric tramways.

Banks.

There are 9 banking associations in addition to the Commonwealth Government Bank. In 1921 their total liabilities were 22,762,287*l.* (including Perpetual Inscribed Stock), and assets 20,421,384*l.*

The Savings Bank is managed by a board of trustees appointed by the Government, and has 31 branches and 300 agencies. On June 30, 1921, there were 317,983 depositors, with a total balance of 14,284,857*l.* The Commonwealth Savings Bank (not included above) had 43,972 depositors and 1,991,261*l.* deposits at the same date. Penny Savings Banks, agencies at schools, 629, depositors, 34,999, deposits, 39,147*l.*

The total banking deposits, 38,414,720*l.*, averaged 77*l.* per head. Over 80 per cent. of the population have savings bank accounts.

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 See also under Australia.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

In 1791 Vancouver, in the *Discovery*, took formal possession of the country about King George Sound. In 1826 the Government of New South Wales sent 20 convicts and a detachment of soldiers to King George Sound and formed a settlement then called Fredericks Town. In 1827 Captain James (afterwards Sir James) Stirling surveyed the coast from King George Sound to the Swan River, and in May, 1829, Captain Fremantle (afterwards Sir Charles Fremantle, G.C.B.) took possession of the territory. In June, 1829, Captain Stirling founded the Swan River Settlement, now the Commonwealth State of Western Australia, and the towns of Perth and Fremantle, and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor. Western Australia thus became a British settlement in 1829.

Large grants of land were made to the early settlers, and agricultural and pastoral occupations were pursued by a small population with varying success, until, in 1850, the State was in a languishing condition, and the inhabitants' petition that it might be made a penal settlement was acceded to. Between 1850 and 1868, when transportation ceased, 9,718 convicts were sent out. The Imperial convict establishment was transferred to the Colonial Government on March 31, 1886.

In 1870 partially representative government was instituted, and in 1890 the administration was vested in the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council was, in the first instance, nominated by the Governor, but it was provided that in the event of the population of the Colony reaching 60,000, it should be elective. In 1893 this limit of population being reached, as set forth in a proclamation dated July 18, of that year, the Colonial Parliament passed an Act (57 Vict. No. 14) amending the constitution.

By the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911, it is provided that the Legislative Council shall consist of 30 members representing 10 electoral provinces and holding their seats for six years. Members must be 30 years of age, resident in the State for two years, and either be natural-born British subjects or naturalized for 5 years and resident in the State for 5 years. Every elector must have resided in the State for 6 months, and must possess within the province freehold estate of the clear value of £50, or be a householder occupying a dwelling-house of the clear annual value of £17, or holder of a lease of the value of £17 per annum, or the holder of a lease or licence from the Crown of the annual rental of £10, or have his name on the electoral list of a Municipality or Roads Board in respect of property in the province of the annual rateable value of £17. The Legislative Assembly consists of 50 members, each representing one electorate, and elected for 3 years. Members must be 21 years of age, have resided in Western Australia for twelve months, and be either natural-born subjects of the Crown or naturalized for 5 years. Electors must be 21 years of age, natural-born or naturalized subjects of the Crown, and must have resided in the State for 6 months and be on the roll, and must be resident in the district for at least one month when making their claims. Members of and electors for both Houses may be of either sex. No person can be registered as a voter in more than one district or more than once in each Province for which he holds a sufficient qualification. Members of the Legislature are paid 400*l.* a year, and travel free on all Government railways. The entire management

and control of the waste lands of the Crown in Western Australia is vested in the Legislature of the State. By the Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act, 1920, it has been enacted that a woman shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage for being elected to or sitting and voting as a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly.

State of political parties (1921):—Legislative Council: "Non-party," 14; Country Party, 7; National Labour, 4; Labour Party, 5. Legislative Assembly: "Non-party," 2; Country Party, 16; Nationalist, 10; National Labour, 5; Labour Party, 17.

Governor.—Rt. Hon. Sir F. A. N. Newdegate, K.C.M.G. (April, 1920).

The salary provided for the Governor is 4,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions by a cabinet of responsible ministers, as follows:—

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Lands and Repatriation.—Hon. Sir Jas. Mitchell, K.O.M.G., M.L.A.

Minister for Education, Justice, and the North-Western Territory.—Hon. H. P. Colbatch, M.L.C.

Minister for Works, Water Supply, Trading Concerns, etc.—Hon. W. J. George, C.M.G., M.L.A.

Minister for Mines, Railways, Industries, etc.—Hon. J. Scaddan, M.L.A.
Colonial Secretary and Minister for Public Health.—Hon. F. T. Brown, M.L.A.

Minister for Agriculture.—Hon. H. K. Malcy, M.L.A.

Agent-General in London.—Hon. Sir J. D. Connolly, K.B.

Offices.—Savoy House, Strand.

Area and Population.

As defined by Royal Commission, Western Australia includes all that portion of the continent situated to the westward of 129° E. longitude, together with the adjacent islands. The greatest length of this territory from Cape Londonderry in the north to Peak Head (south of King George Sound) in the south is 1,480 miles, and its breadth from Steep Point near Dirk Hartogs Island, on the west to the 129th meridian, on the east, about 1,000 miles. According to the latest computations, the total estimated area of the State is 975,920 English square miles, or, 624,588,800 acres. It is divided into 38 magisterial districts.

Western Australia was first settled in 1829, and for many years the population was small.

The enumerated population in the various census years was as follows:—

Years	Males	Females	Total
1848	2,818	1,804	4,622
1854	7,779	3,964	11,743
1859	9,522	5,315	14,837
1870	15,375	9,410	24,785
1881	17,062	12,646	29,708
1891	29,807	19,975	49,782
1901	112,875	71,249	184,124
1911	161,565	120,549	282,114
1921	177,013	155,200	332,213

There were enumerated in 1911, 6,369 pure and 1,475 half-caste aborigines

(the former not included in the table) in the settled districts and virtually in the employment of the settlers. The number of wild natives is not known, but the total number of aborigines has been roughly estimated at about 30,000.

As in all countries where the white man has settled among races that cannot in a large measure adapt themselves to his forms of civilisation, the natives, in so far as they existed in the present centres of settlement, are dying out, a natural consequence of the loss of their original hunting-grounds. They are of quick intelligence, but disinclined for the civilised modes of life. The Government has taken the best measures available for their protection.

Of the total population in 1911, 104,208 were returned as born in Western Australia. The number of married persons was 96,482 (50,702 males and 45,780 females); widowers, 4,180; widows, 5,785; divorced, 187 males and 103 females; unmarried, 106,060 males and 68,807 females. The number of males under 21 was 58,838, and of females 56,203. Of the males over 21, 47,323 had never been married, and of the females over 21, 13,609. The estimated population on September 30, 1914 (excluding full-blooded aboriginals) was: males, 182,682; females, 143,522; total, 326,204; on January 31, 1917, the figures were: males, 158,598; females, 148,608; total, 307,206. The decrease since 1914 was due to enlistments for the war. The total enlistments during the war numbered 34,353, of whom 23,670 had returned on October 31, 1920. The population on September 30, 1921, was estimated to be: males, 178,269; females, 156,904; total, 335,173.

Perth, the capital, at the time of the 1921 census, had a population, within the 10-mile radius area of the Metropolitan district, of 155,129. This, however, includes the chief port of the State, Fremantle, with its suburbs, the population of which, at the census, was 25,526. The other principal municipalities, with census population of 1921, are:—

Towns	1921	Towns	1911
Kalgoorlie . . .	7,898	Collie . . .	3,314
Boulder . . .	8,218	Geraldton . .	4,176
Albany . . .	3,980	Northam . . .	3,583
Bunbury . . .	4,478		

The movement of population for the State in 5 years is given as follows:—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
1914	2,660	9,204	3,043	27,270	31,097
1917	1,621	7,882	2,769	17,822	22,318
1918	1,612	7,106	2,833	24,262	24,511
1919	2,194	6,937	3,590	32,561	17,695
1920	2,931	8,149	3,388	29,930	30,793

In 1914 there were 388; in 1917, 327; in 1918, 287; in 1919, 292; and in 1920, 318 illegitimate births.

Religion.

The religious division of the population was as follows at the census of 1911:—Church of England, 109,435; Methodists, 34,348; Presbyterians, 26,678; Congregationalists, 6,203; Baptists, 4,801; other Protestants,

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18,189 ; Roman Catholics, 56,616 ; Catholics (Greek and undefined), 5,754 ; other Christians, 1,736 ; Jews, 1,790 ; Mahometans, 1,517 ; Buddhists, 1,795 ; other non-Christians, 748 ; indefinite, 1,555 ; no religion, 1,260 ; not stated, 9,689.

Instruction.

Of the total white population of 15 years and upwards in 1911, 1·07 per cent. were stated to be unable to read. Education is compulsory and free.

The following table shows the average cost per head and attendance in Government schools and in private schools in three years :—

—	No. of Schools	No. of Scholars	Av. Attendance	Cost per Head of av. Attendance		
<i>Government Schools</i>				£	s.	d.
1918	667	48,431	42,839	6	7	2½
1919	680	47,314	41,012	6	12	7½
1920	695	48,102	42,029	7	15	4½
<i>Private Schools</i>						
1918	127	11,619	10,322	—		
1919	124	11,939	10,322	—		
1920	128	12,151	10,517	—		

Education is free throughout from the kindergarten to the University and comprises ample provision also for secondary education, technical schools, continuation classes, scholarships, etc. During the financial year ended June 30, 1921, the total sum spent on education and schools, including a grant of 15,000*l.* to the University of Perth, was 505,160*l.*

Justice and Crime.

The following table gives the number of offences, apprehensions, and convictions for five years :—

—	1914	1917	1918	1919	1920
Apprehended or summoned . . .	17,879	11,885	11,599	9,769	10,430
Summary convictions . . .	15,849	10,535	10,162	8,702	9,198
Convictions in superior courts . .	84	55	55	64	83

The total number of distinct persons committed to prison in 1920 was 1,254 ; the number of commitments totalled 1,947—viz. : adult males, 1,707, adult females, 240.

All the above figures are exclusive of aboriginal crime.

Pauperism and Old Age Pensions.

There are two charitable institutions, one situated at Claremont, and one at Fremantle, both supported by public funds, with 642 inmates on December 31, 1920. Twenty-five Government hospitals, also a Government sanatorium for consumptive patients, at Wooroloo, and two hospitals for the insane, are wholly supported by public funds, as is also a depôt for diseased natives at Port Hedland, whilst three public and twenty-seven other assisted hospitals exist, partly supported by private subscriptions and partly out of public funds, in addition to the numerous

private hospitals situated in Perth and suburbs as well as the principal goldfield towns; six Protestant and three Roman Catholic orphanage industrial schools are supported partly by private subscriptions and partly out of public money. There are also nine native and half-caste institutions, six Industrial Schools supported in a similar manner, two Government native settlements at Carrolup and Moore River, and a third at Moola Bulla utilised as a cattle station, and one Government receiving dépôt for State children who are afterwards sent to the various Institutions. On June 30, 1921, a total of 769 adults and 2,022 children, total, 2,791 persons in the State received monetary assistance from the public funds for widows and others.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are now paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in Western Australia at June 30, 1921, was: Old Age, 5,002; Invalid, 2,004; War Pensioners, 23,235.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of Western Australia in eight years, ended June 30, are given as follows:—

Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1914 (pre-war)	5,205,343	5,340,754	1919 . .	4,944,850	5,596,865
1916 . .	5,356,978	5,705,201	1920 . .	5,863,501	6,531,725
1917 . .	4,577,007	5,276,764	1921 . .	6,789,565	7,478,291
1918 . .	4,622,536	5,328,279	1922 ¹ . .	7,050,910	7,022,638

¹ Estimates.

More than two-fifths of the public income is derived from railways and tramways (2,913,611*l.* for the year ended June 30, 1921), and the rest mainly from various forms of taxation (955,358*l.* in 1920-21), lands, timber, and mining (437,266*l.*), water supply (377,351*l.*), other business and trading concerns (655,069*l.*), and the surplus returned to the State of the Commonwealth Revenue derived from Customs, Excise, Post Office, other receipts and interest on transferred properties (593,834*l.* for 1920-21). Western Australia had a net public debt of 41,398,103*l.* on June 30, 1921, the annual charge for which was 2,229,282*l.* The amount of accrued sinking fund on March 31, 1921, was 7,641,564*l.*

For **Defence**, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

Production and Industry.

Large portions of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly, and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft.) in the North West Division, or the Stirling Range (3,640 ft.) in the South West. The greater part of the far interior may be described as a great tableland, with an altitude of from one to two thousand feet above sea-level, the surface of which consists in certain areas of sand-dunes, varied by wide stretches of clayey soils. Long, straggling rivers, broken during the summer into a series of pools, cross the country as far inland as the hills extend, widening in many cases nearer the coast into large sea estuaries. The climate is one of the most temperate in the world, especially in the South-Western portion, where excessive cold is never, and excessive heat very rarely known. The summer heat, which is mostly dry, with hardly any rainfall, is during the

greater part of the hot season relieved by cool sea breezes in the afternoon. The winters are rainy, but with occasional dry spells of perfect weather.

Of the area of Western Australia, which is equal to more than half that of European Russia, probably about three-fourths is suitable for pastoral purposes. Some 60,000 square miles, at least, are equally fitted for agricultural purposes, more especially for the production of wheat, wine, and fruit, considerable areas being already under cultivation. The forests are among the most extensive within the Commonwealth, and contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world, including jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*). Sandalwood (*Santalum cygnorum*) is also found. The forests are rich in gums and resins, and barks containing tannin. Gold, coal, and other minerals in abundance are found in many parts.

In Western Australia, in 1911, there were 53,587 persons engaged in various forms of primary production. Of these, 21,566 were directly engaged in agriculture; 4,200 in pastoral pursuits; 5,868 in forestry, and 18,199 in mining and quarrying. There were, on December 31, 1920, a total of 998 industrial establishments in the State, employing either machinery or at least four hands. The total number of persons employed by them was 17,977, as against 18,799 in 1914, the highest number previously reached. The combined output of these establishments in 1920 was computed at 13,141,000*l.* The total estimated value of Western Australian production during 1920 was 22,973,000*l.*, distributed as follows:—agricultural, 8,733,000*l.*; pastoral, 4,380,000*l.*; dairy, poultry, and bee-farming, 1,033,000*l.*; forestry and fisheries, 1,850,000*l.*; mining, 3,259,000*l.*; manufacturing, 3,718,000*l.* (value added to the raw material by the production of the industrial establishments).

Up to June 30, 1921, of the entire acreage of the State, 9,197,088 acres had been alienated; on that date 15,034,959 acres were in process of alienation; the area alienated and in process of alienation thus amounting to 24,232,047 acres. At the same date there were in force leases comprising an area of 258,504,334 acres, of which 254,688,286 acres were pastoral, and 1,667,123 acres were timber, while 66,383 acres were under mining leases, and 36,401 acres were Miners' Homestead leases. The area under crop in 1918 was 1,679,772 acres; in 1919, 1,605,088 acres; in 1920, 1,628,163 acres; and in 1921, 1,804,986 acres. The chief crops for two recent years were as follows:—

Crops	1919-20	1920-21	1919-20	1920-21
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	1,041,827	1,275,675	11,222,950	12,248,080
Oats	191,031	103,450	2,486,918	2,022,031
Barley	9,167	10,686	116,037	111,405
			Tons	Tons
Hay	327,498	266,524	379,025	264,244
Potatoes . . .	3,585	4,254	13,240	13,868
Orchards . . .	19,817	19,570	—	—
			Gallons Wine	Gallons Wine
Vines	2,975 ¹	3,200 ¹	162,397	152,979

¹ Of this acreage, only 914 acres were productive for wine-making in 1919-20, and 960 acres in 1920-21.

The area under wheat in 1921-22 is forecasted at 1,545,026 acres (for grain and hay).

The principal areas occupied by the more important trees of Western Australia, and the quantity cut in two years, according to the official Industrial Returns, were as follows:—

	Acres.	1919 Super. ft. cut.	1920 Super. ft. cut.
Jarrah (with blackbutt and red gum)	8,000,000	112,162,248	121,635,201
Karri	1,200,000	16,804,584	13,440,375
Banksia	—	35,813	8,283
Tuart	200,000	6,000	48,400
Paper Bark	—	16,000	8,000
Wandoo	7,000,000	30,200	30,643
Salmon-gum, she-oak, gimlet-wood, &c.	4,000,000	2,421,901 ¹	2,762,693 ¹
Total	20,400,000 ²	131,476,741	137,933,595

¹ Not including sandalwood.

² The acreage of timbered country given is that of the regions in which the various timbers are found. The approximate present area of prime forests of Jarrah, Karri, Wandoo, and Tuart, fit for reservation for all time, is 4,918 sq. miles, viz., Jarrah, 4,350, Karri, 400, Wandoo, 160, and Tuart, 8 sq. miles.

The live-stock at the end of 1920 consisted of 178,664 horses; 849,803 cattle; 6,532,965 sheep; 60,581 pigs; 31,097 goats; 5,995 camels; and 7,563 mules and donkeys.

Quantity and value of wool:—

Year	Wool-clip	Wool Export ¹	Value of Exports
	lbs.	lbs.	£
1917-18	38,295,000	10,632,000	536,000
1918-19	43,405,000	29,645,000	1,952,000
1919-20	39,214,000	59,601,000	3,937,000
1920-21	39,524,000	43,168,000	2,388,000

¹ This does not include wool exported on skins, which, during 1920, amounted to 4,189,190 lbs.

Many millions of acres are available for pastoral purposes.

Gold was first obtained in Western Australia in 1886. The sensational gold finds at Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie in 1892 and 1893 gave an impetus to Western Australian gold mining, which, in a few years' time, placed this State at the head of all the Australian Colonies as regards gold output. The aggregate output to the end of 1920 was 33,748,391 fine ozs., valued at 143,354,051*l*. There were in the State, in 1920, 1,347 leases of gold mines; men employed in the mines, 6,919, viz., 3,167 above and 3,752 underground; output of gold, 617,842 fine ozs., value 2,624,427*l*. (standard mint value; the actual prices realised were estimated at 3,381,642*l*.).

The total mineral wealth of the State for two years is shown in the following table:—

	1919		1920	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Coal ¹ tons	401,713	270,355	462,021	350,346
Copper ore ²	455	9,740	1,511	22,467
Copper, ingot, matte, &c. ²	4	365	137	2,698
Gold ³ fine ozs.	734,066	3,118,113	617,842	2,624,427
Silver ²	223,332	55,342	130,692	30,605
Lead and silver lead (ore and concentrates) ² tons	248	3,704	3,427	84,743
Pyritic ore ¹	1,136	4,919	6,020	7,276
Tin ore and ingot ²	318	47,269	243	49,449
Wolfram ²	4	15	—	—
Bismuth ²	06	15	—	—
Mica ²	95	514	— ⁴	120
Antimony ²	—	—	2½	45

¹ Raised.

² Exported.

³ Exported and minted locally.

⁴ Not stated.

	1919		1920	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		£		£
Pig Lead ¹ . . . tons	1,780	48,462	1,930	69,136
Scheelite ¹ . . . "	6.45	772	2½	895
Tantalite ¹ . . . "	25	75	—	—
Arsenical Ore ¹ . . . "	—	—	1,765	1,260
Molybdenite . . . "	7	100	½	5
Asbestos . . . "	53	1,443	156	7,286
Unenumerated ¹ . . . "	1	1	—	153
Total values . . .	—	3,561,204	—	3,259,411

¹ Exported.

Commerce and Communications.

The external commerce of Western Australia, exclusive of inter-State trade, is comprised in the statement of the commerce of Australia, given under the heading of the Commonwealth.

The total value of the imports and exports, including inter-State trade, in 6 years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

June	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	8,983,000	9,385,010	7,649,233	8,023,990	12,368,331	14,851,051
Exports	8,040,484	14,683,027	5,807,335	10,922,675	16,068,790	11,811,454

The most important of the exports for 1920-21 were wheat (2,930,179*l.*) and flour (957,011*l.*), wool (2,388,119*l.*), gold specie (1,354,666*l.*), timber (1,137,223*l.*); pearls and shell (280,525*l.*), hides and skins (379,674*l.*), silver (55,847*l.*), sandal-wood (176,399*l.*), fruit (121,344*l.*).

There were on the West Australian register on December 31, 1920, 56 steamers of 12,307 tons, and 360 sailing vessels of 11,939 tons; total, 416 vessels of 24,246 tons. Tonnage inwards and outwards, 1920-21, from and to ports outside the State, 6,233,845.

For the year ending June 30, 1921, the State had 3,539 miles of State Government railway, and 450 miles of Commonwealth line, the latter being the western portion of the Trans-Australian line (Kalgoorlie-Port Augusta), which links the State Railway System to those of the other States of the Commonwealth.

Money and Credit.

There are seven banks in Western Australia (an additional bank is about to start operations), besides the State Government Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and Savings Bank. The total paid-up capital of the cheque paying banks (including the Commonwealth Bank) in the quarter ended June 30, 1921, was 16,284,868*l.*; the notes in circulation (1921) were 26,362*l.*; deposits, 12,248,654*l.*; total average liabilities, 12,823,948*l.*; total assets, 16,562,224*l.*

State Government Savings Bank.—The amount due to depositors on June 30, 1921, inclusive of interest, was 5,845,247*l.*, whilst in addition an amount of 53,090*l.* was due under the head 'Schools Savings Bank.'

Branches of the Commonwealth Savings Bank were opened in this State at the beginning of 1913. On March 31, 1921, 1,711,344*l.* stood to the credit of 52,127 depositors.

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See also under Australia.

TASMANIA.

Constitution and Government.

Abel Jans Tasman discovered Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) on November 24, 1642. The island became a British settlement in 1803 as a dependency of New South Wales; in 1825 its connection with New South Wales was terminated; in 1851 a partially elective Legislative Council was established, and in 1856 responsible government came into operation. On January 1, 1901, Tasmania was federated with the other Australian States into the Commonwealth of Australia.

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The Council has 18 members, elected on a property qualification of 10*l.* freehold or 30*l.* a year leasehold. Certain professional men and all 'returned soldiers' are also electors. Members sit for 6 years, and retire in rotation. There is no power to dissolve the Council. The House of Assembly has 30 members, elected for 3 years by adults with six months' residence in the State. Members of both Houses are paid 800*l.* a year. Women received the right to vote in 1903. Proportional representation was adopted in 1907, after a partial trial in 1896. The method is the single transferable vote in 6-member constituencies. By-elections are superseded (from 1919) by a recount of the votes at the preceding General Election.

State of parties, June, 1921: Nationalists, 16; Labour 13; Independent, 1.

Governor.—(Vacant, Feb. 1922.) (Salary, 2,750*l.*)

Chief Justice.—Hon. Sir H. Nicholls, Kt.

The Governor is aided in the exercise of the executive by a Cabinet of responsible ministers, as follows (came into office in April, 1916):—

Premier, Chief Secretary and Minister for Education.—Hon. Sir W. H. Lee, K.C.M.G., M.H.A.

Attorney General and Minister for Railways.—Hon. W. B. Propsting, C.M.G., M.L.C.

Minister for Works.—Hon. J. B. Hayes, C.M.G., M.H.A.

Minister for Lands.—Hon. A. Hean, C.M.G., M.H.A.

Treasurer and Minister for Mines.—Hon. Sir Neil E. Lewis, K.C.M.G., M.H.A.

Honorary Ministers.—Hon. H. Hays, M.H.A., and Hon. T. Shields, M.H.A.

Each of the ministers has a salary of 950*l.* per annum. The Premier has an additional 200*l.* a year. A minister must have a seat in one of the two Houses.

Agent-General in London.—A. H. Ashbolt.

Secretary.—Herbert W. Ely.

Offices.—Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.

Area and Population.

Area, with Macquarie (170 square miles), 26,215 square miles or about 16,778,000 acres, of which 15,571,500 acres form the area of Tasmania Proper, the rest constituting that of a number of small islands, in two main groups, the north-east and north-west.

The population has increased as follows (census returns):—

Year	Population	Increase per Ct. per Annum	Year	Population	Increase per Ct. per Annum
1861	89,977	2·44	1901	172,475	1·64
1871	99,328	1·13	1911	191,211	1·04
1881	115,705	1·38	1921	213,877	1·12
1891	146,667	2·36			

In 1921 there were 107,767 males and 106,110 females. The average density is 8·16 persons to a square mile. Of the total population in 1911, 79·2 per cent. were natives of Tasmania, 11·5 per cent. natives of the United Kingdom, and 7·3 per cent. natives of other Australasian colonies. There were 676 Chinese and other coloured aliens, and 227 half-caste aboriginals. The pure aboriginal is extinct.

The population shows the usual Australian excess of males, fairly steady before the war, vanishing during the war, and since partly recovered, by June, 1921, to an excess of one male in every 100 of population.

The births, deaths, and marriages for five years were as follows:—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1914	6,017	1,543	1,918	4,099
1917	5,376	1,138	1,768	3,608
1918	5,280	1,131	1,802	3,478
1919	5,310	1,513	2,192	3,118
1920	5,740	1,999	2,036	3,704

For the decade 1911-20, the birth-rate was 28·7, the death-rate 10·1, and the rate of natural increase of population 18·6 per 1,000, the highest in the Commonwealth. For the last 4 years, 1917-20, the infant mortality averaged 61 per 1,000. Tasmania, with a high natural increase and small area, has been a source of population for the mainland States since the days when Tasmanians founded Melbourne and colonised Victoria. For the decade, the average loss by migration has been about 1,780 per annum, or 9·0 per 1,000, leaving a net annual rate of increase of population of 9·6 per 1,000.

Population of the capital, Hobart and Suburbs (census April 4, 1921), 52,163, of Launceston and Suburbs, 26,318.

Religion.

In 1911, belonging to the Church of England, 88,158; Roman Catholics, 28,581; Catholics (undefined), 4,080; Methodists, 24,975; Presbyterians, 15,735; Independents, 6,000; Baptists, 4,757.

Instruction.

Primary education is free and secular, and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. Nine-tenths of the primary teaching is at State schools. The average monthly enrolment at all schools is about 88 per cent. of the total children of 'compulsory' age, and the average attendance is 81 per cent. of the enrolment. The cost of primary education to the State in 1920 was 6*l.* 1*s.* per head of average attendance, exclusive of buildings, which cost annually about 1*s.* per head. Secondary education is about equally divided between the new State High Schools and the older endowed schools. The 4 State High Schools in 1920 had an average attendance of 886, at a cost of 13*l.* per head, exclusive of buildings.

There are 4 Technical Schools, and 4 junior Technical Schools, with a total enrolment of 1,470. A large Trade School in Hobart for repatriation purposes provides courses for 14 trades, and others are being organised. The total number of returned soldiers being trained in this way is 220.

The University of Tasmania, established 1890, confers degrees in arts, science, law and commerce. A complete engineering course with degree comes into operation in 1921. There were in 1920, 221 students taking courses for degrees. University expenditure in 1920 (exclusive of capital expenditure) was about 13,000*l.* In 1920, 15 Tutorial Classes were provided by the University at different centres for the Workers' Educational Association, mostly in economics and history. Total average attendance 288. Medical inspection of children in primary schools (State and private) has been carried out since 1906. Dental treatment was commenced in 1916. The total cost in 1920 was 1*s.* 10*d.* per child on the roll.

Justice and Crime.

There are a Supreme Court, courts of petty, general, and quarter sessions, the latter presided over by a stipendiary magistrate, assisted by justices of the peace. According to the Police Report, during the year 1920-21, 5,189 persons were summarily convicted, and 131 persons were committed for trial. The figures for crime generally are higher than during the war, but show no appreciable increase over 1914 either for all offences, indictable offences, or offences against the person. The total police force on June 30, 1921, was 233. There were 2 gaols, with 90 male and 5 female inmates, at the end of June, 1921.

Old Age Pensions.

'Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in Tasmania on June 30, 1921, was : Old age, 5,085 ; Invalid, 2,023 ; War, 9,795.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue is derived chiefly from taxation (income, land, death duties and taxation of betting), and from the rental and sale of Crown lands. Public services, on the whole, do not pay interest on capital cost. The customs and excise duties are now in the hands of the Commonwealth, and an amount equal to 25s. per head of population is returned to the State, with an additional special grant from 1911 to 1921, amounting to about 9s. per head.

—	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	1,238,085	1,503,047	1,581,984	1,815,031	2,105,449
Expenditure .	1,235,514	1,459,748	1,644,512	1,828,301	2,189,157

The public debt of Tasmania amounted June 30, 1921, to 18,776,306l., of which 30 per cent. has been spent on railways, 10 per cent. on hydro-electric works, and 27 per cent. on roads and bridges. The railways earned 2·3 per cent. on their capital, which bears an average interest of 3½ per cent.

State taxation amounts to 3l. 6s. 7d. per head, of which income tax provides 32s. 8d., land tax 8s. 5d., death duties 5s., lottery and totalisator taxation 8s. 3d. Land and income taxes and death duties are also collected by the Commonwealth, averaging 3l. 6s. 11d. per head, and customs and excise of 5l. 19s. per head. The Commonwealth contribution to the State revenue represents about 28 per cent. of the customs and excise collected on account of the State.

Defence.

For defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

Production and Industry.

The total area of the colony is 16,778,000 acres, including 1,206,500 acres islands and lakes. Unalienated land, principally heavily timbered or mineral-bearing, amounts to about 8,500,000 acres.

The value in 1920-21 of agricultural and pastoral products was 4,885,000l., of mining products, 1,428,000l., and of manufactures (output less raw materials), 2,918,000l. ; total, 9,231,000.

Agricultural production and yield per acre :—

	1920-21			1920-21	
	Crop	Yield per Acre		Crop	Yield per Acre
Wheat, bushels.	565,874	20·01	Potatoes, tons .	88,879	2 77
Oats " .	1,514,155	30·00	Hay " .	176,798	1 56
Pease " .	321,228	20·27	Fruit, bushels .	2,797,872	89·00

Wheat-production was 2½ times as great as in 1919-20. The production of oats, pease, potatoes and hay is steady, with seasonal variations. Fruit-growing (chiefly apples) is increasing. The season 1920-21 was the best for several years. Live-stock in 1921: Horses, 39,117; cattle, 208,202; sheep, 1,570,832; pigs, 38,116. The numbers of all live-stock remain steady, in general, but there was a serious shortage of sheep in 1921. The wool-clip, 8 million pounds in 1920-21, is a little below the average.

Forests cover a considerable part of the island. The mills cut 63,108,290 super feet of timber in 1920. The export of logs is not recorded.

Chief mineral products for the year ended June 30, 1921:

Mineral	Quantity	Value	Mineral	Quantity	Value
		£			£
Copper . . . tons	5,264	466,141	Osmiridium . . oz.	1,521	62,011
Tin . . . tons	1,029	234,840	Coal . . . tons	73,786	70,267
Silver . . . oz.	532,109	109,206	Gold . . . oz.	5,320	28,334
Lead . . . tons	2,992	88,755			

In addition, zinc to the value of 251,130*l.* was extracted by the Electrolytic Co. from Broken Hill ores. The total mineral production has averaged 1,500,000*l.* for the last 20 years, increased prices balancing decreased quantities. Copper, tin and coal remain fairly steady in total value, but gold has fallen away greatly. Osmiridium is growing in importance, and silver-lead mining gives promise of revival. Tungsten ores (wolfram and scheelite) fell greatly in price in 1920, and production is decreasing, the output in 1920 being valued at 31,531*l.* The low price for all metals in 1921 is seriously threatening many productions.

MANUFACTURES.—The two important manufactures for export are metal extraction and fruit-preserving. Others that have an output beyond local requirements are woollen mills and breweries. The carbide works at North-West Bay are expected to supply the needs of all Australia. The chief recent industrial development has been the provision, by a State department, of cheap hydro-electric power for manufacturing purposes. The Great Lake scheme is designed to supply 70,000 h.p. At present 18,000 h.p. are being generated, and an extension to 42,000 h.p. under construction. The total power so far surveyed for practicable schemes is 216,000 h.p. Power in large blocks has been sold as low as 2*l.* per h.p. per annum. Important applications of this power are to metal extraction and manufacture of carbide of calcium. The Electrolytic Zinc Works at Risdon, with an output of 15 tons per day, are being enlarged to a capacity of 100 tons per day. This plant will treat the complex ores of the West Coast, as well as the Broken Hill ore, on which it is now operating.

Commerce, Shipping, &c.

The commerce of Tasmania, exclusive of inter-State trade, is comprised in the statement of the commerce of Australia, given under the heading of the Commonwealth. Imports and exports:—

Direct Oversea Trade.	1913 [*]	1917-18†	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£
Total imports	1,025,081	459,240	608,786	813,341	2,264,983
Total exports	522,865	951,556	1,002,093	2,010,503	1,329,583

Excluding bullion and specie.

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The Commonwealth alone collects statistics relating to imports and exports, which are restricted to trade external to Australia. No information is available as to inter-State or to indirect foreign trade.

The exports are chiefly wool, copper, silver, tin, timber, fruit and jam, potatoes, hops, grain, hides and skins, bark.

The registered shipping in 1920 consisted of 84 sailing vessels of 3,417 tons, and 105 steamers of 9,935 tons; total, 189 vessels of 13,352 tons.

For shipping, railways, posts and telegraphs, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

Savings Banks.

The number of depositors in Savings Banks, including the Commonwealth Savings Bank, 1920, was 106,757, and the amount on deposit 3,748,0487.

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See also under Australia.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

Government.

The Northern Territory, after forming part of New South Wales, was annexed by Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, to South Australia. On the establishment of Federation in 1901, the Territory entered the Commonwealth as a corporate part of the State of South Australia. The Commonwealth Constitution Act of 1900 made provision for the surrender to the Commonwealth of any territory by any State, and under this provision an agreement was entered into on December 7, 1907, by the Commonwealth and South Australia for the transfer of the Northern Territory to the former. After the necessary legislation approving this agreement had been passed by the two parliaments concerned, the Territory formally passed under the control of the Commonwealth Government on January 1, 1911. The Commonwealth at the same time assumed responsibility for the State loans contracted by South Australia on behalf of the territory; it took over by purchase the railway from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta; and it undertook to construct a transcontinental railway from Pine Creek southwards to the boundary of South Australia, and to connect these two railways. On June 30, 1919, the public debt was 5,584,5207.

Administrator.—F. C. Urquhart.

Area and Population.

The Northern Territory is bounded by the 26th parallel of south latitude, and the 129th and 138th degrees of east longitude. Its area is 523,620 square miles. The area alienated at the end of 1920 amounted to 741 square miles absolutely; 211,480 were held under leases and licences; and the remainder, 311,399 square miles, was unoccupied. The coast line is about 1,040 miles in length. The Territory possesses many fine rivers and several good harbours, the principal harbour being Port Darwin, where Darwin is situated. The greater part of the interior consists of a tableland rising gradually from the coast to a height of about 1,700 feet. On this tableland there are large areas of excellent pasturage. The southern part of the territory is generally sandy with a small rainfall, but it can be watered by means of artesian bores. The climate is tropical, but varies considerably over the whole Territory. The proximity of the sea in the north keeps it fairly equable in the coastal region, but further south the climate is of a continental type, showing a great variation between the hottest and coldest months.

Population.—The population, excluding aborigines, has varied as follows:—

Year	Europeans	Others	Totals
1881	670	2,781	3,451
1891	1,144	3,754	4,898
1901	1,055	3,756	4,811
1911 (Census)	1,418	1,892	3,310
1916 (31st Dec.)	3,839	928	4,767
1920 (30th June)	2,770	1,161	3,931
1921 (Census)	—	—	3,870

Of the 1921 Census total 1,049 were females. In June 1918, Asiatics in the Territory numbered 1,177. The aborigines are estimated to number about 20,000.

The tribes inhabiting the Northern Territory are Larakaya and Worgait at Port Darwin, Melville Island Tribe, Port Essington Tribe, Djanan Tribe at Katherine Creek, Yangman Tribe round Elsey Creek, Mungarai Tribe along the upper part of the Roper River, Nullakun Tribe middle part of the Roper River, and the Mara Tribe south of the Roper River.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for 6 years were as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure ¹	Year	Revenue	Expenditure ¹
	£	£		£	£
1913-14	73,657	532,535	1917-18	101,483	535,456
1915-16	97,180	746,698	1918-19	139,541	497,301
1916-17	102,980	805,365	1919-20	86,734	462,264

¹ Includes Commonwealth expenditure in connection with Port Augusta Railway.

The chief sources of revenue for the year ending June 30, 1920, were the Customs and Excise, 3,995*l.*; Railways, 31,783*l.*; and Postal revenue, 10,922*l.* The chief items of expenditure (excluding interest, loans, &c.) were as follows:—Buildings, roads, bridges, farms, &c., 17,410*l.*; interest and sinking fund, Port Augusta Railway, 118,286*l.*; railways, 50,647*l.* The Commonwealth is also liable for interest on loans and redemption, in respect of Northern Territory and the Port Augusta Railway. The deficiency for the year was 375,736*l.*

Production and Industry.

The soils of the Territory differ greatly, but it is stated that most products known to the tropical and temperate zones can be grown successfully. At present, however, agriculture is insignificant. In most parts the natural grasses are extremely rich in nutriment, and provide food for cattle, horses, sheep, and other stock. The numbers of stock at the end of 1919 were :—Cattle, 610,534 ; horses, 35,539 ; sheep, 8,811 ; pigs, 1,675.

The Territory is rich in mineral resources, though these are very little developed. The aggregate value of the minerals produced to June 30, 1919, and in the year 1919-20, was as follows :—

—	Total to June 30, 1919	1919-20	—	Total to June 30, 1919	1918-19
	£	£		£	£
Gold . .	2,262,687	3,192	Silver & lead	62,216	299
Copper . .	230,930	780	Other Metals	179,221	46,130
Tin . .	484,786	27,610			
			Total .	3,219,840	78,011

Commerce.

The oversea imports and exports are given as follows :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1913	20,977	67,911	1918-19	25,140	377,258
1916-17	82,775	13,251	1919-20	29,056	277,627
1917-18	32,287	268,419	1920-21	19,857	14,182

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See also under Australia.

TERRITORIES OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. TERRITORY OF PAPUA (BRITISH NEW GUINEA).

This possession is the south-eastern part of the island of New Guinea, with the islands of the D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups and all islands between 8° and 12° S. latitude, and 141° and 155° E. longitude. Area 90,540 square miles, of which about 87,786 are on the mainland of New Guinea, and 2,754 on the islands above mentioned. On June 30, 1920, the population was as follows :—European, 1,096 ; coloured (other than Papuan), 296 ; Papuans (estimated), 250,000. (For the part of New Guinea lately possessed by Germany and now administered by Australia, see next section.)

The government of British New Guinea is founded on the British New Guinea Act of November, 1887, and on Letters Patent issued June 8, 1888. The cost of the administration to the extent of 15,000*l.* a year was formerly contributed in equal proportions by New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. The Federal Government took over the control in 1901; the political transfer was completed by the *Papua Act* of the Federal Parliament in November, 1905, and on September 1, 1906, a proclamation was issued by the Governor-General of Australia declaring that British New Guinea was to be known henceforth as the Territory of Papua. There is an executive council composed of 6 official members, and a legislative council composed of the executive councillors and three non-official members nominated by the Governor-General of Australia.

Lieut.-Governor and Chief Judicial Officer—J. H. P. Murray, C.M.G.
Government Secretary.—Herbert William Champion.

Tribes have in large areas settled down to peaceful habits. Four missionary bodies are at work; many hundreds of natives are being taught by these bodies. Approximately 229,283 acres of land have been leased, principally by planters, the principal cultures being coconuts (44,328 acres at December 31, 1920), rubber (7,251 acres), sisal hemp (5,857 acres). On December 31, 1920, there were 58,347 acres of plantations. By the *Papua Act*, 1905, freehold alienation is prohibited, but leases may be obtained at low rentals for long terms. Indigenous sago is plentiful in the western portion of the Territory, and there are considerable numbers of native-owned coconut trees. The forests contain valuable timbers, in most cases easily accessible by river. A regulation, which is strictly enforced, requires that each native shall plant a certain number of coconut trees or other economic trees or plants if his land is suitable.

There are three ports of entry—Port Moresby, Samarai, and Daru.

There are 8 magisterial districts, each in charge of a resident magistrate. There are also 2 relieving and 17 assistant resident magistrates, and 12 patrol officers. There is a Central Court at Port Moresby, but it holds sittings wherever and whenever necessary. For native government some simple regulations have been passed. There were (1921) 821 village policemen; armed constabulary, 307 (exclusive of Europeans who are officers of armed constabulary).

Throughout the Territory there are numerous schools belonging to the various Christian missions; the attendance of native children at these schools is compulsory if English is taught. The Native Taxes Ordinance came into force on January 15, 1919, imposing a tax not exceeding 10*s.* per head on indentured native labourers, and not exceeding 20*s.* per head on other natives. After expenses of collection are paid the balance is to be devoted firstly, to native education, and secondly, to other purposes having for their object the direct benefit of the natives. The education will be chiefly undertaken by the missions aided by grants from the taxation fund.

Years ended 30 June	Local Revenue	Expenditure	Imports	Exports	Tonnage entered and cleared
	£	£	£	£	Tons
1917	62,920	83,740	271,640	156,535	231,008
1918	72,594	103,176	283,792	220,599	121,727
1919	73,121	102,962	258,112	176,247	60,108
1920	85,537	118,437	422,741	270,405	59,189
1921	82,316	146,827	484,770	171,404	67,624

Revenue is mainly from customs duties. An annual subsidy is given by the Australian Government (40,000*l.* in 1920-21). In addition, 27,500*l.* has been loaned to the Territory for the establishment of Government plantations, to be repaid from profits on the plantations. On December 31, 1920, the Government plantations covered 1,532 acres. Commonwealth grants are also made for various purposes. It is hoped that Papua will soon be self-supporting.

The minerals include gold, copper, tin, lead, zinc, cinnabar, iron, osmiridium, gypsum, manganese, sulphur, graphite, chromite, brown coal, and petroleum. There are 8 proclaimed mineral fields, seven of which are gold fields, and 1 copper. Gold mining is one of the most important industries, and claims the attention of about 88 adult Europeans. Gold is obtained in the Louisiade Islands, on the mainland, and on Woodlark Island. A large area near Port Moresby with promising copper deposits has been proclaimed a mineral field, and this is being vigorously developed by a strong company, which is now (1921) building a railway from the field to the coast where smelters are to be erected. Electric power from the Rouna Falls is also to be developed. Copper ore exports in 1917-18, 1,112 tons valued at 11,572*l.*; in 1918-19, 224 tons valued at 1,613*l.* In 1919-20 no copper ore was exported; but in 1920-21, 255 tons, valued at 1,830*l.* In 1917-18 the gold output was valued at 32,931*l.*; 1918-19, 21,550*l.*; 1919-20, 21,747*l.*; and in 1920-21, 9,890*l.* Indications of petroleum have been found over an area of 1,000 sq. miles, and boring by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company is now (1921) proceeding on behalf of the Australian Government. The trade is principally with Queensland and New South Wales. The chief imports are food-stuffs, tobacco, drapery and hardware; exports, copra (1919-20, 4,079 tons, 124,007*l.*; 1920-21, 2,984 tons, 68,579*l.*); sisal hemp (1919-20, 337 tons, 12,284*l.*; 1920-21, 188 tons, 7,723*l.*); pearl shell, gold, pearls, mangrove bark, copper ore, timber, rubber (1919-20, 242 tons, 41,542*l.*; 1920-21, 220 tons, 28,966*l.*). Number of horses (1920), 225; cattle, 768; mules, 44.

Large steamers trade between Sydney and Port Moresby every three weeks, and small coastal steamers run at frequent regular intervals between the various inter-territorial ports. Oil launches and numerous cutters are also employed on the local trade. Ocean-going shipping entered and cleared 1920-21, 67,624 tons. There are wireless telegraph stations at Port Moresby, Samarai, Misima, Vailala, and Popo.

There are branches of the Bank of New South Wales at Port Moresby and Samarai. Commonwealth Government notes are legal tender. The currency and its legal tender are the same as in the United Kingdom and Australia.

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TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

(LATE GERMAN NEW GUINEA.)

German New Guinea was the name given to all those territories held by Germany in the Western Pacific which were governed from Rabaul, the capital of these Possessions. It included : Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (acquired in 1884), Bismarck Archipelago (acquired in 1884), The German Solomon Islands, Nauru, the Caroline Islands, the Marshall Islands, and the Marianne or Ladrone Islands (excepting the Island of Guam). The possessions were territories protected by the German Imperial Authorities (*Schutzgebiete*). There were no local legislators, and the Governor appointed by the Imperial Crown was all-powerful. These Possessions were occupied by an Australian Force on September 12, 1914. The islands north of the Equator, namely, the Marshall, Caroline, Pelew, and Ladrone (Marianne) Islands are to be administered by Japan as mandatory. Those south of the Equator, namely, the Bismarck Archipelago, those of the Solomon Islands formerly owned by Germany, and (late) German New Guinea, are assigned to Australia. (German Samoa is assigned to New Zealand.) The mandate from the League of Nations is dated December 17, 1920, and on May 9, 1921, the Australian Government established its civil administration in the Territory. The laws of the Commonwealth, subject to local modifications as necessary, may be applied to the mandated territories. The military training of the natives, except for local police or defence purposes, is prohibited, and no naval or military base or any fortifications may be established.

Nauru, a small islet just south of the Equator, is assigned to the British Empire as mandatory (*see* p. 449).

German New Guinea was divided into seven districts, each controlled by a District Officer, with certain judicial powers, as follows : Rabaul District, comprising New Britain and adjacent islands ; Morobe, Madang, and Eitape on the mainland of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land ; Kieta, which includes the German Solomons ; Manus, which includes the Admiralty Islands and the archipelagos adjacent, and Kaewieng district comprising a portion of New Ireland, &c. The Headquarters of the Administration were at Rabaul. The laws of Prussia were the basic laws, and were supplemented by ordinance emanating from the Emperor, Chancellor, and the Governor of the Protectorate. German New Guinea had a financial status of its own under a special law of 1892, and was no part of the Zollverein.

Judicially, there was no appeal from the local tribunal to the Supreme Court of the Empire, but the German Emperor could be appealed to by virtue of the protective right of the Emperor over the Possessions.

The present Administrator of the late German Possessions is Brigadier-General E. A. Wisdom, C.B., the seat of Administration being at Rabaul.

The territory (now called the Territory of New Guinea) is divided into 10 Administrative Districts, viz.: Rabaul, comprising the north-eastern portion of New Britain; Talasea, comprising the northern and north-western portion of New Britain; Gasmatta, comprising southern and western New Britain; Kæwieng, comprising the northern portion of New Ireland, and including New Hanover and St. Mathias Islands; Namatanai, comprising the southern portion of New Ireland, and groups of islands to the east and north-east thereof; Kieta, which includes the islands of Bougainville and Buka, and groups to north and north-east; Manus, comprising the Admiralty Islands, Hermit Islands, and Ninigo Group; and Morobe, Madang, and Eitope on the mainland of New Guinea, which districts include the whole of the mainland of late German New Guinea and off-lying islands.

1. **NEW GUINEA.**—**Kaiser Wilhelm's Land**, the northern section of south-east New Guinea, was declared a German protectorate in 1884. It lies between 2° 15' and 8° south latitude, and 141° 30' and 148° east longitude. The area, including Vulcan or Manam, Dampier or Karkar, Long, Bagabag or Rich, Schouten, Le Maire, and some smaller islands, is 70,000 square miles. The native population has been variously estimated at from 110,000 to 530,000, but so little is known of the interior that any figures are very conjectural. The coastal districts have a native population of two to the square mile. The territory was under the control and development of the New Guinea Company from 1885 to 1899. The first settlement was formed at Finschhafen, which is situated about 80 miles north of the Papuan border. Out-stations were formed at Konstantine and Hatzfeldt harbours. The principal station on the mainland is at Frederick Wilhelm's Haven, now called Madang. The coast-line is very little broken, and there are few good harbours. From the 141st to 144th meridian there are no good harbours with the exception of Angriff's Haven (Wanimo), and the only anchorages are open roadsteads under the lee of islands. There are high ranges running parallel with the coast plain, which is from 20 to 100 miles wide and broken with steep spurs in some places extending to the actual coast-line. The ranges in the interior have been little explored, and some of their summits are known to exceed 12,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Kaiserin Augusta, or Sepik, which is navigable for over 250 miles. It rises in the Dutch territory and flows east. The Ramu, or Otilie, rises in the south-east, and flows into the sea about 20 miles south-east of the mouth of the Sepik. The Markham is another large river, which flows into Astrolabe Bay. The climate is hot and the rainfall large. The European population in 1914 was 300—chiefly German. There are three missionary societies at work in Kaiser Wilhelm's Land: the Neuendettelsauer Mission (Lutheran), the Rheinische Mission (Lutheran Calvinistic), and the Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost Society. These missions are also planters and traders. The chief harbours are: Frederick Wilhelm's Haven (now Madang), Finsch Haven, Erima Haven, Adolph Haven (now Morobe), and Angriff's Haven (now Wanimo). Frederick Wilhelm's Haven and Erima Haven are in Astrolabe Bay. Inter-island trade is carried on by small steamships and motor-schooners. There is a two-monthly oversea service from Madang.

The area of cultivation in 1914 was 16,800 acres, which showed a decrease on the previous two years. The greater part of this area is planted with coconuts (about 14,000 acres). Rubber and cocoa

are also grown. Tropical fruits grow very abundantly. The staple articles of food of the natives are yams, taro, sago, and bananas. There is very little land used for pasture in Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. The land is rich in mineral wealth, but no minerals are worked on account of the difficulty of transporting mining machinery. Native labour is used to work the plantations, and the natives are recruited either from the adjacent villages or from other parts of the Possessions. There are upwards of 6,000 native labourers so recruited for plantation purposes.

The chief towns are : Madang and district (white population about 200) ; Morobe and district (white population, 40) ; Eitape and district (white population, 50).

2. BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO.—In November, 1884, a German Protectorate was declared over the New Britain Archipelago and several adjacent groups of islands, and in May, 1885, they were renamed the Bismarck Archipelago. The chief islands are Neu Pommern formerly, and now called New Britain, area 10,000 square miles ; Neu Mecklenburg formerly, and now called New Ireland, area 4,600 square miles ; Neu Hannover, 530 square miles ; Neu Lauenburg, or Duke of York Islands, area 22 square miles ; the Admiralty Islands (principal island, Manus), area 600 square miles. The Archipelago lies between $141^{\circ} 30'$ and 156° east longitude, and the Equator and 8° south latitude. The other groups included in this Archipelago are St. Matthias Islands, Gardner Islands, Abgaris or Fead Islands, Nissan or Sir Charles Hardy Islands, The French Islands, Rook Islands, Hermit Islands, Ninigo Group, Anchorite and Commerson Islands. In these various groups there are upwards of 100 small islands. The total native population of the Archipelago has been estimated at 188,000.

New Britain, the largest island of this group, is a long island of crescent shape lying east and west. It has a mean breadth of 50 miles and a length of 300 miles. The island is practically undeveloped except for the peninsula in the north, which is called Gazelle Peninsula, and four plantations on the northern coast, and six plantations on the southern coast, west of Henry Reid Bay. A Government station has been established about midway along the southern coast. The interior of the island is little known. The native population numbers about 50,000. The European population in 1914 was 600, chiefly Germans, and is now about the same, but chiefly British. There are about 1,000 Chinese and about 60 Japanese. All populations are exclusive of the occupying force. A mountain chain traverses the entire length of the island, and in the centre consists of several irregular ranges. There are several active volcanoes, and the range shows signs of great volcanic activity in the past. The highest known peak is the Father, about 7,500 feet high, which is an active volcano. This island has very fine harbours ; the best is Simpson's Harbour in Blanche Bay, which affords a good anchorage in all weathers. Others are, Matupi Harbour, Jacquinot Bay, Rugen Haven, Arawe, Lindenhafen, and Powell Haven on the east and south coasts ; and Rein Bay, Talasea Harbour, and Garua Haven on the north coast. The only one visited by oversea shipping is Simpson Harbour. The principal settlement is around the shores of Blanche Bay ; the chief crop is coconuts. There are two missionary societies at work in this island : the Wesleyan, with headquarters near Rabaul, and the Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart, with headquarters at Herbertshoehe (now Kokopo). The chief town is Rabaul (population, including Asiatics, 1,200), which since 1910 is the seat of the Government. The old capital was at Kokopo, which is situated 14 miles south-east of Rabaul. At Rabaul there is an anchorage for all ships and a fine jetty has been built. Rabaul is well laid out and has a fine public garden.

New Ireland, the second in size and importance of the Bismarck Archipelago, is situated north of New Britain, from which it is separated by St. George's Channel. The chief town is Kaewieng (European population, about 140), at the north-west extremity of the island. The only other town is Namatanai (European population, about 40), on the south-east coast. The island has a long range of mountains running through it. It is of older formation than New Britain, and does not show any signs of recent volcanic activity. The principal harbour is Nusa, on the north coast of which Kaewieng, the seat of the local administration, is situated. The interior of the island, with the exception of the extreme southern end, is fairly well known. The native population is about 28,000. The soil is fertile and the climate similar to that of New Britain. The chief industry is coconut growing. There are numerous plantations around the coast near Kaewieng. Total population of the island, about 200 Europeans, now chiefly British.

The **Admiralty Islands** are the most important of the small groups. The chief island is Manus, sometimes called Great Admiralty Island. The chief town is Lorengau (population, including district, about 40) on the north-east coast. The native population of the group is 4,000. Coconuts are the chief article of culture, and there are valuable pearl and other shell fisheries.

3. SOLOMON ISLANDS.—Germany owned part of this group, including the islands of Bougainville (area 3,500 square miles, native population 15,000) and Buka (area 300 square miles, native population 2,000), but Choiseul, Isabel or Mahaga, and various smaller islands to the east of Bougainville were transferred to Great Britain in 1899. These islands are very mountainous. Of the several volcanic cones, Bagano is the only active volcano. The highest mountain is the dormant volcano Mount Balbi, 10,170 feet high, situated in the centre of the island. Both peaks are in the Crown Prince range. The principal harbour is Kieta, situated on the east coast of Bougainville, where there is a Government station. Other good harbours are: Rawa and Tinputz on the north-east coast of Bougainville. There is a good harbour on the west side of Buka, named Carola Hafen. Missionary work amongst the natives is carried on by the Marist Brothers of the Roman Catholic Mission. As the plantations are new there is comparatively little export trade. The natives grow bananas, coconuts, taro, and sweet potatoes. The European population is 60.

The following figures relate to the Territory of New Guinea:—

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£
Import Duty	41,697	35,161	58,669	61,697
Export Duty	24,085	18,597	38,247	31,786
Total Revenue	—	—	—	95,934
Chief Imports:—				
Groceries	83,771	67,410	100,441	241,280
Hardware and machinery	34,949	48,942	64,912	69,386
Drapery and boots	52,264	74,806	70,935	123,177
Tobacco	16,863	16,163	36,166	53,446
Wine, spirits and beer	16,079	16,021	31,744	39,841
Oils and kerosene	16,199	14,033	23,884	39,047
Total Imports	258,040	271,861	506,767	661,441
Chief Exports:—				
Copra	369,837	244,314	745,057	641,045
Shell	19,424	14,065	51,843	12,921
Birds of Paradise	—	100	34,183	5,670
Cocoa	11,159	8,464	15,530	9,105
Total Exports	404,504	269,666	849,422	678,992

The quantities of copra exported in 1920-21 were 23,735 tons; shell, 289 tons; cocoa, 133 tons; ivory nuts, 26 tons (531*l.*); rubber, 29 tons (2,900*l.*); trepang, 19 tons (1,508*l.*).

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NEW ZEALAND.

Government and Constitution.

By Order in Council of September 9, 1907, and by Proclamation, the designation of the Colony of New Zealand was changed to the Dominion of New Zealand (officially established as a Colony in 1840), on and from September 26, 1907. The present form of government was established by Statute 15 & 16 Vict., cap. 72, passed in 1852. The Colony was divided into six provinces, afterwards increased to nine, reduced later to eight, and again increased to nine. By a subsequent Act of the Colonial Legislature, 39 Vict., No. xxi., passed in 1875, the provincial system of government was abolished, and the powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers were ordered to be exercised by the Governor (Governor-General from June 1917), or by local boards. The legislative power is vested in the Governor-General and a "General Assembly" consisting of two Chambers—a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. The Governor-General has the power of assenting to or withholding consent from bills, or he may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure. He summons, prorogues, and dissolves the Parliament. He can send drafts of bills to either House for consideration, but in case of appropriations of public money must first recommend the House of Representatives to make provision accordingly before any appropriations can become law. He can return bills for amendment to either House.

The Legislative Council consists (September, 1921) of forty-one members, who are paid at the rate of 350*l.* per annum. Those appointed since September 17, 1891, hold their seats for seven years only, unless reappointed. One life-member was appointed before that date. Provision has been made for the Legislative Council to be made elective at a date to be fixed by Proclamation. Twenty-four members are to be elected at the first election and 40 at subsequent elections. Three Maori members may be appointed by the Governor-General. Present sitting members hold office till the end of the term of their appointment.

The House of Representatives consists of eighty members, including four Maoris, elected by the people for three years. They are paid at the rate of 500*l.* per annum. Every man registered as an elector is eligible as a member of the House of Representatives. Women are also eligible. For European representation every adult person (of either sex), if resident one year in the Dominion and one month in an electoral district, can be registered an elector for such Electoral District. No person may be registered on more than one electoral roll. Every adult Maori resident in any of the four Maori electoral districts can vote,

provided he (or she) be not registered on any European roll. Registration is not required in Native districts.

*The result of the general election of December, '1919, was: Reform Party, 48; Liberal Party, 18; Labour Party, 10; Independent Members, 4. The Government holds 50 seats, and the opposition parties, 30 seats. The number of votes cast, excluding the Maoris, was 517,000.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.—His Excellency Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O. • Salary 5,000*l.*, and 2,500*l.* allowances.

The Cabinet (September, 1921) is as follows :—

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Railways, Mines, Stamp Duties, Land and Income Tax, State Advances and Imperial Government Supplies.—Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C.

Attorney-General, Commissioner of State Forests, Minister in Charge of Valuation Department, Minister of Marine and Leader of Legislative Council.—Hon. Sir Francis Bell, K.C.M.G., K.C.

Member of Executive Council without Portfolio.—Hon. Sir W. Fraser, K.C.V.O.

Minister of Lands, Lands for Settlement, Discharged Soldiers' Settlement, Scenery Preservation and Repatriation.—Hon. D. H. Guthrie.

Minister of Agriculture, Immigration, in Charge of Tourists and Health Resorts and Legislative Departments.—Hon. W. Nosworthy.

Minister of Public Works, Postmaster-General, Minister of Telegraphs, Native Minister, in Charge of Public Trust, Native Trust, Roads, Public Buildings, and Government Life and Accident Insurance Departments.—Hon. J. G. Coates, M.C.

Minister of Justice, External Affairs, in Charge of Industries and Commerce, Police, and Prisons.—Hon. E. P. Lee.

Minister of Education, Public Health, in Charge of Hospitals and Charitable Aid and Mental Hospitals Departments.—Hon. C. J. Parr, C.M.G.

Minister of Labour, Minister in Charge of Printing and Stationery, Pensions and State Fire Insurance Departments.—Hon. G. J. Anderson.

Minister of Defence, and War Pensions.—Hon. Sir R. H. Rhodes, K.B.E.

Minister of Customs, Minister of Internal Affairs, High Commissioner's, Audit, Museum, Registrar-General, Census and Statistics Laboratory, Electoral, Advertising and National Provident Fund.—Hon. W. D. Stewart.

Member of Executive Council representing Native Race, Minister in Charge of Cook Islands.—Hon. Dr. M. Pomare, C.M.G.

Each member has a salary of 1,300*l.*, with the exception of the Prime Minister, who has 2,000*l.*, and Minister representing Native Race, 1,100*l.*; with House Allowance of 200*l.* if no Government residence is provided.

Department of the High Commissioner in London :—

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B., 415, Strand, W.C. 2.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government New Zealand is divided into counties and boroughs. The counties are subdivided into ridings. County councils are empowered to constitute road districts on petition being made. Besides the road districts, which are very numerous, there are town, drainage, electric supply, water supply, river, tramway, local railway, and harbour districts.

The ratepayers in the road districts of a county are qualified as electors for the purposes of the county council, and the members of each road board are elected by the ratepayers of the district.

Area and Population.

There are two principal islands, the North and South Islands, besides Stewart Island, and small outlying islands, including (since 1901), the Cook and some other islands in the Pacific Ocean. The group is 1,000 miles long, and 180 miles across at the broadest part; coast line 3,000 miles. New Zealand is about 1,200 miles east of Australia. Area, excluding islands annexed in 1901, 103,581 square miles. North Island, 44,130 square miles, South Island 58,120, Stewart Island 662 square miles. Acreage 66,292,232 acres, exclusive of the Cook and other islands (179,200 acres), and up to March, 1920, 31,442,819 acres had been alienated, including lands reserved and set apart by the State for special purposes (13,591,041 acres). Estimated population, June 30, 1921, 1,221,447, exclusive of Maoris, 52,554, and residents of Cook and other annexed Islands, 13,269 in 1921. Census population, exclusive of aborigines :—

Years	Males	Females	Total	Increase per cent. per annum
1881	269,606	220,328	489,933	6.1
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	3.6
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	1.7
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	2.3
1901	405,992	366,727	772,719	1.9
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	2.8
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	2.7
1916	551,775	547,674	1,099,449	1.8
1921	623,243	595,670	1,218,913	2.2

Area and population of each provincial district at the census of April 17, 1921 :—

Provincial District	Square Miles	Population at the Census of April 17, 1921		
		Males	Females	Totals
Auckland	25,364	191,735	177,883	369,618
Taranaki	3,732	32,398	29,513	61,911
Hawke's Bay	4,241	31,217	29,708	60,925
Wellington	10,807	127,064	121,737	248,801
Marlborough	4,225	9,415	8,373	17,788
Nelson	10,875	25,049	22,579	47,628
Westland	4,881	7,561	6,620	14,181
Canterbury	13,858	98,853	100,151	199,004
Otago :—				
Otago Portion	13,957	67,758	69,280	137,038
Southland Portion	11,355	32,163	29,826	61,989
Total		623,243	595,670	1,218,913

Population of the North Island, 1921, 741,255; South Island (including Stewart Island and Chatham Islands), 477,658.

In 1921, 536,925 lived in the rural districts; 681,988 in boroughs.

The populations of the chief cities and towns of New Zealand at the census of April, 1921, were as follows :—Urban areas : Auckland, 157,757; Wellington, 107,488; Christchurch, 105,670; Dunedin, 72,255; Hamilton, 13,798; Gisborne, 14,450; Napier, 17,187; Hastings, 12,990; New Ply-

mouth, 12,645; Wanganui, 23,523; Palmerston, North, 16,885; Nelson, 10,632; Grey Valley Boroughs, 8,366; Timaru, 15,507; Invercargill, 19,210.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births over Deaths
1914	28,338	1,802	10,148	9,280	18,190
1917	28,239	1,159	10,528	6,417	17,711
1918	25,860	1,179	16,364 ¹	6,227	9,496
1919	24,483	1,138	10,808	9,519	13,675
1920	29,921	1,424	12,109	12,175	17,812

¹ Abnormally high owing to influenza epidemic.

Birth-rate, 1920, 25·09 per 1,000 : death-rate, 10·15 per 1,000 ; marriage rate, 10·21.

Immigration and Emigration.

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants	Excess of Immigration over Emigration
1914	37,646	32,506	5,140
1917	15,649	13,869	1,780
1918	11,906	11,660	246
1919	20,931	19,877	1,054
1920	44,062	32,924	11,138

Religion.

No State aid is given to any form of religion. For the Church of England the Dominion is divided into six dioceses. The Roman Catholic Church is under an Archbishop residing at Wellington, assisted by a coadjutor Archbishop and three bishops.

Denomination	Number of Clergy June, 1920	Total places of worship, Census 1916	Number of members or adherents, Census 1916	Proportion per cent. of specified religions
Church of England	440	1,142	459,021	42·90
Presbyterian	374	1,070	260,659	24·36
Roman Catholic	272	442	151,605	14·17
Methodists	247	690	106,024	9·91
Baptists	63	66	20,872	1·95
Salvation Army	148	107	10,004	0·94
Brethren		125	9,758	0·91
Church of Christ	32	53	9,249	0·86
Congregationalists	30	31	8,221	0·77
Hebrews	5	4	2,341	0·22
Other Bodies	82	117	32,194	3·01
Total	1,693	3,847	1,069,948	100·00

Instruction.

In 1916, 95·0 per cent. of the population over 5 years of age (excluding Maoris) were recorded at the census as able to read and write, 0·8 per cent. as able to read only, and 4·2 per cent. as unable to read.

The University of New Zealand is solely an examining body, with an annual grant of 4,000*l*. The number of graduates admitted after examination was, in 1920, 2,571. There are four affiliated colleges—the Otago University at Dunedin, with 55 professors and lecturers; the Canterbury College at Christchurch, with 29 professors and lecturers; the Auckland University College, with 24 professors and lecturers; and the Victoria University College at Wellington, with 24 professors and lecturers; students attending lectures in the four affiliated colleges (1920), 3,672. They are all endowed with lands. The Canterbury Agricultural College is a recognised school of agriculture.

At the end of 1920 there were 35 incorporated or endowed secondary schools, with 400 (excluding part-time) teachers and 9,196 pupils (excluding 815 in lower departments). Of the total income more than half is from endowments and Government payments. There are also 59 District High Schools with 110 teachers and 2,157 scholars. Children receiving secondary instruction at Technical High Schools (nine) numbered 2,766 in 1920. Of private secondary schools there were 18 registered, with 1,439 pupils. Ten secondary schools for Maoris had 474 pupils.

For primary schools there is an Education Department (which also exercises certain functions in regard to both university and secondary schools). There are 9 Local Education Boards. At the end of 1920 there were 2,437 public primary schools, 6,335 teachers (including 580 probationers), 199,802 scholars on the rolls; average attendance (1920), 171,402. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. The instruction given at the public schools is secular only, and for the ordinary standard course entirely free. Where there are no schools classes may be formed in the public school for extra subjects, for which special subsidies are given.

The Education Department's functions include: (a), maintenance, etc., of destitute children; (b), care of epidemic orphans; (c), training of uncontrollable and delinquent children; (d), supervision of adopted children; (e), education, etc., of all afflicted children (deaf, blind, and feeble-minded). There are 7 schools of mines; 4 normal schools; 5 central schools of art; 13 industrial schools, with 3,839 (1920) children or young persons; a school for the deaf; an institute for the blind (at Auckland); special schools for mentally backward boys in Otago and Nelson; and a similar school for girls at Richmond, Nelson. There were also, at the end of 1920, 221 registered primary private schools, with 22,193 pupils.

There were 119 Native village schools, with 263 teachers and 5,508 scholars. Total net expenditure by the State on Native schools in 1920-21 was 71,430*l*. Total expenditure out of public funds in 1920-21 upon education of all kinds 3,224,000*l*.

Justice and Crime.

There are eight supreme court judges, and thirty-three stipendiary magistrates. There are numerous magistrates' courts and justices of the peace.

	1919	1920
Summary convictions ¹	30,757	33,666
Convictions in supreme courts ^{1,2}	752	965

¹ Excluding Maoris.

² Including cases sent up from lower courts for sentence—405 in 1919 and 649 in 1920.

At the end of 1920 the gaols contained 1,060 prisoners.

Pauperism.

The Dominion is divided into districts, with elective boards for the administration of the public hospitals and charitable relief. The Government subsidises bequests at the rate of 10s. in the pound; voluntary contributions, 24s. in the pound; and contributions by local authorities, according to a sliding scale, ranging from 12s. 3d. in the pound to 24s. 3d. in the pound, according to the value of rateable property within the district. The total expenditure on Charitable Aid during the year ended March 31, 1920, was 174,397*l*. During 1920 the benevolent and orphan asylums accommodated 5,827 inmates, and 3,839 children (2,257 boys and 1,582 girls) were wholly or partly maintained by the State in industrial schools and other institutions in 1920.

Old Age and Widows' Pensions.

In 1898 an Act, amended in 1905 and consolidated and amended in 1913, provided for old-age pensions. Every person, not an alien or an Asiatic, who fulfils certain conditions is entitled to a pension of 26*l*. a year. The joint annual income of a married couple in receipt of pensions must not exceed 100*l*. (including pensions). An Act of 1917 increased the rates of pensions payable during the period of the war and twelve months after. Pensions are also granted to widows, to miners incapacitated as a result of miners' phthisis, and to veterans of the Maori war. In addition are those pensions granted in respect of the recent war.

Class of Pension	Number in force, July, 1921	Annual Value	Average Pension
		£	£
Old age	20,075	747,794	37
Widows'	3,448	199,984	58
Military (Maori war)	778	38,122	49
War	30,900	1,698,500	55
Miners'	480	30,240	63
Epidemic (i.e., influenza epidemic, 1918)	812	67,396	83

Finance.

The following table of revenue is exclusive of sales and rents of land:—

Year ended March 31	Customs	Stamps, in- cluding Post and Teleg.	Railways	Land Tax	Income Tax	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1914	3,366,171	2,479,508	4,028,739	767,451	554,271	11,961,493
1917	3,849,675	3,514,593	4,836,275	713,118	4,262,126	18,033,560
1918	3,364,308	3,728,270	4,668,223	1,385,708	5,019,561	19,860,884
1919	3,830,681	4,089,584	4,975,445	1,512,093	6,215,336	21,994,886
1920	4,830,324	5,441,690	5,766,016	1,557,903	6,369,765	23,744,369
1921	8,408,726	6,386,060	6,918,412	1,688,978	8,248,945	33,878,346

The number of income-tax payers in 1919-20 was 44,084, and of land-tax payers 53,807. The postal and telegraph receipts in 1920-21 were 2,640,158*l*.

Receipts, 1920-21, from rents of pastoral runs, &c., 319,641*l*.

The following expenditure table is exclusive of sums paid to the Public Works Fund :—

Year ended March 31	Public Debt Charges	Railways	Education	Post and Telegraph	Constabulary and Defence	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1914	2,887,980	3,004,181	1,206,678	1,170,883	753,471	11,825,864
1917	4,014,792	2,891,977	1,525,106	1,368,490	719,595 ¹	14,058,770
1918	4,430,779	3,067,658	1,640,988	1,487,145	731,861 ¹	15,120,289
1919	6,036,769	3,415,595	1,737,036	1,699,701	751,828	18,073,599
1920	7,249,426	4,305,965	2,031,825	1,941,494	835,614	23,781,524
1921	7,831,595	6,211,001	2,460,116	2,588,360	985,939	43,208,730

¹ Not including special war expenditure.

Estimates 1921-22: Revenue, 28,000,000*l*.; expenditure, 29,266,637*l*.

The total expenditure out of the Public Works Fund from 1870 to March 31, 1921, was 74,705,178*l*., including charges and expenses for raising loans.

The average taxation per head of the population, excluding Maoris, in 1920-21 was 18*l*. 9*s*.

The public debt at March 31, 1921, was: debentures and stock, 206,324,319*l*.; of which war expenditure (1914-19) represented 80,000,000*l*. Much of the total debt represents reproductive expenditure.

LOCAL FINANCE.

The following table shows receipts and expenditure of the local governing bodies :—

Year ended March 31	Receipts		Expenditure	Outstanding Loans (Gross) (not Government loans)
	From Rates	From other Sources		
	£	£	£	£
1914	2,005,638	5,130,687	6,796,314	18,923,482
1917	2,534,539	4,655,364	6,758,593	21,428,117
1918	2,674,541	4,533,796	7,103,073	22,260,537
1919	2,939,606	4,394,851	7,320,277	22,673,712
1920	3,144,213	7,815,585	10,883,586	24,608,293

The following figures for 1911 and 1920 deal with the land :—

	1911	1920	Increase, 1911 to 1920.	
	£	£	Amount £	Rate per cent.
Unimproved value	184,062,798	290,880,264	106,817,466	58·03
Value of improvements	109,054,267	179,213,433	70,159,166	64·33
Total	293,117,065	470,093,697	176,976,632	60·38

Defence.

In 1909 New Zealand passed a Defence Act, amended 1910, which provided for the gradual military training of every male New Zealander between the ages of 12 and 25, with further service in the Reserve up to age of 30. Under this Act a boy serves from 12 to 14 as a junior cadet, from 14 to 18 as a senior cadet, from 18 to 25 he becomes a soldier in the Territorial Force, and from 25 to 30 he serves in the Reserve. Senior cadets do 50 drills and a musketry course annually. The soldier in the Territorial Force does 30 drills, 6 whole-day parades, and 7 days continuous annual training. The pre-war strength of the Territorial Force was about 30,000, and the present strength is 23,188.

The Territorial Force is organised in the military districts, each of which furnishes an infantry brigade, with a proportion of the other arms and services. During the war New Zealand raised 124,211 men; of this number 91,941 were recruited voluntarily, the remainder under a compulsory system introduced in 1916. 100,444 men were sent overseas to serve in New Zealand units and 3,370 are known to have joined British or Australian units. In addition Samoa was occupied and garrisoned by the Dominion. Quotas were contributed by Cook Islands and Niue, and the Maoris maintained a battalion. The total casualties were 16,688 killed, and 41,315 wounded; total, 58,003.

During the war two schools of instruction were formed in New Zealand for the Dominion Air Force, and at the time of the Armistice 142 cadets were in training. Three hundred New Zealand officers served in the British flying services during the war, and the Dominion presented 6 aeroplanes to the Empire and lent two.

Down to March 31, 1921, the war expenditure reached 79,289,454*l*.

The Naval Defence Act, 1920, provided for the establishment of a New Zealand Naval Force, to be raised and maintained by voluntary enlistment only, enlistment being for a prescribed period not less than two years. In time of war the Naval Force (including vessels acquired for defence purposes) is at the disposal of the British Government. The Naval force consists of training ship *Philomel* and cruiser *Chatham* which was recently presented by the Imperial Government. The establishment of a New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve is also provided for under the Act. A Naval Board was constituted in June 1921, which is charged with the control of all matters relating to the Naval Forces, of which it has executive command.

Production and Industry.

AGRICULTURE.

Two-thirds of the surface of New Zealand are suitable for agriculture and grazing. About 17,000,000 acres are still under forest. The total area under cultivation (including 16,125,265 acres in sown grasses and 81,760 in fallow) in 1920 was 18,004,776 acres. The area of Crown lands surveyed and open for selection on March 31, 1920, was 593,964 acres.

The largest freehold estates are held in the South Island. The extent of occupied holdings of or over one acre in 1920 (exclusive of holdings within borough boundaries) was as follows:—

Sizes of Holdings		Number of Holdings	Acres	Sizes of Holdings		Number of Holdings	Acres
1 to	10 acres	15,554	72,191	5,001 to 10,000 acres		550	3,824,623
11 "	50 "	18,367	376,722	10,001 " 20,000 "		299	4,285,689
51 "	100 "	10,039	780,437	20,001 " 50,000 "		174	5,371,215
101 "	200 "	13,079	1,942,252	50,001 acres and over		62	5,434,913
201 "	320 "	8,500	2,146,233				
321 "	640 "	10,166	4,641,779				
641 "	1,000 "	4,080	3,301,292				
1,001 "	5,000 "	5,722	11,305,733	Total . . .		81,592	43,473,079

Deducting Crown lands under pastoral leases, the area of occupied land in 1920 was 30,115,662 acres; in 1911, 29,236,793 acres; in 1901, 26,982,486 acres; in 1891, 19,951,925 acres.

In 1920 there were 132,249 persons (99,685 males and 32,564 females) engaged in agricultural, pastoral, and dairying pursuits.

The acreage and produce for each of the principal crops are given as follows (area and yield for threshing only, not including that grown for chaff, hay, ensilage, &c.) :—

Crop Years	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre
1914	166,774	5,232	31.37	361,741	14,741	40.75	32,022	1,206	37.65
1917	218,942	5,083	23.22	177,332	5,371	30.29	29,648	758	25.60
1918	280,978	6,807	24.23	156,202	4,943	31.64	18,860	569	30.15
1919	208,030	6,568	31.57	172,686	6,885	39.88	18,753	711	37.91
1920	139,611	4,560	32.66	179,800	6,963	38.75	22,907	816	35.61
1921	219,985	6,872	31.24	147,559	5,225	35.41	46,802	1,587	33.90

Live-stock in 1921: 334,000 horses, 3,113,000 cattle, 23,236,000 sheep, and 342,000 pigs. Wool exported or used for home consumption twelve months ended September 30, 1919, 265,083,924 lbs. Exports, 1916-17, 162,043,634 lbs; 1917-18, 110,054,315 lbs.; 1918-19, 253,363,524 lbs.; 1919-20, 165,821,508 lbs.

II. MANUFACTURES.

Statistics of the leading manufactories (excluding mines and quarries) :—

Years	Number of manufactories and works	Hands employed	Estimated Capital	Estimated Produce
			£	£
1890	2,254	25,633	5,261,826	8,773,837
1900	3,163	41,726	7,959,631	17,141,149
1910	4,402	56,234	16,731,359	31,729,002
1915	4,670	57,823	21,951,576	45,454,184
1920	4,357	64,951	33,436,120	69,780,296

The following statement of the value of the products (including repairs) of the principal industries for the year ended March, 1920, is taken from the results of the annual collection by Census and Statistics Office:—

Manufactories, Works, &c.	Value of Products	Manufactories, Works, &c.	Value of Products
	£		£
Total value of production in 1919-20 ¹	69,780,296	Jewellery	135,226
<i>Principal Industries.</i>		Engineering	1,250,567
Meat freezing and preserving	16,364,394	Electrical engineering	109,634
Ham and bacon curing	515,908	Range-making works	133,734
Butter and cheese factories	12,495,670	Printing and bookbinding	2,639,362
Grain mills	2,807,916	Agricultural machinery	519,040
Biscuit factories	1,077,956	Coach building	482,709
Fruit preserving & jam making	210,612	Motor and cycle works	821,810
Breweries and malthouses	1,084,121	Saddlery and harness	248,922
Aerated water	343,329	Tanning, fellmongering and wool-scouring	4,941,998
Soap and candle works	479,511	Ship and boat-building yards	389,903
Boiling-down works & manure works	996,319	Sails, tents and oilskins	221,635
Sawmills, sash and door factories, woodware	3,622,266	Furniture and cabinet-making	990,238
Gasworks	1,189,754	Woollen mills	1,143,265
Electric light supply works	647,071	Tailoring	1,375,276
Lime and cement	367,874	Dress-making and millinery	610,551
Brick, tile and pottery	275,942	Chemical works	141,666
Tinned-ware and sheet metal works	498,511	Boot and shoe factories	1,443,436
Iron and brass foundries, boilermaking, &c.	350,086	Hosiery	130,910
		Clothing and waterproof factories	2,029,579
		Rope and twine	181,823
		Flax mills	409,329

¹ Excluding the value of the output of the Government railway workshops and those industries of which there were less than four works, and 'one man' factories.

III. MINES AND MINERALS.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal minerals exported from the Dominion in 1920, and the quantity and value of the coal consumed in the country in that year, the totals for 1919 being added for purposes of comparison:—

		1919		1920	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Gold	oz.	320,210	1,334,405	212,973	883,748
Silver	"	453,567	103,037	369,400	87,665
Tungsten ore	tons	131	29,489	10	1,378
Coal { Exported	"	138,474	201,383	80,088	124,509
{ Consumed	"	1,709,674	2,491,780	1,763,617	1,763,617

Commerce.

In 1920 the imports duty-free amounted to 29,915,638*l.*; subject to duty, 31,680,190*l.*; total 61,595,828*l.*

Years	Total Imports	Exports of Domestic Produce	Exports of other Produce	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1913	22,288,302	22,577,890	408,832	22,986,722
1917	20,919,265	31,087,957	499,590	31,587,547
1918	24,234,007	27,937,010	579,173	28,516,188
1919	30,671,698	52,304,884	605,691	53,970,075
1920	61,595,828	45,592,294	849,652	46,441,946

The value of imports is taken as the fair market value in the country exporting same, plus a uniform charge of ten per cent. for freight, &c. For exports the 'free-on-board in New Zealand' value is given; but, as regards the main items, the Collector of Customs examines carefully the amounts stated and compares them with current price lists, to prevent any over-estimate. Beginning with 1914 the country of origin of imports is obtained, as well as country of shipment. The country of shipment is obtained in cases of exports, but this may or may not be the country of ultimate destination. Very little cargo *in transitu* passes through New Zealand.

The principal imports and exports in 1920 are given as follows:—

Articles of Import 1920	Value £	Articles of Export 1920	Value £
Apparel	3,670,508	Produce of the Dominion:—	
Boots and shoes	1,443,879	Wool	11,863,827
Drapery and textiles	8,944,625	Agricultural produce	530,056
Hosiery	704,314	Frozen meat	11,673,696
Silks	805,294	Kauri gum	556,756
Iron and steel	3,736,667	Tallow	1,748,773
Machinery and machines	2,687,020	Butter	3,022,335
Other metal manufactures	3,672,730	Cheese	6,160,840
Motor cars, motor cycles, and materials	5,256,809	Milk (preserved)	795,612
Sugar	1,819,138	Preserved meats	538,571
Tea	959,943	Sausage-skins	454,280
Spirits, wines, and beer	1,715,650	Hides, and skins	1,142,006
Tobacco, cigars, &c.	2,013,172	Sheep skins and pelts	3,060,212
Books, paper, & stationery	2,063,892	Phormium (fibre and tow)	688,972
Drugs, chemicals and drug- gists' wares	1,432,172	Coal	128,509
Fruit, fresh and preserved	1,107,744	Timber	697,608
Leather, and leather manu- factures	1,210,235	Gold	883,748
Oils	2,958,185	British and foreign produce	813,072
Total, including others not specified.	61,595,828	Total, including articles not specified	46,441,946

Exports of certain trade products :—

Years	Wool	Frozen Meat	Kauri Gum	Butter	Cheese
	Lbs.	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	Cwts.
1913	186,633,036	2,578,693	8,780	372,258	611,063
1916	185,500,859	3,326,045	5,456	358,632	940,416
1917	178,274,486	2,446,945	4,594	254,397	885,743
1918	107,724,575	2,086,904	2,419	431,023	883,490
1919	274,246,613	3,822,683	4,123	345,818	1,572,311
1920	162,327,176	4,628,282	6,481	312,009	1,222,050

The total value of gold exported to December 31, 1920, was 89,012,107*l*.

The following table shows the trade with different countries:—

Countries	Imports ¹ from				Exports to			
	1917	1918	1919	1920	1917	1918	1919	1920
United Kingdom	£ 8,817,519	£ 8,977,725	£ 11,839,430	£ 29,806,416	£ 26,032,396	£ 18,244,350	£ 44,312,048	£ 34,802,948
Australia	8,660,981	5,133,412	5,081,968	10,555,667	1,460,980	1,803,739	2,249,827	2,348,075
Fiji . .	1,203,372	939,341	980,186	1,824,012	167,024	136,076	140,835	203,589
India and Ceylon	965,676	1,032,131	1,156,047	1,625,855	16,557	58,285	829,353	60,130
Canada	757,061	930,964	1,622,234	2,386,915	901,653	1,799,576	980,190	1,357,744
United States	3,900,658	4,980,748	7,576,314	11,100,259	1,894,317	4,045,648	4,200,861	7,456,041
France	38,731	33,783	41,123	92,873	481,792	810,007	98,578	203
Japan . .	628,822	1,214,865	1,258,016	1,470,071	4,388	5,415	8,178	4,904
Others . .	951,081	991,086	1,116,380	2,734,760	576,940	1,618,891	1,650,210	653,382
Totals	20,919,265	24,234,007	30,671,698	61,595,828	31,587,547	28,516,188	53,970,075	46,441,946

¹ From countries whence the goods were derived, not necessarily the actual country of origin.

According to the British Board of Trade returns, the principal imports into and exports from the United Kingdom, from and to New Zealand, in recent years were as follows:—

	1913 (pre-war)	1919	1920
Imports into U.K.:—	£	£	£
Butter	1,351,000	3,910,000	3,328,000
Cheese	1,685,000	8,455,000	9,260,000
Milk, preserved	—	407,000	851,000
Beef, frozen	393,000	1,771,000	3,694,000
Beef, canned, etc.	30,000	683,000	389,000
Mutton, frozen	4,965,000	8,481,000	12,575,000
Sheep skins	642,000	633,000	804,000
Rabbit skins	92,000	94,000	227,000
Tallow	717,000	2,422,000	1,332,000
Hemp	649,000	670,000	255,000
Wool	8,165,000	21,899,000	12,546,000
Totals for all Imports	11,242,000	26,171,000	15,645,000
Exports (British produce) from U.K.:—			
Spirits	285,000	297,000	902,000
Tobacco	202,000	353,000	1,157,000
Apparel	1,544,000	831,000	2,890,000
Cotton manufactures	1,048,000	1,761,000	4,562,000
Machinery	547,000	352,000	796,000
Iron and Steel manufactures	1,736,000	1,735,000	3,521,000
Paper	217,000	93,000	583,000
Motor Cars and Cycles	444,000	148,000	822,000
Woollen Goods	525,000	615,000	2,936,000
Total Exports of British produce	10,838,000	9,593,000	26,628,000
Exports of foreign and Colonial produce	952,000	321,000	1,351,000

Shipping and Communications.

At the end of 1920 the registered vessels were 163 sailing vessels of 21,223 tons (net), and 384 steamers of 64,837 tons; total 547 vessels of 86,060 tons (net).

Many of the principal vessels on the New Zealand Register were transferred to the London Register after the outbreak of war, to take advantage of the Imperial War Insurance rates. Shipping inwards and outwards for six years (excluding coastwise shipping) :—

Years	Vessels Inwards				Vessels Outwards			
	With Cargoes		Total, including in Ballast		With Cargoes		Total, including in Ballast	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1913	590	1,592,153	645	1,738,985	467	1,287,837	635	1,699,807
1916	506	1,213,500	574	1,448,517	456	1,151,633	590	1,491,593
1917	470	1,136,670	543	1,405,776	402	987,642	547	1,381,882
1918	469	921,172	543	1,279,548	411	957,709	544	1,310,627
1919	514	1,240,033	564	1,480,383	407	1,129,019	574	1,506,256
1920	689	1,786,212	744	2,062,370	477	1,384,740	707	1,976,255

Of vessels entered inward (1920), 665 of 1,880,999 tons were British and 79 of 181,380 tons were foreign; of vessels cleared outwards (1920), 636 of 1,814,905 tons were British, and 71 of 161,350 tons were foreign.

RAILWAYS.

On March 31, 1921, there were 1,282 miles of Government railways in the North Island, and 1,727 in the South Island, besides 138 miles of private lines—3,147 miles in all. Revenue from Government railways, 1920-21, 6,908,531*l.*, expenditure 5,636,601*l.*; net revenue, 1,271,930*l.* Total expenditure on construction of all Government lines, open and unopen, to March 31, 1921, 41,425,496*l.* In 1920-21 the tonnage of goods carried was 6,487,279, and the passengers numbered 15,315,640, exclusive of 464,691 season ticket holders.

All the chief towns are provided with tramway systems.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Postal statistics—Articles posted and delivered :—

Years	Letters and Letter-cards	Post Cards	Books, &c.	News-papers	Parcels	Money Orders Nos.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Issued	Paid
1916	242,121,361	8,133,697	43,868,537	41,807,999	6,085,103	669,355	567,058
1917	245,796,945	7,549,867	44,934,218	40,366,792	6,314,875	612,683	554,370
1918	242,527,369	7,145,606	42,301,230	35,476,212	6,376,469	638,560	551,764
1919	247,143,183	7,292,922	44,320,385	35,498,263	6,193,475	690,291	594,940
1920	259,743,234	6,937,554	49,619,161	37,859,247	6,588,293	699,674	632,729

Receipts of Post and Telegraph Department for year ended March 31, 1921, 2,590,440*l.*; working expenses, 2,591,786*l.* The officials numbered 9,507 on March 31, 1921.

The telegraph system is Governmental. On March 31, 1921, there were 13,724 miles of line and 51,228 of wire. Number of telegrams despatched during the year, 14,000,851. The telephone (Governmental) is very generally used. The telegraph and telephone revenue for the year 1920-21 was 1,237,763*l*.

Money and Credit.

There were, in December, 1918, six banks of issue doing business. Two of these were wholly New Zealand institutions, having a paid-up capital of 4,375,000*l*., besides which the Bank of New Zealand has 529,988*l*. of 4 per cent. guaranteed stock. The total average liabilities for 1920, in respect of New Zealand transactions, were 67,818,469*l*., and the average assets 61,361,657*l*. The average amount on deposit was 59,405,341*l*. The value of the notes in circulation in March, 1921, was 7,830,206*l*. Gold has almost entirely disappeared from circulation.

There are the post-office savings-bank and 5 private savings banks. The former had, December 31, 1919, 794 branches; the latter have not more than one or two branches each; number of depositors in Post Office Savings Banks at end of 1919, 630,783; amount deposited during year, 29,758,447*l*.; withdrawn, 25,962,377*l*.; amount on deposit at end of year, 38,393,130*l*. At 31st March, 1920, 3,557,895*l*. was on deposit in private savings banks to the credit of 95,472 depositors.

Attached to New Zealand are the following islands:

Auckland Islands, 50° 31' S., 166° 19' E., 200 miles S. of Stewart Island. Area of largest about 330 square miles. Uninhabited. The New Zealand Government maintains a *dépôt* of provisions and clothing for the use of shipwrecked mariners on the largest island of the group.

Chatham Islands, 43° 50' S., 177° W., 536 miles E. of New Zealand. Area 375 square miles; population (April, 1921) 445 (210 Europeans and 235 Maoris and Morioris).

The Cook and other South Pacific Islands were annexed to New Zealand in June, 1901. They lie between 8° and 23° S. lat., 157° and 170° W. long. The names of the islands with their populations (1921) are as follows:—

	Population		Population
Rarotonga	3,503	Palmerston Is. . . .	83
Mangaia	1,230	Penrhyn (Tongareva) . .	376
Atiu	837	Manahiki	432
Aitutaki	1,373	Rakaanga	310
Mauke (Parry Is.) . .	578	Danger (Pukapuka) . .	530
Mitiaro	207	Suvarrow	—
Hervey Islands	—		
Niue (Savage Is.) . .	3,750	Total	13,209

Total area of the Cook and other islands about 280 square miles.

Rarotonga is 20 miles in circumference; Atiu, 20 miles; Aitutaki, 21 miles; Niue (or Savage Island), 40 miles. Laws for the Cook Islands have been made since 1890 by a general Legislature, and are administered by an Executive Council, of which the Arikis, or native chiefs, are members. At Rarotonga and Niue there are (New Zealand) Resident Commissioners, whose approval is required for all enactments. The customs tariff of New Zealand is enforced. In 1915 an Act was passed by the New Zealand Parliament consolidating the laws relating to the Islands, and providing for the appointment of a member of the Executive Council of New Zealand

as Minister of the Cook Islands. The Minister is charged with the administration of the Islands. The Act provides for the constitution of Island Councils, lower and higher Courts of Justice, and native land court, as well as for the establishment of public schools, &c. In 1919 the numbers of births, marriages, and deaths were respectively 481, 232, and 361. Education: there are 10 primary schools and one technical school in the group, with an attendance of over 1,400 scholars. Revenue, financial year 1919-20, 29,443*l.*; expenditure, 20,722*l.* The trade for 1919 was:—Imports, 164,708*l.*, including 112,241*l.* from New Zealand and 27,605*l.* from United Kingdom; exports 163,706*l.*, including 89,201*l.* to New Zealand, 63,855*l.* to United States of America. Chief exports, 1919:—Bananas, 18,330*l.*; oranges, 36,030*l.*; tomatoes, 9,820*l.*; coconuts, 1,490*l.*; coffee, raw, 1,400*l.*; copra, 76,264*l.*; pearl-shell, 14,480*l.*; hats, 3,367*l.* A wireless station has been completed at Rarotonga, and is now in use.

Kermadec Islands, 36° S., 178° 30' W., 600 miles N.N.E. of New Zealand. Area 15 square miles. Now uninhabited. The largest of the group is Raoul or Sunday Island, 20 miles in circuit; Macaulay Island is 3 miles in circuit.

Small uninhabited islands are: The Campbell Islands, the Three Kings Islands, the Antipodes Islands, and the Bounty Islands.

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TERRITORY OF WESTERN SAMOA.

The former German Samoan Islands, now the Territory of Western Samoa, include Savaii and Upolu, the largest of the Samoan or Navigators' Islands. Samoa is a group of islands in the Western Pacific, lying in 13½ deg. to 14 deg. S. lat., and 168 deg. to 173 deg. W. long. The islands are some 130 miles N. of Tonga and between 400 and 500 miles N.E. of Fiji. The group consists of nine islands, in addition to rocks and islets. They are all, with the exception of Rose Island, of volcanic formation, and are, for the most part, surrounded with coral reefs. The four largest islands are Savaii, Upolu, Tutuila and Manua. By the Anglo-German Agreement of November 14, 1899, ratified by the United States in January, 1900, Great Britain renounced all rights over the islands in favour of Germany as regards Savaii, Upolu, Apolima and Manono, and in favour of the United States as regards Tutuila and other islands. Under the German Imperial Governor there was a native High Chief with a native council, the several districts being administered by chiefs. Justice was administered by native as well as European judges and magistrates.

On August 29, 1914, the British occupied German Samoa. By the Treaty of Peace, 1919, Germany surrendered her possessions abroad, and Samoa is assigned under a mandate from the League of Nations to His Majesty the King in right of his Dominion of New Zealand, which has been empowered to govern Western Samoa. The mandate is dated December 17, 1920, and under that authority the Governor-General of New Zealand in Council has made laws for Western Samoa. The military training of the natives, except for local police or defence purposes, is prohibited, and no naval or military base or any fortifications may be established.

Provision has been made for a nominated Legislative Council, consisting of not less than four official members, and unofficial members not exceeding in number the official members. The Administrator is entitled to preside over every meeting of the Council. No person is qualified for appointment to the Legislative Council unless he is either a natural born British subject or a Samoan, or was born in Samoa. The civil administration was inaugurated on May 1, 1920.

Savaii, with a length of 48 miles and a breadth of 25 miles, has an area of about 660 square miles; Upolu has an area of between 550 and 600 square miles. Both islands are mountainous, fertile, and well watered. Several adjacent islets, exceedingly fertile, were included in the German dependency. The port of Apia is in Upolu. The inhabitants of the islands are Polynesians, professing Christianity (Protestants, Catholics, and Mormons). Population

of Western Samoa, according to the census of April 1921, 37,051, distributed as follows:—Whites, 2,026 (British, 1,035, Americans, 292, Swedes, 49, Germans, 402, others, 248); Samoan natives, 32,953; coolie labourers, 1,314; other islanders, 758. The native population suffered heavily during the influenza epidemic of 1918, the number of deaths being about 7,500. There were (1917) 2 Government schools with 784 pupils, and mission schools with over 8,000 pupils. There are 60 miles of good roads. The chief product is copra, and other products are cocoa, rubber, cardamoms, sugar. The revenue collected in Western Samoa for the year ended March 31, 1921, was 149,027*l.* (mainly customs, 92,905*l.*; Court fees, &c., 8,368*l.*; native taxes, 9,138*l.*; wireless station, 6,369*l.*; post office, 4,820*l.*); the ordinary expenditure was 149,327*l.* There was an excess of assets over liabilities of 27,329*l.* on March 31, 1921. Imports for 1920, 561,193*l.*; exports for 1920, 386,587*l.* In 1920, 96 vessels (50,837 tons) entered at the port of Apia and 95 vessels (50,270 tons) cleared. There is regular steam communication with New Zealand. A wireless station has been erected at Apia.

The currency before the British occupation was in marks, but English and American gold and silver coin were legal tender. Since the occupation, however, the German currency has been replaced by New Zealand bank notes and specie. A branch of the Bank of New Zealand was opened at Apia in April, 1915.

The Hon. E. P. Lee, Minister of External Affairs for New Zealand, is in charge of Samoa and other late German Islands assigned to New Zealand.

Administrator.—Colonel R. W. Tate, C.B.E. .

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NAURU ISLAND.

Nauru was surrendered by the Germans on September 9, 1914; it was, however, not until November 6 of the same year that it was effectively occupied by troops (Australian) from Rabaul. In accordance with the terms of the capitulation, local laws and customs were continued, as far as practicable, and a Civil Administration was established on January 1, 1915. The change from German to British rule was effected without any break in the ordinary life of the island—the main difference between the two systems, from a native point of view, being that whereas under the German rule, the people were left entirely to themselves, provided the poll-tax was paid regularly, under the new régime they found themselves called upon to take

part in the improvement of the island hygienically, socially, and administratively. The mandate for its administration has been conferred on the British Empire. The mandate, as approved by the League of Nations, is dated December 17, 1920. The military training of the natives, except for local police or defence purposes, is prohibited, and no naval or military base or any fortifications may be established. Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand have agreed that Australia shall appoint the first Administrator for a term of five years, and the expenses of administration are to be defrayed out of the proceeds of the sale of phosphates.

The island lies just south of the Equator, about 400 miles from the nearest Marshall Islands. It is a circular atoll of approximately 12 miles in circumference, surrounded by a reef. There is no anchorage adjacent to the island. There is an extensive plateau bearing phosphate of a high grade, the mining rights of which are vested in the British Phosphate Commission. It is chiefly on the fertile section of land between the sandy beach and the plateau that the natives have established themselves, and from which they obtain the necessary food for themselves and families. With the exception of a small fringe round a shallow lagoon, about one mile inland, the plateau which contains the phosphate deposits has but few inhabitants.

Population, 1920: 91 Europeans, 599 Chinese, 1,068 Nauruana, 227 other South Sea Islanders; total, 1,985.

Education.—There are no Government, nor assisted Government, schools on the island for natives. The Roman Catholic and Protestant Missions maintain schools. Daily average number of children attending these schools: Roman Catholic Mission, 72; Protestant Mission, 170.

A school for European children has also been established, and a teacher has been obtained on loan from the Victorian Education Department to act as master of the European school, and inspector of the native schools.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure of the island, from January 1, 1915, have been as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1915	9,651	4,775	1918	8,557	5,042
1916	8,403	5,872	1919	6,761	4,727
1917	9,474	16,531	1920	10,611	4,818

Assets, December 31, 1920, 17,699*l.*; liabilities, 672*l.* An amount, which cannot be estimated, still remains to be paid by the Nauru Administration, in connection with the maintenance of the Wireless Station at Nauru, as its share of expenditure since 1917.

Since the British occupation, no change has been made in the German Customs Regulations. Import duties are imposed on beer, spirits, wines, and tobacco, and a 10% *ad valorem* duty on practically all other goods, but by a concession obtained in 1905 from the German Government, the Phosphate Commission receives exemption for all materials and plant used for the exploitation of phosphates, as well as for provisions required for its employees. An export duty of 10*s.* per ton is charged on copra. A poll-tax of 15*s.* per year is collected from all adult male natives. A Royalty of 6*d.* per ton to the Government, and one halfpenny per ton to the native landowners is paid for every ton of phosphate shipped, and the Phosphate Commission contributes also 1,000*l.* a year to the upkeep of the police.

Commerce.—The export trade of the island consists, with the exception of a small quantity of copra, almost entirely of phosphate, mined on the island by the British Phosphate Commission, and shipped by the Commission to Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand. Phosphate exported (in tons): 1916, 105,012; 1917, 101,267; 1918, 76,440; 1919, 69,336; and 1920, 149,609.

The imports consist almost entirely of food supplies, and machinery for the British Phosphate Commission, for use in connection with their works. Value of imports: 1918, 55,840*l.*; 1919, 45,977*l.*; 1920, 109,119*l.*

Shipping.—Practically the whole of the shipping coming to the island consists of steamers under charter to the British Phosphate Commission to carry phosphate to Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand, and occasionally to Japan. Numbers of vessels entered and cleared: in 1919, 34 of 989,575 tons; in 1920, 52 of 129,289 tons.

Communications.—Mail communication to and from Australia and other parts of the world is almost solely by the chartered vessels of the British Phosphate Commission; generally speaking, there is a fortnightly service between Nauru and Australia, but there is no regular service.

Wireless Station.—The outstanding feature of Nauru, apart from the phosphate works, is the Wireless Station of 65 kilowatt power, which was erected by the Germans to link up the island with their other Pacific possessions and Tsingtau. It was opened in December 1913, and though partially dismantled shortly after the outbreak of war, was soon restored, and has been in use ever since.

Administrator.—Brigadier-General T. Griffiths, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.

FIJI.

Constitution and Government.

Fiji was ceded by the chiefs and people of Fiji on October 10, 1874. The government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, other official members appointed by the Governor, and two nominated members selected by the Governor from the elected members of the Legislative Council. Laws are passed by the Legislative Council, of which the Governor is president. It comprises twelve nominated members, seven elected members, and two native members.

Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.—Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G. (appointed, 1918). Salary 3,000*l.* as Governor of Fiji, and 1,000*l.* as High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

The Governor is High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific.

There is a constabulary consisting of Fijians and Indians, and a Defence Force (Europeans, half-castes, and Fijians).

For the purposes of native government the colony is divided into 17 provinces, in 6 of which a superior native chief exercises, under the title of Roko Tui, a form of rule which recognises to a large degree the principles of native administration by which the people formerly governed themselves. In seven of the provinces there are European commissioners. About 180 native officials are employed in subordinate administrative capacities. There are also 30 native stipendiary magistrates associated with 19 District

Commissioners in the administration of justice. A European commissioner, who is also Government medical officer, resides in Rotuma.

Area and Population.

Fiji comprises a group of about 250 islands (about 80 inhabited) lying between 15° and 21° south latitudes and 177° east and 178° west longitude. The largest is Viti Levu, area 4,063 square miles; next is Vanua Levu, area 2,130 square miles. The island of Rotuma, between 12° and 15° of south latitude, and 175° and 177° east longitude, was added to the colony in 1880. Total area, including Rotuma, 7,435 square miles.

At the census of April 2, 1911, the population was 139,541; the Europeans, 3,707 (2,403 males, 1,304 females); Fijians, 87,096 (46,110 males, 40,986 females); Rotumans, 2,176 (1,043 males, 1,133 females); Indians, 40,286 (26,073 males, 14,213 females); Polynesians, 2,758 (2,429 males, 329 females); Chinese, 305 (276 males, 29 females); others, 3,213 (1,674 males, 1,539 females). On December 31, 1920, the estimated population was 162,604, including 88,680 Fijians and 59,695 Indians.

Among Europeans the birth-rate in 1920 was 31·13 per 1000 and deaths 7·88 per 1,000; among Fijians, birth-rate, 35·01, death-rate, 22·88; among Indians, birth-rate, 35·96, death-rate, 6·51.

Suva, the capital, is on the south coast of Viti Levu; European population (census of April 24, 1921), 1,443, suburbs, 298, total, 1,741.

Religion and Instruction.

Attending at Methodist native churches in 1920, 78,670; Roman Catholic Mission, 11,072. The Methodist Mission comprises 20 European missionaries, 20 European mission sisters, 110 native ministers, 193 catechists, 757 teachers, and 3,851 local preachers, 4,422 class leaders, with 738 churches, and 366 other preaching places. The Roman Catholic Mission has 30 European ministers and 287 native teachers, 50 European sisters, 76 churches and chapels, 3 native training institutions.

There are two government grammar schools at Suva, one for boys and one for girls; and one for both sexes at Levuka. In 1920 there were 430 scholars. The Queen Victoria School, also State-supported, is a boarding school for Fijian boys. There were 72 pupils in 1920. The Government pays grants-in-aid to 22 assisted primary schools and to 19 assisted vernacular schools. During 1920 the Wesleyan Mission had 863 schools with 13,400 scholars; the Roman Catholic had 122 schools with 2,700 scholars. The Roman Catholic Mission maintains 3 schools for Europeans, with 195 children in 1919. Expenditure on education, 1920, 19,990*l*.

Finance.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1913	266,031	258,792	1918	371,189	342,140
1916	317,447	261,766	1919	415,432	440,232
1917	335,064	322,332	1920	488,753	611,944

The principal sources of revenue in 1920 were :—Customs, 292,419*l*., wharf and shipping dues, 13,796*l*.; native taxes, 16,019*l*.; licences, excise,

&c., 50,832*l.*; fees of court, &c., 72,899*l.*; post office, 20,176*l.* The expenditure on public works extraordinary was 49,219*l.* and against loan account for harbour works, 1,895*l.* The public debt on Dec. 31, 1920, stood at 310,212*l.*

Production, Industry and Commerce.

There are 6 sugar mills, 1 tea factory, 22 boat-building yards, 2 soap works, 4 saw mills, 5 fibre mills, 4 rice mills, 1 butter factory, and 1 rubber mill. In 1919 there were under cultivation by European and Indian settlers:—Bananas, 1,874 acres; coconuts, 45,313 acres; maize, 3,222 acres; sugar-cane, 73,725 acres; yams, 1,117 acres; tobacco, 352 acres; tea, 200 acres; rice, 15,062 acres; rubber, 2,497 acres; beans, 1,874 acres; dhal, 572 acres; sisal hemp, 116 acres. In 1919 there were approximately 9,997 horses and mules, 63,463 cattle, 1,808 sheep, and 11,545 goats.

Year	Imports ¹	Exports	Year	Imports ¹	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1913	903,968	1,425,940	1918	1,166,367	1,656,066
1916	878,500	2,254,043	1919	1,042,390	1,871,062
1917	1,011,408	2,068,401	1920	1,673,121	2,896,448

¹ Including bullion and specie.

Imports subject to duty, 1920, 1,506,007*l.*, duty-free 167,144*l.*

Year	Imports ¹			Exports		
	From British Possessions	From other Countries	Total	To British Possessions	To other Countries	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913	824,772	79,196	903,968	1,416,419	9,521	1,425,940
1916	772,219	89,496	861,715	2,127,160	126,883	2,254,043
1917	888,463	104,406	992,869	1,734,398	334,003	2,068,401
1918	985,116	161,391	1,166,367	1,189,614	466,450	1,656,065
1919	912,477	129,913	1,042,390	1,249,891	621,171	1,871,062
1920	1,453,557	219,564	1,673,121	2,338,559	557,839	2,896,448

¹ Excluding parcel post (19,860*l.* in 1918 and 17,924*l.* in 1919).

Quantities and values of imports are ascertained by invoice and declaration, or by examination by Customs officers. The countries recorded are the countries of consignment, as disclosed by the shipping documents. In the case of exports, the values are declared by the exporter as the true values of the goods as they lie in the port of shipment, including cost of packages.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1920, 240,757*l.*; exports thereto, 23,765*l.*

The principal imports during 1920 were: Drapery, 319,801*l.*; biscuits, 34,198*l.*; flour, sharps, and pollard, 99,291*l.*; hardware, 65,030*l.*; oils, 77,814*l.*; bags and sacks, 77,048*l.*; timber, 77,231*l.*; machinery, 72,242*l.*; coal, 44,478*l.*; meats, 34,232*l.*; manure, 36,840*l.*; butter and ghee 19,540*l.*; fish, 28,686*l.*; rice, 32,012*l.*; galvanised iron goods, 27,277*l.*; vegetables and fruit, 26,537*l.*; tobacco, 25,292*l.*; cigars and cigarettes, 11,962*l.*; live-stock, 14,164*l.*; spirits, 29,795*l.* Principal exports: sugar (73,000 tons), 2,092,990*l.*; copra (14,666 tons), 508,830*l.*; green fruit, 95,315*l.*; sici shell (301 tons), 28,244*l.*; rubber (147,761 lbs.), 16,939*l.*; molasses (12,699 tons), 12,718*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

Fiji is in regular steam communication with New Zealand, Australia, Tonga and Samoa, Honolulu and Canada. During 1920 the number of merchant vessels entered at the ports of entry was 111 steamers of 320,292 tons, and 36 sailing vessels of 17,428 tons. Total tonnage entered and cleared in 1920, 671,790 (British, 631,584). Registered shipping, 1920, 15 vessels of 1,860 tons net; local vessels holding coasting licences (1920), 269 of 3,881 tons. There is also a subsidised inter-island steamer.

The volume of transactions in postal matter during 1920 was as follows: letters and postcards, 1,291,910; newspapers, books, and book-packets, 807,051; parcels, 29,402. There is a Money Order system with the United Kingdom, Canada, the Australian States, New Zealand, Tonga, and India. There is telegraphic communication between Suva and Levuka, 54 miles, of which $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles is by submarine cable. An overland telephone from Suva to Lautoka, 125 miles. Wireless telegraph stations have been erected at Suva, Labasa, Taveuni and Savusavu.

The Government Savings Bank had, at the end of 1920, 1,913 depositors, whose deposits amounted to 41,586*l.*, being 21*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* per head. The headquarters are at the Treasury, Suva, and there are twelve branches throughout the Colony.

The Bank of New South Wales has three branches and the Bank of New Zealand has two in the Colony. Practically all of the notes issued by these banks have now been withdrawn from circulation in favour of the Government notes issued by the Commissioners of Currency. The currency notes in circulation on December 10, 1920, amounted to 312,868*l.* The coin portion of the note guarantee fund amounted to 81,000*l.*, and the securities forming the investment portion of the fund amounted to 191,236*l.*, while the amount in transit for investment was 41,250*l.*

Money, weights, and measures are the same as in the United Kingdom.

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PACIFIC ISLANDS.

TONGA.

(FRIENDLY ISLANDS.)

The Tonga or Friendly Islands continued up to 1899 to be a neutral region in accordance with the Declaration of Berlin, April 6, 1886. By the Anglo-German Agreement of November 14, 1899, subsequently accepted by the United States, the Tonga Islands were left practically under the Protectorate of Great Britain. A Protectorate was proclaimed over Tonga on May 19, 1900. In December, 1900, the British High Commissioner,

with the assent of the King and native chiefs, assumed the exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction over all subjects of Foreign Powers in Tonga, and the supervision of the financial administration.

Queen.—Salote, succeeded on the death of her father, George II, on April 29, 1918.

There is a Legislative Assembly which meets annually, composed of seven nobles elected by their peers, seven elected representatives of the people, and the Ministers of the Crown, numbering seven, or twenty-one members in all. The elections are held triennially.

The kingdom consists of 3 groups of islands, called respectively Tonga tabu, Haabai, and Vavan, together with the outlying islands of Ninatobu-tabu, Taofahi, and Ninafoo, and lies between 15° and 23° 30' south, and 173° and 177° west, its western boundary being the eastern boundary of Fiji. The main group was discovered by Tasman in 1643. Total area, approximately 385 square miles; Capital, Nukualofa; population, census, April, 1911, 23,011 Tongans; 346 other Pacific islanders, and 380 Europeans. Estimated population 1919, 22,689 Tongans, 250 half-castes, 247 other Pacific islanders, and 376 Europeans; total, 23,562. The natives are Christian, there being about 16,000 adherents of the Free Church of Tonga, 4,000 Wesleyan Methodists, and 3,000 Roman Catholics. At the end of 1919, there were 64 public primary schools, with 2,742 pupils on the roll. At Tonga College there were 8 teachers and 65 students on December 31, 1919. The revenue amounted in 1919-20 to 79,927*l.*, and the expenditure to 55,533*l.* Native produce consists almost entirely of copra, of which the export in 1920 (chiefly to America) amounted to 10,992 tons, valued at 380,157*l.* Total imports, 1918, 177,151*l.*; exports, 169,757*l.* The imports include drapery, flour, biscuits, fish, hardware, timber, sugar, meats; and the exports, copra, fungus, live-stock. The trade is with New Zealand, Australia and the United States of America. Steamer communication with the outside world since the war has been limited practically to one vessel of the Union Company's Fleet which maintains a four-weekly service with New Zealand, *via* Fiji and Samoa.

Since May 1, 1905, British coin is the only legal tender. The weights and measures are the same as in Great Britain. Accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific.—Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G. (T. E. Fell, C.M.G., acting.)

Agent and Consul.—Islay McOwan. (C. E. de F. Pennefather, acting.)

In the sections devoted to New South Wales and New Zealand mention is made of various annexed Pacific Islands. The following summary (omitting islands described elsewhere) gives the names and positions of islands which are unattached:—

Ducie Island, 24° 40' S. lat., 124° 48' W. long. **Pitcairn Island**, 25° 5' S., 130° 5' W.; area 2 sq. m.; pop. in 1914, 140 (35 adult males, 39 adult females, 66 children). The affairs of the island are conducted by a Council of 7 members, with a President, who acts also as Chief Magistrate, and a Vice-President, who is also Government Secretary, subject to the control of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. In religion the islanders (descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*) are 'Seventh Day Adventists.' The products of the island are sweet potatoes, beans, sugar cane, yams, taro, melons, pumpkins, oranges, bananas, pineapples, and arrowroot, which is prepared in limited quantities with antiquated appliances. Excellent coffee also grows, and its cultivation will probably extend. On the Island there

are about 200 wild goats and a small stock of chickens. **Phoenix Group** between 2° 30' and 4° 30' S. lat., and 171° and 174° 30' W. long. Eight islands: Mary, Enderbury, Phoenix, Birney, Gardner, McKean, Hull, Sydney; area of group, 16 sq. m., pop. 59.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. The islands in this group were proclaimed as Protectorates in 1892 and annexed (at the request of the native governments) as Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, on November 10, 1915. The Colony includes several groups of islands. (1) **The Union, or Tokelau Group**, between 8° 30' and 11° S. lat., and 171° and 172° W. long. Five clusters of islets, the principal of which are Fakaofu or Bowditch, Nukunono or Duke of Clarence, Atafu or Duke of York; area of group, 7 sq. m.; pop. 1,000 natives approximately. (2) **The Ellice Islands**, between 5° 30' and 11° 20' S. lat., and 176° and 180° E. long. The principal islands are Funafuti, Nukufetau, Vaitupu, Nui (or Netherland), Niutao (or Lynx or Speiden), Nanumaga (or Hudson), Nanomea (or St Augustine), Nukulaelae (or Mitchell); area of group, 14 sq. m.; pop. (1911), 3,084 natives, 6 Europeans, and 1 Asiatic. (3) **Fanning Island**, 3° 50' N., 159° W.; area 15 sq. m., pop. 150, and **Washington Island**, 4° 40' N., 160° 20' W., area 6 sq. m., and **Ocean Island**. (4) **Christmas Island**, annexed to the Colony in November, 1919, **Anatole**, 90 miles in circumference, annexed to the Crown in 1888. A trading firm collects mother-of-pearl shells on its shores. There are no permanent inhabitants. (5) **The Gilbert Islands** on the equator. The principal islands are Butaritari, Makin, Tarawa, Abaian, Marakei, Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, Ananuka, Nonouti, Tapiteuqa, Beru, Nikunau, Onotoa, Tamana, Arorae, and Ocean Islands. Area, 166 sq. m.; estimated pop. (1911), 26,417 natives and 446 foreigners. Education is in the hands of various missions. Revenue of the Colony for the year ended June 30, 1920, 32,182*l.* (chief items: Customs, 9,387*l.*; native taxes, 14,213*l.*; licences, &c., 4,033*l.*; royalty on phosphate, 2,152*l.*); and expenditure, 31,349*l.* Principal crops: pandanus fruit and coconuts. The trade in 1919-20 amounted to 129,788*l.* for imports, and 213,042*l.* for exports (phosphates, 158,751*l.*, and copra, 54,010*l.*). The Colony is administered by the High Commissioner through a Resident Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Ocean Island.

Resident Commissioner.—H. R. McClure.

British Solomon Islands, about 8° S. and 160° W., are Guadalcanar, Malaita, Isabel, San Cristoval, New Georgia, Choiseul, Shortland, Mono (or Treasury), Vella Lavella, Ronongo, Gizo, Rendova, Russell, Florida, Rennell, and numerous small islands (the Lord Howe Group or Ontong Java, the Santa Cruz Islands, Tucopia and Mitre Islands, and the Duff, or Wilson Group, are also included in the Solomon Islands Protectorate). Area 11,000 sq. miles; European population (1919), 675; native population, about 150,000. Asiatics, 75. They are under British Protection. Revenue, 1920-21, 52,315*l.* expenditure, 41,662*l.* About 30,000 acres planted by white planters were under coconuts in March, 1914, and about 300 acres under rubber; sweet potatoes, pineapples, bananas are grown. Copra exported, 1919-20, 8,160 tons. The value of imports in 1919-20 was 181,162*l.*; and of exports, 212,542*l.* Foreign-going vessels entered, 1919-20, 12,435 tons; cleared, 12,387 tons. A paper currency was issued in 1917-18. Little gold is in circulation, and only 4,600*l.* Protectorate paper money. The chief medium of exchange is Commonwealth bank notes. There is a Resident Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Tulagi, a small island off the south coast of Florida. (For part of the Solomon Islands lately owned by Germany and now administered by Australia, see section on late German New Guinea, p. 432).

Resident Commissioner.—R. R. Kane, M.C.

Starbuck Island, 5° 30' S. lat., 155° W. long.; area 1 sq. m., uninhabited. **Malden Island**, 4° S. lat., 155° W. long.; area 35 sq. m., pop. 168. **Jarvis Island**, on the equator, 159° W., area 1½ sq. m., pop. 30. **Palmyra**, 6° N., 162° 30' W., area 1½ sq. m. **Baker Islands**, on the equator.

These islands are mostly of coral formation; most of them grow coconut trees, and some of them are valuable for their guano.

The High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, assisted by deputies, has jurisdiction, in accordance with an Order in Council of 1893, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Pacific Islanders' Protection Acts of 1872 and 1875, and to settle disputes between British subjects living in these islands. The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends over all the Western Pacific not within the limits of Fiji, Queensland, or New South Wales, or the jurisdiction of any civilised Power, and includes the Southern Solomon Islands, and the various small groups in Melanesia.

The **New Hebrides**, however, are under the joint administration of English and French officials, as arranged by the Anglo-French Convention of February, 1906, ratified October, 1906. This convention guarantees the interests of French, British, and natives, respectively; fixes the conditions of land-holding in the Islands; and provides for the regulation of the recruitment of native labourers. Within the Islands Great Britain is represented by a Resident Commissioner, who reports to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. The larger islands of the group are Espiritu Santo, Mallicolo, Epi, Élaté or Sandwich, Erromanga, Tanna, Futuna or Erromang, and Aneityúm. Area, 5,500 square miles; population about 60,000. At the end of 1920 there were within the group 317 British and 1,300 French subjects. There are 3 French Catholic mission schools, and many Presbyterian. Settlers have acquired large areas within the islands; and though there are many disputes as to rightful possession, and much of the land is still uncleared, coconuts (for copra), maize, millet, coffee, cocoa, cotton, and bananas are grown, and a timber factory on Aneityúm prepares Kauri wood for export. The distillation and importation of spirits are prohibited. The revenue in 1920 amounted to 20,507*l.*, and the expenditure to 16,425*l.* An expenditure of 12,262*l.* on purely British services was also incurred. There are several French and British trading companies. Imports, 1920, 159,174*l.*; exports, 215,187*l.* The trade is mostly with Sydney and Nouméa (New Caledonia). The imports are provisions and foodstuffs, clothing, metal-work, and furniture; the exports are maize (1,200 tons in 1916), copra (4,100 tons), coffee (260 tons), cotton (1,700 tons), sandalwood (110 tons), cocoa (228 tons), and other island products. Vessels visit the islands frequently, including the repeated voyages of one British and two French companies, whose steamers provide for communication with Sydney, Nouméa, the Solomon Islands, and sometimes the Gilbert Islands.

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PART THE SECOND

THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES.

(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Declaration of Independence of the thirteen States of which the American Union then consisted was adopted by Congress July 4, 1776. On November 30, 1782, Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States, and on September 3, 1783, the treaty of peace was concluded.

The form of government of the United States is based on the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787, to which ten amendments were added Dec. 15, 1791; an eleventh amendment, Jan. 8, 1798; a twelfth amendment, Sept. 25, 1804; a thirteenth amendment, Dec. 18, 1865 (slavery abolished); a fourteenth amendment, July 28, 1868; a fifteenth amendment, March 30, 1870 (equal rights for white and coloured citizens); a sixteenth amendment, February 25, 1913 (income tax authorised); a seventeenth amendment, May 31, 1913; an eighteenth amendment, January 29, 1919 (liquor prohibition amendment); and a nineteenth amendment, August 26, 1920 (woman suffrage).

By the Constitution, the government of the nation is entrusted to three separate authorities, the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The executive power is vested in a President, who holds his office during the term of four years, and is elected, together with a Vice-President chosen for the same term, in the mode prescribed as follows:—'Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.' The practice is that in every State the electors allotted to the State are chosen by direct vote of the citizens on a general ticket, on the system known in France as *scrutin de liste*. The Constitution enacts that 'the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States'; and further, that 'no person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States'.

The quadrennial election is held every fourth (leap) year. Electors are chosen in the several States on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November; the electors meet and give their votes at their respective State capitals on the second Monday in January next following their appointment; and the votes of the electors of all the States are opened and counted in the presence of both Houses of Congress on the second Wednesday in February. The presidential term begins on March 4, in the year following leap years.

The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia in the service of the Union. The Vice-President is *ex-officio* President of the Senate; and in the case of the death or resignation of the President, he becomes the President for the remainder of the term.

President of the United States.—Warren Gamaliel Harding, of Ohio, born near Blooming Grove, Morrow County, in Ohio, November 2, 1865; educated

at Ohio Central College ; journalist since 1884 ; senator in the legislature of Ohio, 1899-1903 ; Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, 1904-1906 ; defeated candidate for Governor, 1910 ; United States Senator from Ohio, 1915-1920.

Vice-President of the United States.—Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, born at Plymouth, Vermont, July 4, 1872 ; graduated at Amherst College, 1895 ; admitted to the Bar, 1897 ; member of the State Senate, 1912-1915 ; President of the Senate, 1914 and 1915 ; Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, 1916-1918 ; Governor, 1919 and 1920.

Since the adoption of the Constitution the offices of President and Vice-President have been occupied as follows :—

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
George Washington . . .	Virginia . . .	1789-1797	1732	1799
John Adams . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1797-1801	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson . . .	Virginia . . .	1801-1809	1743	1826
James Madison . . .	Virginia . . .	1809-1817	1751	1836
James Monroe . . .	Virginia . . .	1817-1825	1759	1831
John Quincy Adams . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1825-1829	1767	1848
Andrew Jackson . . .	Tennessee . . .	1829-1837	1767	1845
Martin Van Buren . . .	New York . . .	1837-1841	1782	1862
William H. Harrison . . .	Ohio . . .	March-Apr. 1841	1773	1841
John Tyler . . .	Virginia . . .	1841-1845	1790	1862
James K. Polk . . .	Tennessee . . .	1845-1849	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor . . .	Louisiana . . .	1849-1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore . . .	New York . . .	1850-1853	1800	1874
Franklin Pierce . . .	New Hampshire . . .	1853-1857	1804	1869
James Buchanan . . .	Pennsylvania . . .	1857-1861	1791	1868
Abraham Lincoln . . .	Illinois . . .	1861-1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson . . .	Tennessee . . .	1865-1869	1808	1875
Ulysses S. Grant . . .	Illinois . . .	1869-1877	1822	1885
Rutherford B. Hayes . . .	Ohio . . .	1877-1881	1822	1893
James A. Garfield . . .	Ohio . . .	March-Sept. 1881	1831	1881
Chester A. Arthur . . .	New York . . .	1881-1885	1830	1886
Grover Cleveland . . .	New York . . .	1885-1889	1837	1908
Benjamin Harrison . . .	Indiana . . .	1889-1893	1833	1901
Grover Cleveland . . .	New York . . .	1893-1897	1837	1908
William McKinley . . .	Ohio . . .	1897-1901	1844	1901
Theodore Roosevelt . . .	New York . . .	1901-1909	1858	1919
William H. Taft . . .	Ohio . . .	1909-1913	1857	—
Woodrow Wilson . . .	New Jersey . . .	1913-1921	1856	—
Warren Gamaliel Harding . . .	Ohio . . .	1921-1924	1865	—

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
John Adams . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1789-1797	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson . . .	Virginia . . .	1797-1801	1743	1826
Aaron Burr . . .	New York . . .	1801-1805	1756	1836
George Clinton . . .	New York . . .	1805-1812	1739	1812
Elbridge Gerry . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1813-1814	1744	1814
Daniel D. Tompkins . . .	New York . . .	1817-1825	1774	1825
John C. Calhoun . . .	South Carolina . . .	1825-1832	1782	1850

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
Martin Van Buren .	New York .	1833-1837	1782	1862
Richard M. Johnson .	Kentucky .	1837-1841	1780	1850
John Tyler .	Virginia .	March-Apr. 1841	1790	1862
George M. Dallas .	Pennsylvania .	1845-1849	1792	1864
Millard Fillmore .	New York .	1849-1850	1800	1874
William R. King .	Alabama .	1853	1786	1853
John C. Breckinridge .	Kentucky .	1857-1861	1821	1875
Hannibal Hamlin .	Maine .	1861-1865	1809	1891
Andrew Johnson .	Tennessee .	March-Apr. 1865	1808	1875
Schuyler Colfax .	Indiana .	1869-1873	1823	1885
Henry Wilson .	Massachusetts .	1873-1875	1812	1875
William A. Wheeler .	New York .	1877-1881	1819	1887
Chester A. Arthur .	New York .	March-Sept. 1881	1830	1886
Thomas A. Hendricks .	Indiana .	Mar.-Nov. 25, 1885	1819	1885
Levi P. Morton .	New York .	1889-1893	1824	1920
Adlai E. Stevenson .	Illinois .	1893-1897	1835	1914
Garret A. Hobart .	New Jersey .	1897-1899	1844	1899
Theodore Roosevelt .	New York .	March-Sept., 1901	1858	1919
Charles W. Fairbanks .	Indiana .	1905-1909	1855	1920
James S. Sherman .	New York .	1909-1912	1855	1912
Thomas R. Marshall .	Indiana .	1913-1921	1854	—
Calvin Coolidge .	Massachusetts .	1921-1924	1872	—

By a law which came into force Jan. 19, 1886, in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State, and after him, in the order of the establishment of their departments, other members of the Cabinet, shall act as President until the disability of the President is removed or a President shall be elected. On the death of a Vice-President the duties of the office shall fall to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, who receives the salary of the Vice-President.

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by ten chief officers, or heads of departments, who form what is called the 'Cabinet.' They are chosen by the President, but must be confirmed by the Senate. Each of them presides over a separate department, and acts under the immediate authority of the President. They are, in the order prescribed by law for their succession to the Presidency, in case both the President and the Vice-President die or become unable to take office:—

1. *Secretary of State*.—Charles Evans Hughes, of New York, born in New York, 1862; graduated at Brown University, 1881; admitted to the Bar in New York, 1884; Lecturer and Professor of Law in Columbia and Cornell Universities, 1891-1900; Governor of New York, 1907-1910; Associate Justice Supreme Court of the United States, 1910-1916; defeated candidate for President, 1916. Present appointment, March 4, 1921.

2. *Secretary of the Treasury*.—Andrew William Mellon, of Pennsylvania, born in Pennsylvania, 1852; educated at the University of Pittsburgh; prominent in the development of coal, coke, and iron industries, and in banking. Present appointment, March 4, 1921.

3. *Secretary of War*.—John Wingate Weeks, of Massachusetts, born in New Hampshire, 1860; graduated at Annapolis Naval Academy, 1881; member of Congress., 1905-1913; Senator from Massachusetts, 1913-1919. Present appointment, March 4, 1921.

4. *Attorney-General*.—Harry M. *Daugherty*, of Ohio, born in Ohio, 1860; university education; admitted to the Bar, 1881; member of the Ohio legislature, 1888–1893. Present appointment, March 4, 1921.

5. *Postmaster-General*.—Will H. *Hays*, of Indiana, born in Indiana, 1879; Chairman (1920) of the Republican National Committee. Present appointment, March 4, 1921; retired March 4, 1922. For successor, see Additions and Corrections.

6. *Secretary of the Navy*.—Edwin *Denby*, of Michigan, born in Indiana, 1870; graduated at the University of Michigan Law School, 1896; admitted to the Bar, 1896; gunner's mate, U.S. Navy, in the Spanish War, 1898; member of the Michigan legislature, 1902–1903; member of Congress, 1905–1911; enlisted private U.S. Marine Corps, 1917; promoted sergeant and major, 1919. Present appointment, March 4, 1921.

7. *Secretary of the Interior*.—Albert Bacon *Fall*, of New Mexico, born in Kentucky, 1861; Associate Justice and Attorney-General of New Mexico (Territory); United States Senator from New Mexico (State), 1912–1921. Present appointment, March 4, 1921.

8. *Secretary of Agriculture*.—Henry Cantwell *Wallace*, of Iowa, born in Illinois, 1866; educated at Iowa State College; editor of papers devoted to agriculture; Chairman of war work, and member of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. Present appointment, March 4, 1921.

9. *Secretary of Commerce*.—Herbert Clark *Hoover*, of California, born in Iowa, 1874; graduated civil engineer, Leland Stanford Jr. University, 1895; engaged in mine development in America, Australia, and China; Chairman (in London) of the American War Relief Committee, 1914–1915; American Food Administrator, 1917–1919; Administrator of Food Relief for Belgium, 1915–1918; Commander of the French Legion d'honneur. Present appointment, March 4, 1921.

10. *Secretary of Labour*.—James John *Davis*, of Illinois, born in Wales, 1873; prominent officer in Labour organisations. Present appointment, March 4, 1921.

The Ministry for Labour was created in 1913.

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 12,000 dollars, and holds office during the pleasure of the President.

The whole legislative power is vested by the Constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate consists of two members from each State, chosen by popular vote for six years. Senators must be not less than thirty years of age; must have been citizens of the United States for nine years; and be residents in the States for which they are chosen. Besides its legislative functions, the Senate is entrusted with the power of ratifying or rejecting all treaties made by the President with foreign Powers, a two-thirds majority of senators present being required for ratification. The Senate is also invested with the power of confirming or rejecting all appointments to office made by the President; and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment in the latter case extends only to removal from office and disqualification. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives is composed of members elected every second year by the vote of citizens who, according to the laws of their respective States, are qualified to vote for members of the State legislature. By amendments of the Constitution, disqualification on the ground of race, colour, or sex, is forbidden. Accordingly the electorate consists practically

of all citizens of both sexes over 21 years of age. But the franchise is not universal. There are requirements of residence varying in the several States as to length from three months to two years; differing requirements as to registration; in some States the payment of taxes is necessary to qualify for the suffrage; in others the ability to read—in Massachusetts the ability to read English. Some of the Western States admit to the franchise unnaturalised persons who have formally declared their intention to become citizens. Several of the Southern States have adopted methods—which differ from one another—too complicated for explanation here, with the expressed avowed purpose of excluding the negroes from the franchise and yet avoiding the constitutional consequences of discriminating 'on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude.' Untaxed Indians are excluded from the franchise, in most States convicts, in some States duellists and fraudulent voters; in Massachusetts voters are required to be able to read English. In some Southern States they are required to give a reasonable explanation of what they read. Women by the Federal Constitution 19th amendment, 1920, have the vote and eligibility for both the Federal and the State Legislatures on the same terms as men.

The number of members of the House of Representatives to which each State is entitled is determined by the census taken every ten years. By the Apportionment Act consequent on the census of 1910 the number of representatives is 433.

In 1912 with the admission of Arizona and New Mexico it became 435, distributed as follows:—

Alabama . . . 10	Maryland . . . 6	Oregon . . . 3
Arizona . . . 1	Massachusetts . . 16	Pennsylvania . . 36
Arkansas . . . 7	Michigan . . . 13	Rhode Island . . 3
California . . . 11	Minnesota . . . 10	South Carolina . . 7
Colorado . . . 4	Mississippi . . . 8	South Dakota . . 3
Connecticut . . 5	Missouri . . . 16	Tennessee . . . 10
Delaware . . . 1	Montana . . . 2	Texas . . . 18
Florida . . . 4	Nebraska . . . 6	Utah . . . 2
Georgia . . . 12	Nevada . . . 1	Vermont . . . 2
Idaho . . . 2	New Hampshire . . 2	Virginia . . . 10
Illinois . . . 27	New Jersey . . . 12	Washington . . . 5
Indiana . . . 13	New Mexico . . . 1	West Virginia . . 6
Iowa . . . 11	New York . . . 43	Wisconsin . . . 11
Kansas . . . 8	North Carolina . . 10	Wyoming . . . 1
Kentucky . . . 11	North Dakota . . 3	
Louisiana . . . 8	Ohio . . . 22	
Maine . . . 4	Oklahoma . . . 8	
		Total . 435

On the basis of the census of 1910 there is one representative to every 210,415 inhabitants. Although the census of 1920 provides the numbers necessary to make a fresh apportionment of representatives, Congress has not yet (February, 1921), made such an apportionment. The House of Representatives has passed a Bill fixing the number at 435 representatives, as at present, and distributing them among the States, but the Senate has not acted upon the Bill.

The popular vote for President in 1920 was 26,661,606, or about one in four of the entire population.

According to the terms of the Constitution, representatives must not be less than twenty-five years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and be residents in the States from which they are chosen. In addition to the representatives from the States, the House

admits a 'delegate' from each organised Territory, who has the right to speak on any subject and to make motions, but not to vote. The delegates are elected in the same manner as the representatives.

Each of the two Houses of Congress is made by the Constitution the 'judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members'; and each of the Houses may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

The Congress of the United States has the power to propose alterations in the Constitution, by the 5th article of the same. The article orders that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of all the States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

The salary of a senator, representative, or delegate in Congress is 7,500 dollars per annum, with an allowance, based on distance, for travelling expenses. The salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is 12,000 dollars per annum.

No senator or representative can, during the time for which he is elected, be appointed to any *civil* office under authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding *any* office under the United States can be a member of either House during his continuance in office. No religious test is required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States, or in any State.

The period usually termed 'a Congress' in legislative language continues for two years; as, for example, from noon, March 4, 1921, until noon, March 4, 1923, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the 67th Congress will expire, and the term of the new House of Representatives will begin. The term of one-third of the Senators expires at the same time.

The 67th Congress (1921-23), elected November, 1920, is constituted as follows: Senate, 59 Republicans, 37 Democrats; House of Representatives, 301 Republicans, 133 Democrats, 1 Socialist.

The National Government has authority in matters of general taxation, treaties and other dealings with foreign powers, army, navy, and (to a certain extent) militia, commerce, foreign and inter-State, postal service, coinage, weights and measures, and the trial and punishment of crime against the United States.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the United States by the thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution, passed December 18, 1865. The vast change in the political and social organisation of the Republic made by this new fundamental law was completed by the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, passed in 1868 and 1870, which gave to the former slaves all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Union comprises 13 original States, 7 States which were admitted without having been previously organised as Territories, and 28 States which had been Territories—48 States in all. Each State has its own constitution, which must be republican in form, and each constitution derives its authority, not from Congress, but from the people of the State. Admission of States into the Union is granted by special Acts of Congress, either (1) in the form of 'enabling Acts,' providing for the drafting and ratification of a State constitution by the people, in which case the Territory becomes a

State as soon as the conditions are fulfilled, or (2) accepting a constitution already framed, and at once granting admission.

Each State is provided with a Legislature of two Houses, a Governor, and other executive officials, and a judicial system. Both Houses of the Legislature are elective, but the Senators (having larger electoral districts) are less numerous than the members of the House of Representatives, while in some States their terms are longer and, in a few, the Senate is only partially renewed at each election. Members of both Houses are paid at the same rate, which varies from 150 to 1,500 dollars per session, or from 1 to 8 dollars per day during session. The duties of the two Houses are similar, but in many States money bills must be introduced first in the House of Representatives. The Senate has to sit as a court for the trial of officials impeached by the other House, and besides, has often the power to confirm or reject appointments made by the Governor. In most of the States the sessions are biennial, the Governor having power to summon an extraordinary session, but not to dissolve or adjourn. State Legislatures are competent to deal with all matters not reserved for the Federal Government by the Federal constitution, or falling within restrictions imposed by the State constitutions. Among their powers are the determination of the qualifications for the right of suffrage, and the control of all elections to public office, including elections of members of Congress and electors of President and Vice-President; the criminal law, both in its enactment and in its execution, with unimportant exceptions, and the administration of prisons; the civil law, including all matters pertaining to the possession and transfer of, and succession to, property; marriage and divorce, and all other civil relations; the chartering and control of all manufacturing, trading, transportation, and other corporations, subject only to the right of Congress to regulate commerce passing from one State to another; the regulation of labour; education; charities; licensing, including regulation of the liquor traffic; fisheries, and game laws. The revenues of the States are derived chiefly from a direct tax upon property, in some cases both real and personal, in others on land and buildings only. The prohibition upon Congress to levy direct taxes save in proportion to population, contained originally in the national constitution, left this source of revenue to the States exclusively until 1913, when an amendment was adopted authorising the imposition of an income tax by Congress.

The Governor is chosen by direct vote of the people over the whole State. His term of office varies from 1 year to 4 years and his salary from 1,000 to 10,000 dollars. His duty is to see to the faithful administration of the law, and he has command of the military forces of the State. His power of appointment to State offices is usually unimportant. He may recommend measures, but does not present bills to the legislature. In some States he presents estimates. In all but two of the States the Governor has a veto upon legislation, which may, however, be overridden by the two houses, in some States by a simple majority, in others by a three-fifths or two-thirds majority.

The officials by whom the administration of State affairs is carried on (secretaries, treasurers, members of boards of commissioners, &c.) are usually chosen by the people at the General State elections for terms similar to those for which governors hold office, the party in power appointing its own adherents.

In the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska there is a local legislature, the form of which has been prescribed by the National Government. These bodies have powers similar to those of the States, but any of their acts may be modified or annulled by Congress. The Governor of a Territory is appointed for 4 years by the President to whom he makes an annual report. The President appoints also the Territorial secretaries and other officials, together with the Territorial judges. Porto Rico,

although not designated as a 'territory' in the technical sense, is self-governing. Its government is organised on a system almost identical with that of the territories. The Philippine Islands are governed by a civil Governor and elected Upper and Lower Legislative Chambers.

The District of Columbia is the seat of the United States Government, provided by the State of Maryland for the purposes of government in 1791. It is co-extensive with the city of Washington, and embraces an area of 60 square miles. The district has no municipal legislative body, and its citizens have no right to vote either in national or municipal concerns. By an Act of Congress of 1878, its municipal government is administered by three commissioners, appointed by the President.

The unit of local government in the North, especially in the New England States, is the rural township, governed directly by the voters who assemble annually or oftener if necessary, and legislate in local affairs, levy taxes, make appropriations, and appoint and instruct the local officials (select men, clerk, school-committee, &c.). Where cities exist the township government is superseded by the city government. Townships are grouped to form counties, each with its commissioners and other paid officials who have charge of public buildings, lay out highways, grant licences, and estimate and apportion the taxation necessary for county purposes. In the South the counties are themselves the units, though subdivided for educational or other special purposes. Their officials have in general additional functions, as the care of the poor and the superintendence of schools. In the Middle and North-Western States the two systems of local government are mixed. In the West all the public land is already divided into townships six miles square.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Population of the United States at each census from 1790. Residents of Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands, and Panama Canal zone, and persons in the military and naval service stationed abroad are not included in the figures of this table. The residents of Indian reservations are not included prior to 1890.

Year	White	Coloured or Free Negroes	Slave	Total	Increase per cent. per ann.
1790	3,172,006	59,527	697,681	3,929,214	—
1800	4,306,446	108,435	893,602	5,308,483	3·51
1810	5,862,073	186,446	1,191,362	7,239,881	3·64
1820	7,866,797	233,634	1,538,022	9,638,453	3·31
1830	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020	3·35
1840	14,195,805	386,293	2,487,355	17,069,453	3·27
1850	19,553,068	434,495	3,204,313	23,191,876	3·59
1860	26,922,537	488,070	3,953,760	31,443,321	3·56
1870	33,589,377	4,880,009	—	38,558,371	2·26
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	—	50,155,783	3·01
1890	55,101,258	7,488,676	—	62,947,714	2·55
1900	66,809,196	8,838,994	—	75,994,575	2·07
1910	81,731,957	9,827,763	—	91,972,266	2·10
1920	94,820,915	10,463,131	—	105,710,620	1·49

There are also included in the total for 1860, 34,933 Chinese and 44,021 Indians; for 1870, 63,199 Chinese, 55 Japanese, and 25,731 Indians; for

1880, 105,465 Chinese, 148 Japanese, and 66,407 Indians ; for 1890, 107,488 Chinese, 2,039 Japanese, and 248,253 Indians ; for 1900, 89,863 Chinese, 24,326 Japanese, and 237,196 Indians ; for 1910, 71,531 Chinese, 72,157 Japanese, 3,175 other races, and 265,683 Indians ; for 1920, 61,639 Chinese, 111,010 Japanese, 244,437 Indians, and 9,488 all others.

In the following table of population statistics for 1920 and 1910, the dates indicate the year in which the constitution was ratified by each of the original thirteen States, the year of the admission of each of the other States into the Union, and the years of organisation of Territories :—

Geographical Divisions and States	Land Area : sq. miles, 1920	Population in 1910	Population in 1920	Pop. per sq. mile 1920
<i>Continental United States</i>	2,973,774	91,972,266	105,710,620	35.5
<i>New England</i>	61,976	6,552,681	7,400,909	119.4
Maine (1820)	29,895	742,371	768,014	25.7
New Hampshire (1788)	9,031	430,572	443,083	49.1
Vermont (1791)	9,124	355,956	352,428	38.6
Massachusetts (1788)	8,039	3,366,416	3,852,356	479.2
Rhode Island (1790)	1,067	542,610	604,397	566.4
Connecticut (1788)	4,820	1,114,756	1,380,631	286.4
<i>Middle Atlantic</i>	100,000	19,315,892	22,261,144	222.6
New York (1788)	47,654	9,113,614	10,385,227	217.9
New Jersey (1787)	7,514	2,537,167	3,155,900	420.0
Pennsylvania (1787)	44,832	7,665,111	8,720,017	194.5
<i>East North Central</i>	245,564	18,250,621	21,475,543	87.5
Ohio (1803)	40,740	4,767,121	5,759,391	141.4
Indiana (1816)	36,045	2,700,876	2,930,390	81.3
Illinois (1818)	56,043	5,638,591	6,485,280	115.7
Michigan (1837)	57,480	2,810,173	3,668,412	63.8
Wisconsin (1848)	55,256	2,333,860	2,682,067	47.6
<i>West North Central</i>	510,804	11,637,921	12,644,249	24.6
Minnesota (1858)	80,858	2,075,703	2,387,125	29.5
Iowa (1846)	55,586	2,224,771	2,404,021	43.2
Missouri (1821)	68,727	3,293,335	3,404,055	49.5
North Dakota (1889)	70,183	577,056	646,872	9.2
South Dakota (1889)	76,868	583,888	636,547	8.3
Nebraska (1867)	76,808	1,192,214	1,290,372	16.9
Kansas (1861)	81,774	1,690,949	1,769,257	21.6
<i>South Atlantic</i>	269,071	12,194,895	18,990,272	52.0
Delaware (1787)	1,965	292,322	223,003	113.5
Maryland (1788)	9,941	1,295,346	1,449,661	145.8
District of Columbia (1791)	60	331,069	437,571	7292.9
Virginia (1788)	40,262	2,061,612	2,309,187	57.4
West Virginia (1863)	24,022	1,221,119	1,463,701	60.9
North Carolina (1789)	48,740	2,206,287	2,539,123	52.5
South Carolina (1788)	30,495	1,515,400	1,688,724	55.2
Georgia (1788)	58,725	2,609,121	2,895,832	49.3
Florida (1845)	54,861	752,019	963,470	17.7
<i>East South Central</i>	179,509	8,409,901	8,898,807	49.5
Kentucky (1792)	40,181	2,289,905	2,416,630	60.1
Tennessee (1796)	41,687	2,184,789	2,837,885	66.1
Alabama (1819)	51,279	2,138,093	2,348,174	45.8
Mississippi (1817)	46,862	1,797,114	1,790,618	38.6

UNITED STATES

Geographic Divisions	Land Area: English sq. miles, 1920	Population in 1910	Population in 1920	Pop. per sq. mile, 1920
<i>West South Central</i>	429,746	8,784,534	10,242,224	23.8
Arkansas (1836)	52,525	1,574,449	1,752,204	33.4
Louisiana (1812)	45,409	1,656,388	1,798,509	39.6
Oklahoma (1907) ¹	69,414	1,657,155	2,028,283	29.2
Texas (1845)	262,398	3,896,542	4,663,228	17.8
<i>Mountain</i>	859,000	2,633,517	3,336,101	3.9
Montana (1889)	146,131	376,053	548,889	3.8
Idaho (1890)	83,354	925,594	431,866	5.2
Wyoming (1890)	97,548	145,965	194,402	2.0
Colorado (1876)	103,658	799,024	939,629	9.1
New Mexico (1912)	122,503	327,301	360,350	2.9
Arizona (1912)	113,810	204,354	334,162	2.9
Utah (1896)	82,184	373,351	449,366	5.5
Nevada (1864)	109,821	81,875	77,407	0.7
<i>Pacific</i>	318,095	4,192,304	5,566,871	17.5
Washington (1889)	66,836	1,141,990	1,356,621	20.3
Oregon (1859)	95,607	672,765	783,389	8.2
California (1850)	155,652	2,377,549	3,426,861	22.0
<i>Non-contiguous Territory</i>	716,740 ²	9,174,264	12,148,375	18.3
Alaska (1867)	590,884 ²	64,356	55,036	0.9
Hawaii (Ter.) (1898)	6,449 ²	191,909	255,912	39.9
Porto Rico (1899)	3,435 ²	1,118,012	1,299,809	37.8
Philippine Islands (1899)	115,026 ²	7,635,426 ³	10,350,640 ³	89.9
Virgin Islands (1917)	132 ²	27,086 ⁴	26,051 ⁴	197.3
Samoa (1900)	77 ²	7,251 ⁵	8,066	104.6
Guam (1899)	210 ²	11,806	13,275	63.2
Panama Canal Zone (1904)	527 ²	62,810 ⁷	22,858	43.3
Soldiers, etc., abroad	—	55,603	117,238	—
Grand Total	3,743,529⁶	101,145,530	117,869,495	31.9

¹ Oklahoma and Indian Territory entered the Union as the State of Oklahoma, November 10, 1907. Total population, as shown by special census taken as of July 1, 1907, was 1,414,177: Oklahoma, 733,062, and Indian Territory, 681,115.

² Including both the land and water area.

³ Population in 1918.

⁴ Population in 1917.

⁵ Population in 1903.

⁶ Population in 1911.

⁷ Population in 1912.

⁸ Gross Area (Land and Water)—Continental United States, 3,026,789; Non-contiguous Territory, 716,740.

The total population in 1920 comprised 53,900,431 males, and 51,810,189 females. Of this total, 54,304,603, or 51.4 per cent., were urban, and 51,406,017 or 48.6 per cent. were rural.

Occupations of persons 10 years of age and over in United States proper, not including Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico: 1910.

Class of occupations	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	10,851,702	1,807,501	12,659,203
Extraction of minerals	963,730	1,094	964,824
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	8,837,901	1,829,980	10,667,881
Transportation	2,531,075	106,596	2,637,671
Trade	3,146,582	408,088	3,614,670
Public service not elsewhere classified	445,733	13,558	459,291
Professional service	929,684	733,885	1,663,569
Domestic and personal service	1,241,328	2,530,846	3,772,174
Clerical occupations	1,143,829	593,224	1,737,053
Total employed	30,091,564	8,076,772	38,167,336

The total area of Indian reservations in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was in June, 1919, 55,562 square miles (in 1900, 121,665 square miles), with an Indian population of 333,702 (in 1900, 270,544).

In 1920 (not including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and other non-contiguous possessions, and persons in the military and naval service stationed abroad) 91,789,928, or 86.8 per cent. were natives and 13,920,692, or 13.2 per cent., foreign-born.

Origin of the foreign-born white population, 1920 census:—

England	812,828	Greece	175,972
Scotland	254,567	Albania	5,608
Wales	67,066	Italy	1,610,109
Ireland	1,037,233	Spain	49,247
Norway	363,862	Portugal	67,453
Sweden	625,530	Other Europe ¹	5,901
Denmark	189,154		
Netherlands	131,766	Armenia	36,626
Belgium	62,686	Asia Minor	2,404
Luxemburg	12,585	Palestine	3,202
Switzerland	118,659	Syria	51,900
{ France	118,569	Turkey in Asia	8,610
{ Alsace-Lorraine	34,321	Other Asia ²	7,708
Germany	1,686,102		
Poland	1,139,978	Canada	1,117,878
Czechoslovakia	362,436	Newfoundland	13,242
Austria	575,625	Mexico	478,383
Hungary	397,282	West Indies ³	26,369
Yugo-Slavia	169,437	Central & South America	20,929
Russia	1,400,489		
Lithuania	135,068	Atlantic Islands ⁴	38,984
Finland	149,824	Australia	13,801
Rumania	102,823	All other ⁵	17,727
Bulgaria	10,477		
Turkey in Europe	5,284	Total	13,712,754

¹ Includes Danzig, Fiume, Saar Basin, and Europe not specified.

² Includes Hedjaz, India, China, Japan, and Asia not specified.

³ Except Porto Rico.

⁴ Includes Azores and Cape Verde.

⁵ Includes Africa, Pacific Islands, country not specified, and at sea.

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The registration area for births was established in 1915, and the birth rates are computed from returns for certain areas for which the registration of births is accepted by the Bureau of the Census as approximately complete. In 1919 these areas included Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin, California, Oregon, South Carolina, and the District of Columbia. The estimated population of this area was 61,474,111, or 58.6 per cent. of the total estimated population of the United States, and the number of births (exclusive of stillbirths) returned was 1,373,438, or 22.3 per 1,000 population.

Death rates are computed from returns for certain areas where local registration records are kept. In 1917 these areas included California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island,

South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, the District of Columbia, and the territory of Hawaii, and 43 cities in non-registration states. The estimated population for the registration area was 75,527,486, or 72.7 per cent. of the total estimated population of Continental United States and the territory of Hawaii; and the number of deaths returned for that year was 1,072,642 (including the deaths of 2,221 soldiers, sailors and marines after the beginning of the war), corresponding to a death rate of 14.2 per 1,000 population.

Marriage rate per 10,000, (for 1916) based on total population, 105. Divorce rate per 10,000, based on total population, 112.

It is estimated that, from the foundation of the Government up to 1820, about 250,000 alien passengers arrived.

The total number of immigrants from 1820 to 1920 (June 30) was 33,200,103. In the following statement, immigrants from Canada and Mexico are included in the total:—

Year	British Isles	Germany	Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	Austria-Hungary	Italy	Russia and Finland	France	Total Immigrants
1916	24,702	2,877	14,761	5,191	33,665	7,842	4,156	298,826
1917	16,141	1,857	13,771	1,258	34,596	12,716	3,187	205,403
1918	2,847	447	6,506	61	5,250	4,242	1,798	110,618
1919	7,271	552	5,590	53	1,884	1,403	3,379	141,132
1920	48,062	1,001	13,444	352	95,145	1,751	8,945	430,001

Of the total number in 1920, 247,625 were males, and 182,376 were females.

The total number of immigrants from China between 1820 and 1920 was 348,219. In the year 1920 there were 2,148 Chinese immigrants; in the year 1919, 1,697. In 1912 there were 6,172 Japanese immigrants; in 1918, 10,168; in 1919, 10,056; and in 1920, 9,279.

Increase of native white, and foreign-born white population from 1850 to 1920, by decades:—

Year.	Native White			Foreign Born White		
	Total	Increase	Per cent. increase	Total	Increase	Per cent. increase
1850	17,312,533	—	—	2,240,535	—	—
1860	22,825,784	5,513,251	31.8	4,096,758	1,856,218	82.8
1870	28,095,665	5,269,881	23.1	5,493,712	1,396,959	34.1
1880	36,843,291	8,747,626	31.1	6,559,679	1,065,967	19.4
1890	45,979,391	9,136,100	24.8	9,121,867	2,562,188	39.1
1900	56,595,879	10,615,988	23.1	10,213,817	1,091,950	12.0
1910	68,386,412	11,791,033	20.8	13,345,545	3,131,728	30.7
1920	81,108,161	12,721,749	18.6	13,712,754	367,209	2.8

Of the total increase of 13,733,354 in the population of the country between 1910 and 1920, whites contributed 13,088,958; negroes, 635,368; and other races, 14,028. The increase in the native population was 13,333,548, and that in the foreign-born 404,806.

The percentage of increase for the whites was 16.0, and for the negroes, 6.5. The native white population increased 18.6 per cent., and the foreign-born white, 2.8 per cent.

In 1920 whites constituted 89.7 per cent. of the total population, as compared with 88.9 per cent. in 1910. Native whites constituted 76.7 per cent. of the total in the later year and 74.4 in 1910, while foreign-born whites formed 13 per cent. of the total in 1920, as compared with 14.5 per cent. ten years earlier.

III. PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Cities with	No. of Cities			Combined Population		
	1920	1910	1900	1920	1910	1900
250,000 or more	25	19	15	20,910,139	15,461,680	10,935,857
100,000—250,000	43	31	23	6,519,187	4,840,458	3,272,490
50,000—100,000	76	59 ¹	40	5,265,747	4,178,915	2,709,838
25,000— 50,000	143	119	82 ¹	5,073,041	4,026,045	2,800,627
25,000 or more	287	228 ¹	160 ¹	37,770,114	28,507,098 ¹	19,718,312 ¹

¹ Exclusive of Honolulu, Hawaii.

The population of large cities on Jan. 1, 1920, was as follows :—

Cities	Land Area in Acres July 1, 1916	Popula- tion, Jan. 1, 1920	Cities	Land Area in Acres July 1, 1916	Popula- tion, Jan. 1, 1920
New York	183,555.0	5,620,048	San Antonio, Texas.	22,860.5	161,379
Borough :			Dallas, Texas . . .	11,087.3	158,976
Manhattan . . .	14,038.0	2,284,103	Dayton, Ohio . . .	10,061.0	152,559
Bronx	26,839.0	732,016	Bridgeport, Conn. .	9,330.0	143,555
Brooklyn	44,911.0	2,018,356	Houston, Texas . .	20,994.4	138,276
Queens	67,142.0	469,042	Hartford, Conn. . .	10,162.9	138,036
Richmond	30,575.0	116,531	Scranton, Pa. . . .	12,361.7	137,783
Chicago, Ill. . . .	123,142.6	2,701,705	Grand Rapids, Mich.	10,880.0	137,634
Philadelphia, Pa. .	81,345.1	1,823,779	Paterson, N.J. . . .	5,157.0	135,875
Detroit, Mich. . .	29,597.4	993,678	Youngstown, Ohio .	15,760.0	132,358
Cleveland, Ohio. .	33,571.5	796,841	Springfield, Mass. .	19,980.0	129,614
St. Louis, Mo. . .	39,276.8	772,897	Des Moines, Iowa .	34,423.0	126,468
Boston, Mass. . .	27,684.0	748,060	New Bedford, Mass.	12,206.0	121,217
Baltimore, Md. . .	19,290.0	733,826	Fall River, Mass. .	21,723.0	120,485
Pittsburgh, Pa. . .	25,383.3	588,343	Trenton, N.J. . . .	4,490.0	119,289
Los Angeles, Cal. .	216,272.0	576,673	Nashville, Tenn. . .	11,574.1	118,842
Buffalo, N.Y. . . .	24,894.0	506,775	Salt Lake City, Utah	31,142.8	118,110
San Francisco, Cal. .	26,632.0	506,676	Camden, N.J. . . .	4,475.0	116,309
Milwaukee, Wis. . .	16,215.8	457,147	Norfolk, Va.	4,771.8	115,777
Washington, D.C. .	38,408.4	437,571	Albany, N.Y.	11,924.1	113,344
Newark, N.J. . . .	14,715.0	414,524	Lowell, Mass. . . .	8,308.0	112,759
Cincinnati, Ohio. .	45,089.3	401,247	Wilmington, Del. . .	4,320.0	110,168
New Orleans, La. .	125,440.0	387,219	Cambridge, Mass. . .	4,014.3	109,694
Minneapolis, Minn. .	32,254.6	380,582	Reading, Pa.	5,664.5	107,784
Kansas City, Mo. . .	37,555.8	324,410	Fort Worth, Texas .	10,553.4	106,482
Seattle, Wash. . . .	37,481.0	315,312	Spokane, Wash. . .	24,819.0	104,487
Indianapolis, Ind. .	24,798.6	314,194	Kansas City, Kans. .	9,943.8	101,177
Jersey City, N.J. . .	8,320.0	298,103	Yonkers, N.Y. . . .	11,440.0	100,176
Rochester, N.Y. . .	13,910.0	295,750	Lynn, Mass.	6,948.0	99,148
Portland, Oregon . .	40,294.4	258,288	Duluth, Minn. . . .	37,715.2	98,917
Denver, Colo. . . .	37,085.0	256,491	Tacoma, Wash. . . .	25,168.0	96,965
Toledo, Ohio. . . .	18,105.0	243,164	Elizabeth, N.J. . . .	6,191.0	95,788
Providence, R.I. . .	11,358.0	237,595	Lawrence, Mass. . .	4,185.0	94,270
Columbus, Ohio. . .	14,154.3	237,031	Utica, N.Y.	10,404.0	94,156
Louisville, Ky. . . .	14,348.8	234,891	Erie, Pa.	4,739.0	93,872
St. Paul, Minn. . . .	33,388.0	234,698	Semerville, Mass. . .	2,600.0	93,091
Oakland, Cal. . . .	31,591.0	216,261	Waterbury, Conn. . .	17,981.0	91,715
Akron, Ohio. . . .	14,532.0	208,435	Flint, Mich.	7,755.0	91,589
Atlanta, Ga.	16,686.0	200,616	Jacksonville, Fla. .	6,060.0	91,558
Omaha, Nebr. . . .	19,840.0	191,601	Oklahoma City, Okla.	10,862.0	91,295
Worcester, Mass. . .	23,781.0	179,754	Schenectady, N.Y. . .	5,141.0	88,723
Birmingham, Ala. .	31,651.2	178,806	Canton, Ohio	5,929.0	87,091
Syracuse, N.Y. . . .	11,664.0	171,717	Fort Wayne, Ind. . .	7,112.0	86,549
Richmond, Va. . . .	14,582.6	171,667	Evansville, Ind. . . .	5,577.0	85,264
New Haven, Conn. .	11,460.0	162,537	Savannah, Ga. . . .	4,472.7	83,252
Memphis, Tenn. . .	12,352.0	162,351			

Cities	Land Area in Areas July 1, 1916	Popula- tion, Jan. 1, 1920	Cities	Land Area in Areas July 1, 1916	Popula- tion, Jan. 1, 1920
Manchester, N.H. . .	20,520 0	78,384	Charleston, S.C. . .	2,873 6	67,957
St. Joseph, Mo. . .	8,480 0	77,930	Johnstown, Pa. . .	2,997 3	67,327
Knoxville, Tenn. . .	2,541 0	77,818	Binghamton, N.Y. .	5,913 6	66,800
El Paso, Tex. . .	5,724 3	77,560	East St. Louis, Ill.	8,636 0	66,767
Bayonne, N.J. . .	2,680 0	76,754	Brockton, Mass. . .	13,708 4	66,254
Peoria, Ill. . .	6,027 5	76,121	Terre Haute, Ind. .	5,378 0	66,083
Harrisburg, Pa. . .	3,485 5	75,917	Sacramento, Cal. .	8,774 0	65,908
San Diego, Cal. . .	50,458 1	74,683	Rockford, Ill. . .	8,041 0	65,651
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. .	3,233 5	73,833	Little Rock, Ark. .	10,154 4	65,142
Allentown, Pa. . .	3,705 0	73,502	Pawtucket, R.I. . .	5,498 0	64,248
Wichita, Kans. . .	13,210 0	72,217	Passaic, N.J. . .	2,001 7	63,841
Tulsa, Okla. . .	2,848 5	72,075	Saginaw, Mich. . .	8,750 0	61,903
Troy, N.Y. . .	6,630 4	72,013	Springfield, Ohio .	7,059 0	60,840
Sioux City, Iowa . .	28,020 0	71,227	Mobile, Ala. . .	8,915 2	60,777
South Bend, Ind. . .	9,117 9	70,983	Altoona, Pa. . .	2,309 0	60,331
Portland, Me. . .	13,790 7	69,272	Holyoke, Mass. . .	13,423 0	60,203
Hoboken, N.J. . .	830 0	68,166			

Religion.

Denominations	Organiza- tions re- porting. Number	Members or Communi- cants. Number	
	1917	1910	1917
Protestant bodies :			
Adventist bodies	2,694	91,951	118,225
Baptist bodies	58,790	5,510,590	7,236,650
Christian (Christian Connection)	1,274	85,717	117,853
Church of Christ Scientists	5,598	85,096	319,211
Congregationalists	5,844	732,500	790,163
Disciples or Christians	8,255	1,430,015	1,231,404
Evangelical bodies	1,637	180,315	120,756
Friends	1,068	119,601	114,714
German Evangelical Synod of North America.	1,349	249,137	342,788
Lutheran bodies	13,916	2,173,047	2,463,265
Mennonite bodies	840	55,007	79,591
Methodist bodies	65,537	6,477,224	7,165,986
Presbyterian bodies	15,812	1,848,046	2,257,439
Protestant Episcopal Church	7,425	921,713	1,098,173
Reformed bodies	2,711	445,569	533,356
United Brethren bodies	3,881	304,656	367,620
United Evangelicals	954	—	90,007
Roman Catholic Church	7,621	12,217,373	15,742,262
Jewish Congregations	1,897	143,000	359,993
Latter-day Saints	1,531	400,650	462,332
Eastern Orthodox Churches	202	335,000	24,034

Instruction.

Each State of the Union has a system of free public schools established by law. The work of these is largely supplemented by private and parochial schools. In 1880 the percentage of illiterates in the population above ten years of age was 17 per cent., in 1890 13.3 per cent., in 1900 10.7 per cent., in 1910 7.7 per cent. The following statistics are for 1910.

	Total Population	Per cent. of total population	Population 10 years of age and over		
			Total	Unable to Read and Write	
				Number	Per cent.
Native Whites	68,386,422	74.4	50,989,343	1,535,530	3.0
Foreign Whites	13,345,206	14.5	12,944,215	1,650,519	12.8
Coloured	10,240,638	11.1	7,646,712	2,331,559	30.5
Total	91,972,266	—	71,580,270	5,517,608	7.7

The United States Government has set aside for elementary schools in each of the newer States, from two to four 'sections' (or square miles) in each township six miles square, the proceeds from the sale of which form the chief part of the permanent school funds of those States, the income alone being used for the support of the schools. This income is supplemented by State and local taxation, so that it constitutes about 3.3 per cent. of the total school revenue of all the States. In 1918 the amount expended on public schools of elementary and secondary grades was 644,595,145 dollars. In 1918 the 554 universities and colleges, including the 330 co-educational colleges, the 125 colleges for men only, and the 100 colleges for women only, had an income of 137,055,415 dollars from productive funds, from fees, and from United States Government, State, and Municipal appropriations.

The following table is for 1917-18.¹ Summary of Statistics for Schools, Teachers, and Pupils:—

	Number	Teachers			Pupils and Students		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
State common schools	277,734	105,194	545,515	650,709	10,349,466	10,504,050	20,853,516
Public high schools (included above)	13,951	29,731	55,259	84,988	851,954	1,081,867	1,933,821
Private high schools and academies	2,058	5,411	8,788	14,199	72,298	86,507	158,745
Public normal schools	251	2,799	4,815	7,614	18,460	110,045	128,505
Private normal schools	55	367	571	938	2,827	6,742	9,569
Universities & colleges	574	18,358	4,960	23,318	164,075	95,436	259,511
Preparatory departments of universities and colleges	358	1,804	1,223	3,027	28,157	16,503	44,660
Schools of theology	—	9,955	228	10,183	8,574	780	9,354
Schools of law					10,998	822	11,820
Schools of medicine					13,159	643	13,802
Schools of dentistry					8,185	129	8,314
Schools of pharmacy					3,597	456	4,053
Schools of veterinary medicine					—	—	—
Business schools	690	2,310	2,930	1,137	5,240	1,250	1,250
Reform schools	135	482	655	1,811	96,449	193,130	289,579
Schools for the deaf	155	400	1,411	728	49,660	14,102	63,762
Schools for the blind	62	201	527	—	7,696	6,746	14,442
Schools for the feeble-minded	206	135	1,545	1,680	2,867	2,519	5,386
					30,757	24,327	55,084

¹ Statistics are now issued biennially.

² Includes 69 schools maintained as public day schools.

³ Includes 10 schools maintained as public day schools.

⁴ Includes 131 schools maintained as public day schools.

School and college enrolment in 1917-1918:—

Grades	Number of pupils		
	Public	Private	Total
Elementary (kindergarten, primary & grammar)	18,919,695	1,503,656	20,423,351
Secondary (high schools and academies)	1,933,821	158,745	2,092,566
Secondary (preparatory departments of higher institutions)	10,100	34,560	44,660
Universities and colleges	112,046	178,060	290,106
Professional schools	9,771	38,882	48,653
Normal schools	128,505	9,569	138,074
City evening schools	585,413	—	585,413
Commercial and Business schools	—	289,579	289,579
Reform schools	63,762	—	63,762
Schools for the deaf	13,798	644	14,442
Schools for the blind	5,386	—	5,386
Schools for the feeble-minded	54,101	983	55,084
Government Indian schools ¹	26,325	5,543 ²	31,868
Schools in Alaska supported by the Government ³	3,635	—	3,635
Other public schools in Alaska ⁴	3,341	—	3,341
Private kindergartens (individually reported)	—	46,612	46,612

¹ The Government also pays tuition for 29,021 Indian children who are in the regular public schools.

² These children are in private and mission schools.

³ Number of schools 64, maintained by city or town taxation and for white children only.

⁴ 69 schools reporting. Schools for natives only.

In 1920 there were in the United States 2,398 daily newspapers, 14,008 weeklies, 487 semi-weeklies, 3,156 monthlies, 293 semi-monthlies, and 670 other periodicals. The total number of periodicals was in 1916, 23,024 (in 1918, 22,842); in 1870 the total number was 5,871; in 1900, 20,806; and in 1911, 22,806.

Justice and Crime.

The judicial system, like the executive and legislative systems, is dual. The Federal or National Government maintains courts for the trial of civil and criminal cases under national laws which include Admiralty, Patent, Banking, Bankruptcy, and other laws, both civil and criminal, of the United States; the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts includes cases between citizens of different States when the amount involved is in excess of 3,000 dollars; and of crimes against the laws of the United States. The State Courts have jurisdiction over all civil and criminal cases arising under State laws which do not conflict with the National Constitution and laws enacted by Congress. The State Courts also have jurisdiction of proceedings in probate and divorce.

In the separate States the lowest courts are those of Justices of the Peace but in many towns and cities of fairly substantial population, Police Judges have jurisdiction as Examining Magistrates in criminal matters and to hear and determine misdemeanours for violation of the municipal laws. In all matters, except in misdemeanours for violation of the municipal laws, the Justices of the Peace have also jurisdiction in such towns or cities as examining magistrates, as well as to hear and determine civil cases involving usually not more than 200 dollars, and also to hear, determine and sentence for certain petty crimes which are not heinous.

The States are divided into counties and the latter into towns, cities, villages and townships, and there is usually a circuit or district court for each county, in some of which there are one or more judges for the county, while in others the judge's jurisdiction embraces the courts of two or more counties and he goes from county to county to hold terms of court therein. These are the highest State Courts of original jurisdiction and they have grand and petit juries.

The highest court in each State is the Supreme or Appellate Court with a Chief Justice and Associate Justices and, in some States, commissioners who hear and determine cases under assignment of the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices are usually elected by the people, but sometimes are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the State Senate; they usually hold office for a term of years, but sometimes for life or during good behaviour. Their salaries range from 2,500 to 17,500 dollars.

The Judges of the United States Courts, which include the District Courts, the Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the Supreme Court of the United States, are appointed for life, but retire, with full pay, at the age of 70 years, if they so desire, and if they have served the full period of ten years.

The United States District Courts are the lowest of the Federal Courts. There are 81 of these, each State forming one or more districts. These Courts appoint Commissioners, who have the power of Examining Magistrates, but may not finally adjudge and determine, except in the Territory of Alaska, where they have jurisdiction equivalent to that of the Justices of the Peace and Probate Courts of the counties of the States. The United States District Courts try all criminal cases arising under the Laws of the United States, as indicated above, including capital offences, which are punishable by death when the crime is committed on land or territory owned by the Federal Government.

The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and 8 Associate Justices, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The United States is divided into 9 circuits, to each of which the Chief Justice or an Associate Justice is assigned, and such Chief Justice or Associate Justice, respectively, has primary jurisdiction of applications for peremptory orders in any such district respectively. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction of cases on appeal or in error from the inferior Courts, and has original jurisdiction in cases affecting foreign Ministers and those between the different States. The salary of the Chief Justice is 15,000 dollars, and that of each of the Associate Justices 14,500 dollars.

The District of Columbia, in which the seat of the National Government is located, has a Municipal Court, a Supreme Court, and a Court of Appeals. The Municipal Court has jurisdiction in matters equivalent to those of the Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates of cities and towns; the Supreme Court is the highest Court of original jurisdiction, and is equivalent to the District or Circuit Courts of the States, and the District Courts of the United States. The Circuit Court of Appeals has jurisdiction in cases of appeal or in error from the Supreme Court of the District, and is equivalent to the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals of the various States, and the Circuit Courts of Appeals of the United States.

The territories and insular possessions have different judicial systems, generally following the State organizations, but having as well jurisdiction of cases under the Federal Laws, except Porto Rico, which has a United States District Court, separate and distinct from the Municipal, Circuit, and Territorial Supreme Courts.

Pauperism.

• The following table shows the number of paupers enumerated in almshouses in 1903 and 1910.

	Dec. 31, 1903		Jan. 1, 1910 ¹					
	Number	Number per 100,000 of population	Number	Number per 100,000 of population	Native white	Foreign-born white	White, nativity unknown	Coloured
Total for U. S.	81,764	101.4	84,198	91.5	44,254	33,125	355	6,464
Geographic divisions ² —								
New England . . .	11,495	194.5	11,886	181.4	5,959	5,706	38	183
Middle Atlantic . .	21,783	132.5	23,772	123.1	11,324	11,712	45	691
East North Central .	21,127	125.3	21,358	117.0	12,125	8,388	113	732
West North Central .	6,618	61.0	6,366	54.7	3,603	2,371	41	351
South Atlantic . . .	8,298	75.4	7,706	63.2	4,423	664	35	2,584
East South Central .	4,768	60.0	4,266	50.7	2,634	232	42	1,358
West South Central .	1,689	20.7	1,630	18.6	968	263	15	379
Mountain	1,283	69.7	1,652	62.7	813	791	16	32
Pacific	4,703	180.5	5,562	132.7	2,405	2,993	19	154

¹ Figures based on estimated population, Dec. 31, 1903.

² For States included in each division, see pp. 469-470.

Finance

The following table gives what the Treasury terms 'Ordinary receipts and expenditures.' 'Ordinary receipts' include receipts from customs, internal revenue, direct tax, public lands, and 'Miscellaneous,' but do not include receipts from loans, premiums, or Treasury notes, or revenues of Post-Office Department. 'Ordinary expenses' include disbursements for War, Navy, Indians, pensions, payments for interest, and 'Miscellaneous,' but do not include payments for premiums, principal of public debt, or disbursements for postal service paid from revenues thereof.

On June 10, 1921, the President approved An Act to provide a National Budget System and an independent Audit of Government Accounts. This provides for an annual budget system for the first time in the history of the United States.

I. FEDERAL.

Year ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Year ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	Thousands of Dollars	Thousands of Dollars		Thousands of Dollars	Thousands of Dollars
1915	692,484	776,544	1921	5,584,517	5,517,110
1919	4,654,380	15,837,566	1922 ¹	3,968,453	3,604,980
1920	6,704,414	17,036,444	1923 ¹	3,345,182	3,143,415

¹ Estimates.

These figures are exclusive of postal revenues and expenditures as well as of loans and payments on account of the principal of the public debt.

Actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure June 30, 1921, and estimates for 1922 and 1923 :—

<i>Revenue</i>	1921	<i>Expenditure</i>	1921
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs	308,025,102	Civil Establishment:	
Income and profits taxes	3,228,137,673	Legislative	18,480,866
Sales of public lands	1,530,439	Executive	2,793,026
Interest on loans to foreign governments	18,327,306	Dept. of State	8,528,891
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits, &c.	12,610,210	Treasury Dept.	492,258,997
Tax on circulation of national banks	4,799,615	War Dept.	7,395,690
Interest on public deposits	5,668,852	Navy Dept.	3,591,836
Premium on war-risks insurance	22,051,782	Interior Dept.	48,804,023
Customs fees, fines, penalties, &c.	1,173,285	Post Office Dept.	134,043,989
Navy hospital and clothing funds, fines and forfeitures, &c.	2,474,577	Dept. of Agriculture	120,599,697
Sales of ordnance material, &c.	169,049	Dept. of Commerce	25,892,589
Land fees	1,753,759	Dept. of Labour	7,040,856
Fees on letters patent	2,606,502	Dept. of Justice	17,647,450
Forest-reserve fund	2,591,297	Independent bureaus and offices ¹	956,891,461
Immigrant fund	5,767,893	District of Columbia	23,242,259
Naturalisation fees	912,601		
Proceeds of seal & fox skins	1,024,886	Total Civil	1,868,398,844
Alaska Fund	174,329		
Judicial fees, fines, penalties, &c.	4,382,676	Military Establishment:	
Sales of Government property	356,550	Quartermaster Corps	111,874,070
District of Columbia, general receipts	14,439,935	Pay, &c., of the Army	424,367,422
Trust Funds:		Ordnance Dept.	91,914,274
Department of State	335,211	Improving rivers and harbours	45,602,287
		Aviation	80,913,798
War Department	158,248		
Navy Department	102,689	Total War Dept.	557,168,810
Interior Department	20,443,157		
District of Columbia	826,234	Naval Establishment:	
		Increase of the Navy	202,469,924
		Pay of the Navy	180,297,758
		Aviation	24,606,454
		Total Naval Establishment	644,278,808
		Indian service	41,470,807
		Pensions	260,611,416
		Interest on public debt	996,076,803
Total (with miscellaneous revenues)	5,585,476,693		
Deduct moneys covered by warrant in year subsequent to the deposit thereof	1,105,240		
Add moneys received in fiscal year but not covered by warrant	146,592		
Ordinary receipts	5,584,517,045	Total Ordinary disbursements ²	4,468,713,468
Panama Canal tolls, &c.	11,014,361	Total Public debt disbursements	9,181,774,013
Public debt receipts	8,864,925,784		
Total receipts, exclusive of postal	14,449,442,829	Total, exclusive of postal	13,650,487,481
Postal revenues	463,491,274	Postal service, payable from postal revenues	463,491,274
Total receipts, including postal	14,912,934,103	Total disbursements, including postal	14,113,978,755

¹ Included among others are Interstate Commerce Commission, Smithsonian Institute and National Museum.

² Exclusive of the principal of the public debt and postal service.

Estimates for the year ending June 30, 1922 and 1923 (in thousands of dollars) :—

Revenue	1922	1923	Expenditure	1922	1923
	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars		1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
From Customs	275,000	330,000	Legislative	15,984	16,265
From Internal Revenue :			Executive	227	227
Miscellaneous	1,104,500	396,000	Dept. of State	11,406	10,432
Income and profits tax .	2,110,000	1,715,000	Treasury Dept. :		
From sales of public land .	1,500,000	1,500,000	Treasury Dept.	160,871	168,997
From miscellaneous sources .	478,953	404,182	War Department	389,091	369,902
Grand total estimated receipts.	3,968,453	3,345,182	Navy Dept.	478,850	431,754
			Dept. of the Interior . .	326,540	326,032
			Dept. of Agriculture . .	153,637	173,197
			Dept. of Commerce . . .	20,131	19,939
			Dept. of Labour	4,796	6,301
			Dept. of Justice	51,448	18,415
			Interstate Commerce Commission	5,130	4,995
			District of Columbia . . .	22,275	25,070
			Interest on the public debt	975,000	975,000
			Ordinary	3,604,980	3,148,415

On June 30, 1921, the cash balance in the Treasury, inclusive of reserve fund (152,979,025 dollars) and trust funds (919,643,386 dollars), after deducting current liabilities, amounted to 532,898,330 dollars.

National debt on the 1st of July at various periods from 1870 :—

Year	Capital of Debt	Year	Capital of Debt
	Dollars		Dollars
1870	2,480,672,427	1915	3,057,836,873
1880	2,120,415,370	1919	25,482,034,418
1900	2,136,961,092	1920	24,297,918,411
1910	2,652,665,838	1921	23,976,250,608

The gross debt was made up as follows :—Debt bearing no interest, 227,958,908 dollars ; matured debt on which interest has ceased, 10,939,620 dollars ; and interest-bearing debt (between 2 and 6 per cent) 23,976,250,608 dollars. The net debt—that is, what remains after deducting the cash in the Treasury—was 22,127,666,280 dollars on June 30, 1921.

In 1900 the true value of property was estimated at 88,517,366,775 dollars ; in 1904, at 107,104,192,410 dollars, and in 1912 at 187,739,071,090 dollars.

STATE FINANCE.

The revenues required for the administration of the separate States are derived from direct taxation, chiefly in the form of a tax on property real and personal ; and the greater part of such revenue is collected and expended by the local authorities, county, township, or school district.

For details see the separate States.

Defence.

I. ARMY.

The Army of the United States, as authorised under the Act of Congress of June 4, 1920, consists of the Regular Army, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, and the Organised Reserves, including the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

Original enlistment in the Regular Army is for a period of one or three years at the option of the soldier, and re-enlistments are for a period of three years. Men who are in the service at the outbreak of war, or enlist during the war, remain therein until six months after its termination. Enlisted men are classified in seven grades. The pay of the lowest grade, or private, is 30 dollars per month (about 4 shillings a day at normal exchange rates), and that of the highest grade, or master sergeant, is 74 dollars per month. In addition enlisted men receive an increase of 10 per cent. of their base pay for each 5 years of service in the army, the total increase not to exceed 40 per cent. Certain enlisted men also receive additional pay as specialists, the maximum addition under this head being 25 dollars per month. Recent legislation grants temporary increases of pay to the higher grades of enlisted men, making their total pay, in some cases, as much as 142 dollars per month. These increases are to continue only until June 30, 1922.

The authorised strength of the Regular Army, including the Philippine Scouts, is as shown in the following table:—

	Officers	Enlisted men	Total
Infantry	4,201	58,401	62,602
Field Artillery	1,901	19,573	21,474
Coast Artillery	1,201	18,110	19,311
Quartermaster Corps	1,054	11,200	12,254
Cavalry	951	11,184	12,135
Air Service	1,516	10,300	11,816
Medical Department	1,489	8,591	10,080
Corps of Engineers	602	6,519	7,121
Signal Corps	301	3,000	3,301
Ordnance Dept.	353	2,976	3,329
Chemical Warfare Service	101	776	877
Miscellaneous and Detached	2,774	6,543	9,317
Warrant Officers	—	—	1,215
Finance Department	163	709	872
Total	16,607	157,882	175,704

The actual strength at the end of August, 1921, was 165,252.

The war organisation and establishments of the regular army on mobilisation are as follows:—

Army Corps	83,850	Infantry Brigade	6,408
Infantry Division	19,997	Artillery Brigade	3,400
Cavalry Division	7,463		

At the end of August, 1921, the Regular Army troops stationed abroad were as follows:—

Philippines	18,017	Porto Rico	1,144
Germany	12,406	Alaska	1,058
Hawaii	13,759		
Panama	7,590	Total	53,974

The Officers' Reserve Corps consists of officers of all grades, including general officers, organised into sections corresponding to the various branches of the Regular Army. It is at present composed almost exclusively of men who served as officers during the World War, and on August 31, 1921, had a strength of 66,886. These officers may be called for training not exceeding 15 days each year, and with their own consent may be ordered to active service at any time and for any period, provided that the authorised estimates of expenditure are not exceeded.

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps, maintained for the purpose of keeping up the strength of the Officers' Reserve Corps, is organised into units at civil educational establishments. It is divided into a Senior Division, formed mainly at the universities, and a Junior Division, formed mainly at the secondary schools. In August, 1921, over 90,000 students were enrolled in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, divided about equally between senior and junior units. Students of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps before being commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps must graduate from Reserve Officers' Training Corps camps, to be maintained each summer for a period of six weeks.

The Enlisted Reserve Corps consists of men voluntarily enlisted therein who have qualifications making them eligible for enlistment in the Regular Army. Provided the authorised estimates of expenditure are not exceeded, enlisted reservists may be called up for training not exceeding fifteen days each year, and with their own consent may be ordered to active service at any time and for any period.

The National Guard,* or organised militia, is maintained by the several States with the aid of grants from the Federal Government. It is organised into the same arms of the service as the Regular Army, and is supplied by the Federal Government with uniforms, arms, and equipment of the same type as issued to the Regular Army. Service in the National Guard is purely voluntary. When Congress shall have authorised the use of the armed land forces of the United States for any purpose requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army, the President may draft into the military service of the United States any or all members of the National Guard, to serve for the period of the war or emergency. The present authorised enlisted strength of the National Guard is about 424,000, but only about one-third of that number had been organised since the armistice to August, 1921. Enlistment is for three years. Minimum training required includes 48 drill periods of one and one half hours each year, in addition to fifteen days' training in encampments or manoeuvres. For these drill periods, pay for each drill attended is provided, under certain instructions, for officers and men at approximately one-thirtieth of the monthly pay for like grades in the Regular Army.

The Militia comprises all able-bodied male citizens and applicants for citizenship between the ages of 18 and 45. The total number of men registered during the war between these ages was 24,234,021. No arrangement is made during peace times for the organisation and training of the entire body of the Militia.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both the Army and Navy. The Secretary of War controls the Army with the aid of an Assistant Secretary and a Chief of Staff. The former has supervision of the procurement of all military supplies, and is charged with the mobilisation of industrial establishments for wartime needs, while the latter is entrusted with the general supervision of the Army.

Although the infantry during the war were chiefly armed with a modified Enfield rifle, the Springfield rifle, of American design, remains the standard

small arm. The 75 mm. field gun and 155 mm. howitzer have been adopted as the principal light mobile artillery weapons.

II. NAVY.

The administration of the American Navy is in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy, acting directly under the President; and the Secretary, now Mr. Edwin Denby, is solely responsible. The system has been developed by the institution of a Naval Department Council, regularly advising the Secretary. Its most important member is the Chief of Operations, who is in practice Chief of the Staff, and is concerned with every part of the work and operations of the Fleet: education, training, and the sufficiency of bases, supplies, &c. The other members of the Council are the Chief of the Department of the Personnel (under the name of Bureau of Navigation), and the Chiefs of the following Bureaux: Construction and Repair; Engineering; Aeronautics (newly constituted 1921-22); Supplies and Accounts; Yards and Docks; Ordnance; and Medicine and Surgery; also the Commandant of the Marine Corps and the Judge Advocate-General. The Chief of Operations is also President of the Naval General Board, which is an advisory body of senior officers, *ex-officio* and other, who are consulted on large questions of policy, including the shipbuilding programme.

The United States entered upon a course of great naval expansion in 1916-17, which led to a considerable increase in expenditure, due mainly to the adoption for the first time of a continuous shipbuilding programme. The period was of 3 years, the total cost was to be about 103,000,000*l.*, and in the first year 4 battleships, 4 battle-cruisers, 4 scouts, 30 submarines and 20 destroyers were to be laid down. A new programme came before Congress, designed, according to Mr. Daniels, then Secretary of the Navy (January 1, 1919), to make the United States Navy "second to none." This programme included 6 additional battleships, 2 additional battle-cruisers, 6 additional scouts, and over 100 destroyers, submarines, &c. The scheme was included in the Estimates of 1919-20, beginning with a comparatively small appropriation. The late Secretary repeatedly said that the United States must have the most powerful navy in the world. The limitation of armaments policy necessarily changes the whole scheme. The gross appropriations have recently been as follows: 1919-20, 130,768,292*l.* (excluding supplementary appropriations); 1920-21, 134,468,717*l.* (with a possible supplementary vote); 1921-22, 184,352,204*l.* (At the rate of exchange in August 1921 this last sum would represent about 112,000,000*l.* During these three years the amounts for naval new construction have been severally 30,412,003*l.*; 21,370,597*l.*; 18,493,784*l.*

The Government Naval Stations and construction and repairing establishments are at Portsmouth, N.H.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N.Y.; League Island, Pa.; Washington, D.C.; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla.; Mare Island, Cal.; and Puget Sound; and naval stations are at Newport, R.I.; New London, Conn.; Charleston, S.C.; Port Royal, S.C.; Key West, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Guantanamo, Cuba; Hawaii; Guam; Tutuila, Samoa; Cavite, P.I. A naval base is being established on San Francisco Bay.

The following is a classified statement of the strength of the United States Navy on December 31, 1919, 1920, and 1921. A new system of classification has come into force, the whole Fleet now being separated into the First Line and Second Line, the latter comprising the older ships which have little fighting value. Most of them are to be scrapped. Vessels

unserviceable for war purposes, gunboats, yachts, tugs, training-ships, &c. not included :—

	Effective at end of		
	1919	1920	1921
First Line Battleships	19	19	18
Second Line Battleships	20	19	17
Scout Cruisers, First Line	—	—	8
Armoured Cruisers	8	8	8
Other Cruisers	10	10	7
Monitors	6	6	6
Destroyers, First Line	150	250	284
Mining Destroyers	—	—	14
Submarines (94, First Line, 1921)	92	110	144

With reference to the foregoing summary, it may be noted that the total number of destroyers built, building, and provided for, was 318, and of submarines, 138, in addition to which would be 6 fleet submarines, but a number of these will not be constructed.

A table follows of the United States fleet of vessels built and building. It has been the practice to retain on the list for service a considerable number of old vessels of little value. The lists show the existing American Navy, with indications of how it is to be changed and reduced.

In the armament column, guns of lesser calibre than 3 inch are not given.

Ships in italics are not expected to be completed by the end of the present year.

Second Line Battleships.

Laid down	Name	Displacement Tons	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Speed
			Belt	Big guns				
1896	Kentucky . .	12,320	16½	15	4 13in.; 4 8in.; 8 5in.	—	12,179	16.9
96-'97	{ Alabama . . . Illinois . . . }	12,150	16½	16½	4 13in.; 8 6in.	—	11,073	17
99-'00	Ohio	13,500	12	12	4 12in.; 8 6in.	2	13,500	18
1902	{ New Jersey . . Virginia . . . Georgia . . . Nebraska . . . Rhode Island . . }	16,094	11	10	4 12in.; 8 5in.; 8 3in.	4	20,000	19
1903	{ Louisiana . . . Connecticut . . }	17,666	11	10	4 12in.; 8 8in.; 14 3in	4	20,000	18.5
1904	{ Kansas . . . Vermont . . . Minnesota . . . New Hampshire . . }	17,650	2	2	4 12in.; 8 8in.; 14 3in	4	16,500	18
1906	{ S. Carolina . . Michigan . . . }	17,617	11	12	8 12in.; 14 3in	2	16,500	18.5

The above ships are of very little value and are to be scrapped under the arrangement of Dec. 15 1921.

Dreadnoughts (First Line Battleships).

Laid down	Name	Displacement Tons	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Designed speed knot
			Belt	Big guns				
			ins.	ins.				
1907	{ Delaware . . . N. Dakota . . }	20,000	11	12	10 12in.; 14 5in.	2	28,578	21
(Under the agreement of Dec. 15, the Delaware and N. Dakota are to be scrapped, on the understanding that the post-Jutland ships, Colorado and Washington, shall be completed, leaving the United States 18 modern capital ships.)								
1909	{ Utah . . . Florida . . }	21,825	11	12	10 12in.; 16 5in.	2	28,000	20.75
1910	{ Wyoming . . . Arkansas . . }	26,000	11	11	12 12in.; 16 5in.	2	28,000	20.5
1911	{ Texas . . . New York . . }	27,000	12	14	10 14in.; 16 5in.	4	35,000	21
1912	{ Nevada . . . Oklahoma . . }	27,500	13½	18	10 14in.; 12 5in.	4	24,800	20.5
1913	{ Pennsylvania . .	31,400	14	18	12 14in.; 14 5in.	4	34,000	21
1914	{ Arizona . .							
1915	{ New Mexico . . Idaho . . . Mississippi . . }	32,000	14	18	12 14in.; 14 5in.	4	31,000	21
1916	{ California . . Tennessee . . }	32,300	—	—	12 14in.; 14 5in.	4	35,000	21
1917	{ Colorado ¹ . .	32,600	—	—	8 16in.; 14 5in.	2	40,000	21
1918	{ Maryland . . Washington . . W. Virginia ² . }							
1920	{ Indiana ³ . . . Iowa ³ Massachusetts ³ . Montana ³ . . . N. Carolina ³ . S. Dakota ³ . }	43,200	—	—	12 16in 16 6in.	2	60,000	23

¹ The Colorado is on the point of completion.² It is intended that all ships (including battle-cruisers) shall be stopped from and including the West Virginia downwards.*Battle-Cruisers (First Line). All partially built, but to be discontinued.*

1920	{ Lexington . . Constellation . Saratoga . . . Banger Constitution . . United States }	43,500	—	—	8 16in.; 16 6in.	8	180,000 (oil)	33.3
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Armoured Cruisers (Second Line).³

'01-02	{ Pittsburg . . Huntington . . Frederick . . Pueblo Huron }	13,400	6	6	4 8in.; 14 6in.	2	23,000	22
1903	{ Seattle }	14,500	5	9	4 10in.; 16 6in.	4	25,000	22
1905	{ Missoula . . Charlotte . . }							

³ These have little value; also the Rochester, Brooklyn, St. Louis and Charleston (1890-1902).

Scout Light Cruisers (Second Line).

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Designed speed
			Belt	Big guns				
1905	{ Chester . . . Birmingham . . . Salem . . . }	3,750	2 belt 1½ deck		2 5in.; 2 13-pr.	2	16,000	24

Scout Light Cruisers (First Line).

1918- 1920	{ Omaha . . . Milwaukee . . . Cincinnati . . . Raleigh . . . Detroit . . . Richmond . . . Concord . . . Trenton . . . Marblehead . . . Memphis . . . }	7,500	2 belt 1½ deck		12 6in.; 2 3in.	2	90,000	33½
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The other vessels of the United States navy may be summarised. There are 6 old second line monitors; 2 air-craft carriers, Langley and Wright, completed; 4 mine-layers; 284 first line destroyers now completed; about 20 second line destroyers, some of which are being sold out; 14 new first line destroyer mine-layers; 94 first line submarines (O. R. and S. classes), 48 second line submarines (A. to H. classes; 6 fleet submarines building; about 50 small 'eagle' patrol vessels, and 100 (number being reduced) submarine-chaser patrol vessels; about 30 old gunboats, cruisers, and yachts rated as patrol vessels; 9 tenders for destroyers and 7 for submarines; 4 repair ships; 12 colliers and 13 oilers; and a large number of auxiliary mine-sweepers and tugs. The most modern destroyers are of over 1,200 tons and have a speed of 35 knots. The latest submarines (S class) have not been described. The O class displace 569 tons (surface), and 680 tons (submerged), with corresponding speeds of 14 knots and 11 knots; the R. class 495-598 tons, with 14-11 knots speed.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Public lands, unappropriated and unreserved, as reported by the United States General Land Office, on July 1, 1920, with the total land surface and total area, based upon careful joint calculations made in the General Land Office, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of the Census.

States and Territories	Area Unappropriated and Unreserved	Total Land Surface	Total Including Water Surface
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alabama	37,200	32,818,560	33,278,720
Alaska ¹	352,781,760	—	378,165,760
Arizona	18,269,909	72,838,400	72,981,840
Arkansas	276,595	33,616,000	34,134,400
California	19,585,861	99,617,200	101,810,080
Colorado	8,941,185	66,341,120	66,526,720
Connecticut	—	3,084,800	3,177,600
Delaware	—	1,257,600	1,516,800
District of Columbia	—	38,400	44,800

¹ The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.

States and Territories	Area Unappropriated and Unreserved	Total Land Surface	Total Including Water Surface
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Florida	120,077	35,111,040	37,546,240
Georgia	—	23,584,000	37,920,600
Idaho	8,805,112	53,346,560	53,688,820
Illinois	—	35,867,520	36,265,600
Indiana	—	23,068,800	23,266,560
Iowa	—	35,575,040	35,934,000
Kansas	4,346	52,335,360	52,581,120
Kentucky	—	25,715,840	25,982,720
Louisiana	14,240	29,061,760	31,048,840
Maine	—	19,132,800	21,145,600
Maryland	—	6,862,240	7,889,280
Massachusetts	—	5,144,960	5,290,240
Michigan	73,523	36,787,200	37,107,200
Minnesota	256,297	51,749,120	54,196,480
Mississippi	33,360	29,671,680	29,993,600
Missouri	18	43,985,280	44,428,800
Montana	5,973,741	93,568,640	94,078,000
Nebraska	66,844	49,167,120	49,619,800
Nevada	54,267,175	70,285,440	70,841,600
New Hampshire	—	5,779,840	5,978,240
New Jersey	—	4,808,960	5,263,360
New Mexico	18,348,873	78,401,920	78,485,760
New York	—	30,498,560	31,490,560
North Carolina	—	31,193,600	33,562,640
North Dakota	81,044	44,917,120	45,335,680
Ohio	—	26,073,600	26,266,000
Oklahoma	7,404	44,424,960	44,836,480
Oregon	14,006,757	61,188,480	61,887,360
Pennsylvania	—	28,692,480	28,880,640
Rhode Island	—	682,880	798,720
South Carolina	—	19,516,800	19,832,960
South Dakota	288,472	49,195,520	49,673,600
Tennessee	—	26,679,680	26,894,080
Texas	—	167,934,720	170,173,440
Utah	29,991,715	52,597,760	54,393,600
Vermont	—	5,839,360	6,120,960
Virginia	—	25,767,680	27,281,280
Washington	1,086,686	42,775,040	44,241,280
West Virginia	—	15,974,080	15,468,800
Wisconsin	5,154	35,363,840	35,832,240
Wyoming	19,679,593	62,460,160	62,664,960
Total	553,101,888	1,903,289,600	2,315,310,720

The public lands are divided into two great classes. The one class have a dollar and a quarter an acre designated as the minimum price, and the other two dollars and a half an acre, the latter being the alternate sections, reserved by the United States in land grants to railroads, &c. Titles to these lands may be acquired by location under the homestead laws; or, as to some classes, by purchase for cash. The homestead laws give the right to 160 acres of a-dollar-and-a-quarter lands to any citizen or applicant for citizenship who will actually settle upon and cultivate the land. The title is perfected by the issue of a patent after three years (law of June 6, 1912) of actual settlement. The only charges in the case of homestead entries are fees and commissions. On July 1, 1920, 553,101,888 acres were unappropriated and unreserved, of which 352,781,760 were in Alaska. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, the area patented was 11,850,401 acres, of which 9,981,043 acres were patented under the homestead laws. It is provided by law that two sections,

of 640 acres of land, in each 'township,' are reserved for common schools, so that the spread of education may go together with colonisation.

•The power of Congress over the public territory is exclusive and universal, except so far as restrained by stipulations in the original cessions.

The Reclamation Service (organised under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902) is engaged in the investigation, construction, and operation of irrigation works in the arid and semi-arid States of the West. Thirty projects have been authorised for construction or operation for irrigation of lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. These projects aggregate 3,200,000 acres, and the major works aid in serving an additional 1,000,000 acres under private canals that generally get stored water from the Government reservoirs. The funds for this work have come chiefly from the sale of public lands, and the money expended is returned to the fund by easy payments of settlers, usually in twenty annual instalments without interest, in accordance with the Reclamation Extension Act of August 13, 1914. The Service has built on the 30 projects over 12,000 miles of canals, ditches and drains, including 100,000 canal structures, and involving the excavation of 174,000,000 cubic yards of materials. In connection with this work there have been constructed 100 storage and diversion dams with an aggregate volume of 13,700,000 cubic yards, including the Arrowrock dam, the highest in the world (349 feet), the Elephant Butte dam on the Rio Grande, forming the largest artificial irrigation reservoir in the United States. The net construction cost to June 30, 1919, was 123,853,000 dollars.

According to census returns the total acreage of farms and the improved acreage have been :—

Years	Farm area. Acres	Improved area. Acres	Value of farm property	Value of products in preceding year
			Dollars	Dollars
1900	838,591,774	414,498,487	20,439,901,164	4,717,069,973
1910	878,798,325	478,451,750	40,991,449,090	8,558,199,196
1920	955,676,545	506,982,801	77,925,989,073	14,755,358,407

In the same years the numbers of farms of different sizes were :—

Acres	1900	1910	1920
Under 3 acres	41,385	18,033	20,350
3 and under 10	225,844	317,010	268,422
10 " 20	406,641	504,123	507,762
20 " 50	1,257,496	1,414,376	1,503,734
50 " 100	1,366,038	1,438,069	1,474,753
100 " 500	2,290,282	2,494,461	2,456,146
500 " 1,000	102,526	125,295	217,199
1,000 and over	47,160	50,135	
Total	5,737,372	6,361,502	6,448,366

In 1920, 4,917,305 farms were occupied by native whites, 581,054 by foreign-born whites and 950,007 by negroes and other non-whites. Of the occupants, 3,925,095 were owners, 68,525 managers, 480,027 cash tenants,

1,117,730 share tenants, 127,834 share-cash tenants and 729,115 not reporting.

The estimated gross value at farm of all crops and animal products was, in 1918, 22,480,000,000 dollars; in 1919, 24,982,000,000 dollars; and in 1920 (preliminary estimate), 22,000,000,000 dollars.

The areas and produce of the principal cereal crops for three years are shown in the subjoined tables.

Crops	1918			1919			1920		
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre
Corn . . .	104,467	2,502,665	24.0	100,072	2,858,509	28.6	104,601	3,232,367	30.9
Wheat . . .	59,181	921,433	15.6	72,308	934,265	12.9	57,192	787,128	13.8
Oats . . .	44,349	1,538,124	34.7	41,835	1,231,754	29.4	43,323	1,526,055	35.2
Total . . .	207,997	4,962,227	—	214,215	5,024,528	—	205,116	5,545,550	—

The chief wheat-growing States (1920) are (yield in thousands of bushels): Kansas, yielding 137,056; North Dakota, 68,400; Nebraska, 60,480; Oklahoma, 46,240; Illinois, 40,670; Washington, 37,982; Missouri, 32,721; Minnesota, 29,116; Ohio, 28,698; South Dakota, 26,232; Pennsylvania, 25,284; Idaho, 23,600; Indiana, 23,540; Oregon, 22,900; Colorado, 22,821.

Other crops in 1919 and 1920 were:—

Crops	1919			1920		
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bushels per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bushels per Acre
Rye	7,103	88,909	12.5	5,043	69,318	13.7
Barley	7,198	161,345	22.4	8,083	202,024	25.0
Buckwheat	739	15,244	20.6	729	13,789	18.9
Flaxseed	1,572	7,661	4.9	1,785	10,990	6.2
Rice (rough)	1,092	42,790	39.2	1,237	53,710	40.2
Potatoes	3,952	355,773	90.0	3,929	480,458	109.6
Sweet Potatoes	1,042	105,405	101.2	1,085	112,363	103.6

The area on which tame hay was grown in 1920 was 57,915,000 acres; the crop weighed 91,193,000 tons, and was valued at 1,613,896,000 dollars. The area on which wild hay was grown in 1920 was 15,266,000 acres; the crop weighed 17,040,000 tons, and was valued at 195,266,000 dollars.

In 1920 the United States rice (rough) crop was as follows:—

States	Area	Production	States	Area	Production
	Acres	Bushels		Acres	Bushels
North Carolina	400	10,000	Mississippi	3,000	93,000
South Carolina	4,100	102,000	Louisiana	700,000	25,200,000
Georgia	1,100	29,000	Texas	281,000	9,554,000
Florida	3,000	72,000	Arkansas	181,400	8,889,000
Missouri	500	25,000	California	162,000	9,720,000
Alabama	500	16,000			
			Total	1,397,000	53,710,000

The output of cane sugar in 1918-19 amounted to 568,800,000 pounds; and in 1919-20, 244,250,000 pounds; and the preliminary estimate for 1920-21 was 385,974,000 pounds. The beet sugar production in 1918-19 was 1,521,900,000 pounds; and in 1919-20 was 1,452,902,000 pounds, and the preliminary estimate for 1920-21 was 2,219,200,000 pounds.

Cotton acreage and production (excluding "linters"), for the last six years were:—

Years	Acres harvested	Bales (500 lbs. gross)	Years	Acres harvested	Bales (500 lbs. gross)
1915	31,412,000	11,192,000	1918	36,008,000	12,041,000
1916	34,985,000	11,450,000	1919	33,566,000	11,421,000
1917	33,841,000	11,302,000	1920	36,383,000	12,087,000

The estimated cotton production in 1920 was grown in the following States: Texas, 4,200,000 bales; South Carolina, 1,530,000; Georgia, 1,400,000; Oklahoma, 1,300,000; Arkansas, 1,160,000; Mississippi, 885,000; North Carolina, 840,000; Alabama, 660,000; Louisiana, 380,000; Tennessee, 310,000; California (including some grown in Mexico), 150,000; Arizona, 110,000; Missouri, 85,000; Virginia, 19,000; Florida, 18,000; all other, 15,000 bales.

In 1920 there were under tobacco 1,894,400 acres, which yielded 1,508,064,000 lbs. of tobacco. The chief tobacco-growing States were Kentucky, 550,000 acres, yielding 467,500,000 lbs.; North Carolina, 582,000 acres, yielding 384,120,000 lbs.; Virginia, 243,900 acres, yielding 177,390,000 lbs.; Tennessee, 117,000 acres, yielding 85,410,000 lbs.; South Carolina, 103,000 acres, yielding 66,950,000 lbs.; Wisconsin, 50,000 acres, yielding 62,400,000 lbs.; Ohio, 63,000 acres, yielding 60,480,000 lbs.; Pennsylvania, 40,000 acres, yielding 60,400,000 lbs.; Connecticut, 24,400 acres, yielding 36,112,000 lbs.; Maryland, 35,000 acres, yielding 30,625,000 lbs.; Indiana, 20,000 acres, yielding 18,000,000 lbs.; Georgia, 26,700 acres, yielding 16,020,000 lbs.; Massachusetts, 10,200 acres, yielding 15,810,000 lbs.; West Virginia, 13,000 acres, yielding 10,400,000 lbs.

The following table exhibits the number of farm animals in 1900 (June 1), 1910 (April 15), 1920 and 1921 (January 1):—

Live Stock	1900 (Census)	1910 (Census)	1920 (Estimate)	1921 (Estimate)
Horses . . .	18,267,020	19,833,113	20,785,000	20,183,000
Mules . . .	3,264,615	4,209,769	5,041,000	4,999,000
Cattle of all kinds	67,719,410	61,803,866	68,369,000	68,191,000
Sheep . . .	61,503,713	52,447,861	47,114,000	45,067,000
Swine . . .	62,868,041	58,185,676	71,727,000	68,649,000

The value of farm animals in the United States on January 1, 1921, was:—Cattle other than milch cows, 1,346,665,000 dollars; milch cows, 1,491,900,000 dollars; total value of all farm animals, 6,235,569,000 dollars.

In 1914, the factories used 8,431,426,426 lbs. of milk and 2,384,034,699 lbs. of cream, made 786,003,489 lbs. of butter, 377,513,409 lbs. of cheese, and 883,112,901 lbs. of condensed milk. The total value of the products manufactured was 370,688,431 dollars.

In 1901 the estimated production of wool was 302,502,328 pounds; in 1918, 298,870,000 pounds; in 1919, 313,638,000 pounds; and in 1920, 302,207,000 pounds.

The census reports for 1914 show that the value of canned vegetables was 84,413,667 dollars; of canned fruits, 24,897,174 dollars; of dried fruits, 34,771,912 dollars; of canned soups, 7,877,057 dollars; and of all other products, including preserves, pickles, sauces, cider, and vinegar produced in canning establishments, 6,055,892 dollars. The total value of canned products, in 1914, was 158,015,702 dollars.

II. FORESTS AND FORESTRY.

The United States forests cover 463,000,000 acres, or about one-fifth of the whole country. The original forests of the United States covered 822,000,000 acres, with a stand of not less than 5,200 billion feet of merchantable timber, of which about 2,215 billion board feet still remains. Forests publicly owned contain a little over 27 per cent. of all timber standing, forests privately owned contain at least 70 per cent., and States and municipalities together hold less than 3 per cent. of the total stand. There are five great forest regions—the northern, the southern, the central, the Rocky Mountain, and the Pacific. The standing timber in the United States is being cut and destroyed at the rate of 26 billion cubic feet per year, or more than four times as fast as new timber is growing.

The heavy demands for timber have been rapidly pushing the great centres of lumber industry toward the South and West. In consequence, the State of Washington now leads in lumber production, followed closely by Louisiana, Oregon, Mississippi, and Alabama.

The annual consumption, including waste in logging and in manufacture, is more than 24,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood. It includes over 110,000,000 cords of firewood, more than 40,000,000,000 board feet of lumber, 650,000,000 feet logs for veneer, 87,500,000 ties, nearly 1,296,000,000 staves, over 82,000,000 sets of heading, over 333,000,000 barrel hoops, over 4,550,000 cords of native pulpwood, 250,000,000 cubic feet of round mine timbers, 900,000,000 fence posts, 1,550,000 cords of wood for distillation, 1,250,000 cords for tanning extract, 200,000 cords for excelsior, and 4,250,000 telegraph and telephone poles, 8,350,000,000 shingles, and 2,375,000,000 lath.

The present net area of the 149 national forests, including those in Alaska and Porto Rico and lands acquired by purchase in the White Mountains and Southern Appalachian regions for national forest purposes, is 156,666,045 acres.

The operating costs of the national forests are about 4,000,000 dollars annually. For improvements (roads, trails, telephone lines, bridges, cabins, etc.) there is an annual appropriation of 400,000 dollars, plus ten per cent. of the receipts. In addition, the Federal Aid Roads Act in 1916, made available 1,000,000 dollars yearly for ten years, for roads and trails within or partly within the national forests. There was also included in the Post Office appropriation bill, which was approved February 28, 1919, an item of 3,000,000 dollars a year for three years for road work. The total regular appropriation for the support of the Forest Service, including its diversified investigative and co-operative work, for the fiscal year 1922 is 6,899,302 dollars, including 300,000 dollars for fire-fighting and 400,000 dollars for co-operative fire protection.

The receipts from the several sources for the last three fiscal years were as follows.

Fiscal Year	Timber	Grazing	Special Uses, &c.	All Sources
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1919	1,540,100	2,609,170	209,145	4,358,414
1920	2,067,395	2,486,040	240,046	4,793,482
1921	1,775,901	485,079	243,955	2,504,935

The receipts for the fiscal year 1921 are much less than for prior years. The principal reason for this is that the Agricultural Appropriation Act, approved March 3, 1921, contained a provision that the payment of grazing fees, to the amount of approximately 1,900,000 dollars, for the calendar year 1921, might be paid on September 1.

Under the law 25 per cent. of the receipts is paid to the States in which the national forests are located, to be expended for roads and schools. This is in addition to the 10 per cent. of the receipts already mentioned as available for improvements, which is expended under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture for road and trail building in national forests in co-operation with State authorities or otherwise.

The grazing receipts for 1921 were paid by the holders of 31,560 permits to graze 2,050,715 cattle, 78,871 horses, and 3,177 swine, and of 6,541 permits to graze 7,400,412 sheep and 43,190 goats.

The following table shows, by States, the total cut under sale of timber from the national forests in the fiscal year 1921:

State	Board Feet	State	Board Feet	State.	Board Feet
California . .	141,909,000	New Mexico .	24,716,000	Georgia . . .	2,850,000
Oregon . . .	130,312,000	South Dakota .	22,469,000	Florida . . .	1,515,000
Idaho	125,422,000	Arkansas . . .	13,991,000	Nevada . . .	1,232,000
Washington .	88,961,000	Utah	11,868,000	Michigan . . .	1,175,000
Montana . . .	63,445,000	North Carolina	9,993,000	West Virginia.	441,000
Arizona . . .	46,318,000	Minnesota . . .	9,528,000	Alabama . . .	15,000
Colorado . . .	45,549,000	Tennessee . . .	7,779,000		
Wyoming . . .	34,845,000	Virginia	4,820,000	Total (1921).	833,164,000
Alaska	36,881,000	New Hampshire	3,785,000	Total (1920)	806,121,000

Besides Government protection of national forests against fire, co-operation in fire protection on the forested watersheds of navigable streams is extended to individual States, under provisions of Federal law. In order to obtain this co-operation, the State must provide by law for a system of forest-fire protection and must expend each year at least as much as the Federal Government in maintaining the system. The number of States now co-operating is 27. Altogether, 150 million acres are fairly well protected against forest fires under this law by the combined private, State, and Federal appropriations, at an average cost of less than two cents per acre.

The movement for national forestry has been followed by a widespread development of State forest activities. To-day, 33 States have forest departments, and practically all show recognition of the need for a State forest policy. Many States have established Forest Reserves which are administered independently. There are approximately 227 such State forests, with a total acreage of more than four million. Michigan has the greatest total number of forest reserves, but the acreage of the reserves in either Pennsylvania or New York exceeds that of any other State by a large margin.

III. MINING.

The following are the statistics of the metallic products of the United States in 1919 and 1920 (long tons, 2,240 lbs.; short tons, 2,000 lbs.). The values are: For iron, at point of production; for nickel and platinum, the values at New York City; for copper, lead and zinc, the values are those of sales; for quicksilver, the value at San Francisco.

Metallic Products	Quantity (1919)	Value (1919)	Quantity (1920)	Value (1920)
		Dollars		Dollars
Pig-iron long tons	30,128,060	775,046,236	35,683,234	1,137,926,882
Silver (commercial value) troy oz.	56,682,445	63,533,652	56,564,504	57,420,825
Gold (value) "	2,918,628	60,333,400	2,395,017	49,509,400
Copper pounds	1,286,419,329	239,274,000	1,209,061,040	222,467,000
Refined Lead short tons	424,433	44,990,000	476,849	76,296,000
Zinc "	452,272	66,032,000	450,045	72,907,000
Quicksilver flasks ¹	21,415	1,933,560	13,070	1,041,156
Aluminium pounds	—	38,558,000	—	41,375,000
Tin (metallic equivalent) short tons	60	78,600	20	20,100
Platinum troy oz.	45,109	5,614,335	41,544	4,697,722
Antimonial lead short tons	13,874	1,513,968	12,535	1,963,235
Nickel "	511	434,485	349	275,120
Total value (including all others)	—	1,351,000,000	—	1,724,300,000

¹ Of 75 avoirdupois pounds net.

The following are statistics of the principal non-metallic minerals for two years:—

Non-Metallic Products	Quantity (1919)	Value (1919)	Quantity (1920)	Value (1920)
		Dollars		Dollars
Bituminous coal short tons	458,063,000	1,170,000,000	556,563,000	1,950,000,000
Pennsylvania anthracite . long tons	78,653,751	364,926,950	79,500,000	"
Stone short tons	69,925,000	93,500,000	68,500,000	120,500,000
Petroleum barrels ¹	377,719,000	775,000,000	443,402,000	1,360,000,000
Natural Gas 1000 cubic feet	735,030,000	162,000,000	"	"
Cement barrels ²	86,141,483	147,318,398	96,944,000	194,513,000
Salt short tons	6,882,902	27,074,694	6,965,188	30,539,168
Phosphate rock long tons	2,271,983	11,591,268	4,103,982	25,079,572
Coke short tons	44,793,542	b c	51,888,000	b c
Mineral waters gallons sold	33,697,280	4,880,186	40,000,000	5,000,000
Borates short tons	66,146	1,380,000	123,320	2,173,000
Arsenious oxide pounds	6,029	1,181,634	11,502	2,021,356
Total value (including all others)	—	3,257,900,000	—	4,977,503,000

¹ Of 42 gallons.

² Of 376 lbs. net.

^a Figures for 1920 not yet available. Estimate of value included in total value of non-metallic products.

^b Not included in total value.

^c Figures not yet available.

The total value of the mineral products in 1917 was 4,992,996,000 dollars; in 1918, 5,540,000 dollars.

The total production of coal from 1807, the date of the earliest record, to the close of 1920 was 13,981,797,100 short tons.

The precious metals are mined mainly in California, Colorado, Alaska, and Nevada for gold, and Montana, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, and Colorado for silver. The production of gold and silver in the United States from 1792 to 1920 was as follows :—

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Ozs. troy	Dollars	Ozs. troy	Dollars
1792-1847 . . .	1,187,170	24,537,000	309,500	404,500
1848-1872 . . .	58,279,778	1,204,750,000	118,568,200	157,749,900
1873-1920 . . .	138,445,006	2,861,910,400	2,441,716,827	1,924,298,406
Total . . .	197,911,954	4,091,197,400	2,560,594,527	2,082,452,806

Precious stones are found in considerable varieties in the United States the total production was valued in 1916 at 217,793 dollars, in 1917 at 131,012 dollars, in 1918 at 106,523 dollars, in 1919 at 111,763 dollars, and in 1920 at 107,500 dollars (estimated). The stones found are sapphires (in Montana), turquoise, tourmaline, garnets, beryl, agates, amethyst, ruby, topaz, &c.

IV. MANUFACTURES.

The following table shows the condition of manufacturing industries in the United States as reported at each census from 1880 to 1919. The censuses of 1905, 1910, 1915, and 1919, unlike the earlier censuses, did not include hand and neighbourhood industries, but were confined to establishments conducted under the factory system or producing goods for the general market. The statistics for each census cover the preceding calendar year :—

Census	Number of Establishments	Capital	Persons employed	Value of products	Cost of materials
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1880 ¹	253 852	2,790,273,000	2,782,595	5,369,579,000	3,396,824,000
1890 ¹	355,415	6,525,156,000	4,712,622 ²	9,372,437,000	5,162,044,000
1900 ¹	512,254	9,817,435,000	5,705,165 ⁴	13,004,400,000	7,345,414,000
1900 ²	207,562	8,978,825,000	5,079,225 ⁴	11,411,121,000	6,577,614,000
1905 ²	216,262	12,656,266,000	5,990,072 ⁴	14,802,147,000	8,503,950,000
1910 ²	270,082	18,490,749,000	7,431,799 ⁴	20,767,546,000	12,195,019,000
1915 ²	275,791	22,790,980,000	8,000,554 ⁴	24,246,435,000	14,368,089,000
1919 ²	289,768	45,015,959,000	10,052,709 ⁴	62,910,202,000	37,671,359,000

¹ Including hand and neighbourhood industries.

² Excluding hand and neighbourhood industries.

³ Includes officers, firm members, clerks and wage earners.

⁴ Includes salaried officials, clerks, &c., and wage earners; does not include proprietors and firm members.

The censuses of 1890, 1900, and 1905 cover Alaska; the census of 1910 covers Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico; the census of 1914 covers Continental United States.

The census of manufactures for 1909 and 1914 (not including Alaska,

Hawaii, and Porto Rico) were confined to establishments under the factory system, to the exclusion of neighbourhood industries and hand trades such as custom dress-making,* tailoring, carpentering, grist and saw-milling. The census results were as follows :—

Group	Summary for 14 General Groups of Industries					
	Census	Number of establishments	Wage-earners. Average number	Capital	Cost of materials	Value of products
	Expressed in thousands of dollars					
				Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
All industries	1919	289,768	9,103,172	45,011,959	37,671,359	62,910,202
	1914	275,791	7,036,337	22,790,980	14,368,089	24,246,435
	1909	268,491	6,615,046	18,428,270	12,142,791	20,672,052
1. Food and kindred products	1914	59,317	496,234	2,174,387	3,828,512	4,816,709
	1909	55,364	411,575	1,696,754	3,187,803	3,937,618
2. Textiles and their products	1914	22,995	1,498,664	2,310,848	1,993,058	3,414,615
	1909	21,723	1,438,446	2,488,463	1,745,516	3,060,199
3. Iron and steel and their products	1914	17,719	1,061,058	4,281,998	1,762,312	3,223,144
	1909	17,292	1,020,553	3,573,605	1,739,942	3,164,472
4. Lumber and its remanufacture	1914	42,036	833,529	1,723,456	762,350	1,599,710
	1909	48,539	911,593	1,570,549	717,833	1,588,274
5. Leather and its finished products	1914	6,758	307,060	743,347	753,135	1,104,595
	1909	5,728	309,766	659,231	669,874	992,713
6. Paper and printing	1914	37,106	452,900	1,433,176	580,715	1,456,046
	1909	34,828	415,990	1,133,618	451,239	1,179,285
7. Liquors and beverages	1914	7,562	88,152	1,015,715	246,188	772,080
	1909	7,347	77,827	874,107	186,128	674,311
8. Chemicals and allied products	1914	12,374	299,569	3,034,209	1,289,343	2,001,634
	1909	12,060	267,261	2,167,425	931,045	1,526,599
9. Stone, clay and glass products	1914	14,747	334,702	987,328	233,734	614,162
	1909	16,168	342,827	837,761	133,792	531,737
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	1914	10,023	262,154	1,013,632	1,023,354	1,317,042
	1909	8,783	249,607	867,405	892,066	1,240,410
11. Tobacco manuf.	1914	13,951	178,872	303,840	207,134	490,165
	1909	13,822	166,810	245,660	177,186	416,695
12. Vehicles for land transportation	1914	9,969	263,076	303,496	538,670	1,034,497
	1909	6,562	202,719	521,467	306,537	561,763
13. Railroad repair shops	1914	2,011	365,992	417,706	261,439	552,618
	1909	1,693	304,592	277,216	214,581	437,563
14. Miscellaneous industries	1914	19,193	594,465	2,047,842	835,139	1,740,413
	1909	16,589	439,480	1,480,019	679,260	1,360,413

Of the food products manufactured in 1919 and 1914, the more important (with the value of output) were :—

Industries	Output value	
	1919	1914
	Dollars	Dollars
Beet sugar, &c.	149,155,892	62,605,210
Butter, cheese and condensed milk	1,079,557,000 ¹	364,285,150
Canning and preserving fruit, vegetables, fish, and oysters	674,793,000	243,439,859
Flour and grist milling	2,052,850,000	877,679,709
Rice cleaning and polishing	90,038,000	23,039,294
Slaughtering and meat-packing including sausage	4,314,639,498	1,673,978,930

¹ Includes, for 1919, 139 establishments, engaged primarily in other industries, which manufactured butter, cheese and similar commodities as subsidiary products.

In the combined textile industries for the census years 1914 and 1909, the number of producing spindles at work was :—

Year	Cotton	Silk	Woollen	Worsted	Total
1914	31,703,663	2,100,012	2,079,626	2,227,739	38,111,240
1909	28,178,862	1,777,962	2,156,824	1,752,806	33,866,054

The number of power-looms at work for each of the years was :—

—	Carpets and rugs	Cottons	Silk goods	Woollens	Worsted goods	Total
1914	9,821	677,920	85,058	28,866	40,581	848,246
1909	11,796	665,652	75,406	33,148	39,476	825,478

The value of the output of certain textile industries in 1919 and 1914 was :—

Nature of products	1919	1914
	Dollars	Dollars
Carpets and rugs	123,116,000	69,128,185
Cotton goods	2,195,568,000	701,300,933
Hosiery and knit goods	718,140,000	258,912,903
Silk goods	688,946,000	254,011,257
Woollen and worsted goods	1,053,040,000	379,484,379

In 1914 there were 353 blast furnaces in active plants with a daily capacity of 109,426 tons; in 1909, 388, with a daily capacity of 101,447 tons. In 1919 the output of pig-iron was 30,543,167 tons, value 785,960,400 dollars; in 1914 it was 23,269,731 tons, value 312,761,617 dollars. Bessemer, or modified Bessemer, steel plants in 1914 had 115 converters; in 1909, 112; total daily capacity of ingots or direct castings, double turn, in 1914, 53,106 tons; in 1909, 49,005 tons. Open-hearth steel plants in 1914 had 864 basic and acid furnaces; in 1909, 706; in 1904, 489; daily capacity of steel, in 1914, 93,650 tons; in 1909, 62,161 tons. The total value of products of the

steel works and rolling mills in 1919 was 2,814,179,000 dollars; in 1914, 918,664,565 dollars. The value of output comprised :—

Products	1919	1914
	Dollars	Dollars
Steel rails	92,849,000	54,009,918
Iron and steel bars, &c.	393,079,000	110,480,914
Structural shapes, steel	151,970,000	57,265,388
Iron and steel (skelp-flue) hoops, &c.	220,029,000	72,388,381
Iron and steel plates (not armour)	614,607,000	174,941,312
Iron and steel armour plate gun forgings and ordnance	55,699,600	19,947,893
Iron and steel rolled blooms, slabs, &c.	378,840,400	127,707,094
Direct steel castings	112,153,600	44,733,698
Steel ingots manufactured for consumption or sale :	Tons	Tons
Bessemer steel ingots	6,946,600	6,175,867
Acid open-hearth steel ingots	968,200	618,007
Basic open-hearth steel ingots	25,642,000	15,933,420
Crucible ingots	64,300	72,765
Electric and miscellaneous ingots	287,700	15,207

The output of tin plates in 1919 was of the value of 165,846,100 dollars; in 1914, 60,258,024 dollars. The output of terne plates in 1919 was of the value of 11,351,500 dollars; in 1914, 6,012,321 dollars.

The output of sawed lumber in 1919 amounted to the value of 1,043,932,000 dollars; in 1914, to 684,479,859 dollars. The output of the leather, tanned, and curried industry, in 1919, was valued at 928,668,200 dollars; in 1914, at 367,201,705 dollars. The boot and shoe products manufactured in 1919 were valued at 1,152,016,000 dollars; in 1914, at 501,760,458 dollars; leather gloves and mittens, products, 1919, 46,841,633 dollars; in 1914, 21,614,109 dollars.

The value of the output of paper and wood-pulp products in 1919 was 789,548,000 dollars; in 1914, 332,147,175 dollars. The value of the output of printing and publishing industries including bookbinding and blank books, engraving steel and copper plate, lithographing, book and job music, and newspapers and periodicals, in 1919, were valued at 966,920,000 dollars; in 1914, 901,534,801 dollars.

The output of the chemical and allied industries for 1914 and 1919, comprised products to the values shown below :—

Products	1914	1919
	Dollars	Dollars
Chemicals (acids, &c.)	183,151,613	686,190,000
Cotton seed products (crude)	156,036,437	569,230,000
Dye-stuffs and extracts	20,620,336	54,063,000
Explosives	41,432,970	92,475,000
Fertilisers	153,196,152	278,609,000
Gas	217,920,000	328,851,000
Paints and varnishes	145,623,691	340,347,000
Petroleum refining	396,361,416	1,632,354,000

The value of output for 1919 and 1914 of the smelting and refining works for copper, lead, zinc, was: copper, 1914, 444,021,958 dollars; 1919, 632,897,000 dollars; lead, 1914, 171,578,587 dollars; 1919, 192,655,000 dollars; zinc, 1914, 53,538,398 dollars; 1919, 103,103,000 dollars.

The following are some statistics of cotton :—

Year ending June 30	Production	Imports	Domestic Exports	Total Home Consumption (Domestic and Foreign Cotton)
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1880	2,771,797,156	3,547,792	1,822,295,843	958,049,105
1900	4,757,062,942	67,398,521	3,100,588,188	1,722,496,812
1910	5,375,016,991	86,037,691	3,206,708,226	2,249,814,577
1915	7,814,953,689	185,204,579	4,403,578,499	3,582,989,407
1919	5,948,256,923	103,592,194	2,762,946,754	3,288,902,363
1920	6,349,529,693	345,314,126	3,543,743,437	3,151,100,332

The values of cottons of domestic manufacture exported from the United States during years ended June 30, were 4,071,882 dollars in 1875; 13,789,810 dollars in 1895; 49,666,080 dollars in 1905; 71,973,497 dollars in 1915; 232,206,566 dollars in 1919; 364,043,512 dollars in 1920; and 240,359,702 dollars in 1921.

The development of the iron and steel industries since 1875 is shown by the following figures, supplied by the American Iron and Steel Institute :—

Years	Furnaces in blast at close of year	Pig iron produced	Pig iron ¹ consumed	Rails produced		Steel ingots and castings
				Iron	Steel	
	Number	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons
1875	203	2,023,733	2,000,000	447,901	259,690	389,799
1895	242	9,446,308	9,628,572	5,810	1,300,825	6,114,834
1905	313	22,992,380	16,561,277	318	3,375,611	20,023,947
1915	510	29,916,213	23,306,289	—	2,204,203	52,151,086
1918	359	39,054,644	38,207,844	—	2,944,161	44,462,432
1919	280	31,015,367	38,748,983	—	2,540,892	34,671,232
1920	216	36,925,987	36,859,746	—	2,208,848	— ²

¹ Figures compiled by Department of Commerce, as Iron and Steel Institute does not deal with figures for pig iron.

² No data.

The production of metal of various descriptions for 4 years was as follows :—

	1917	1918	1919	1920
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Foundry and forge	5,673,965	5,589,192	5,188,044	6,275,830
Bessemer	13,714,732	13,024,966	9,975,934	12,062,084
Basic	17,671,662	18,646,174	14,494,131	16,737,722
Malleable	1,015,679	1,117,914	1,009,049	1,310,951
All other	545,278	726,398	848,206	589,400
Total	38,621,216	39,054,644	31,015,364	36,925,987

The production of tin plates and terne plates was in 1904, 458,203 tons (census); in 1916, 1,235,000 tons; in 1917, 1,512,146 tons; in 1918, 1,473,939 tons; in 1919, 1,150,898 tons; and in 1920, 1,436,686 tons.

The total production of rolled iron and steel in 5 years is given (in gross tons) in the following table (official figures of the American Iron and Steel Institute, Philadelphia) :—

Years	Iron and steel rails	Bars, hoops skelp, and shapes, etc.	Wire rods Gross tons	Plates and sheets, except nail plate	Nail plate Gross tons	Total Gross tons
1916	2,854,518	18,523,057	3,513,746	7,453,980	30,088	32,330,339
1917	2,944,161	18,695,921	3,137,133	8,267,616	22,864	33,067,700
1918	2,540,922	17,235,027	2,562,390	8,799,135	18,310	31,155,764
1919	2,203,843	12,973,379	2,533,476	7,372,814	12,832	25,101,544
1920	2,604,116	17,243,583	3,136,907	9,337,680	20,577	32,347,863

The quantities of distilled spirits and of fermented liquors produced during the fiscal year 1919-20 and 1920-21 were :—

	1919-20	1920-21		1919-20	1920-21
	Tax gallons	Tax gallons		Tax gallons	Tax gallons
Whisky	234,705	753,375	Commercial alcohol	7,931,363	—
Rum	944,917	543,507	Brandy	1,640,446	1,530,792
Gin	—	—			
High wines	—	—			
Alcohol	90,504,507	85,068,776	Total production	101,265,238	87,896,450

Fermented liquors, 50,266,216 barrels in 1917-18 ; 27,712,648 barrels in 1918-19 ; 9,231,280 barrels in 1919-20 ; and 9,220,188 barrels in 1920-21.

V. FISHERIES.

The following table gives various statistics for the fishing industry in the United States :—

Sections	No. of Persons engaged	No. of Vessels employed	No. of Boats employed	Capital invested Dollars	Products	
					Pounds	Value Dollars
New England States (1919)	30,767	978	10,264	40,597,097	467,339,870	19,338,657
Middle Atlantic States (1908)	54,163	3,262	27,218	11,555,000	600,250,000	16,302,000
South Atlantic States (1918)	15,046	261	5,632	7,423,971	332,614,123	5,348,416
Gulf States (1918)	14,888	533	6,642	6,537,859	190,923,588	6,510,310
Pacific Coast States (1915)	28,936	1,033	9,402	24,025,172	286,204,558	9,300,672
Mississippi River Division (1908)	11,731	25	8,489	1,440,000	148,284,000	3,125,000
Great Lakes (1917)	9,221	535	3,354	10,555,669	103,759,223	6,297,969
Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake (1917)	105	2	32	177,210	2,167,169	118,508
Alaska (1920)	27,432	733	5,956	70,986,221	306,296,511	12,000,000
Total, various years (1908-1920)	192,429	7,472	77,133	173,298,199	2,437,869,037	78,841,782

For the canning and preserving of fish, clams, oysters, and shrimp in the United States (including Alaska) there were in 1919, according to the census reports, 619 establishments, the products of which for that year were valued at 121,694,000 dollars.

Commerce.

The subjoined table gives the total value, in pounds sterling, of the imports and exports of domestic merchandise in years ended June 30 :—

Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Merchandise	Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Merchandise
	£	£		£	£
1916	439,576,702	866,696,577	1919	619,175,336	1,589,861,621
1917	581,871,037	1,258,009,678	1920	1,047,670,423	1,622,207,946
1918	589,131,080	1,183,942,274	1921	730,889,886	1,277,127,755

In the United States the values are fixed not according to average prices, but according to invoices or shipping papers, which the importers and exporters have to produce. For imports the invoices are signed by an American Consul; for exports the shipping papers are signed by the exporter or agents at the port of shipment. The quantities and values are determined by declarations.

The 'most favoured nation' treatment in commerce between Great Britain and the United States was agreed to for 4 years by the treaty of 1815, was extended for 10 years by the treaty of 1818, and indefinitely (subject to 12 months' notice) by that of 1827.

Imports and exports of gold and silver bullion and specie in years ended June 30 :—

Year	Imports			Exports		
	Gold	Silver	Total	Gold	Silver	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1917	977,176,026	35,003,563	1,012,179,589	291,921,225	78,279,931	370,201,156
1918	124,413,483	70,128,153	194,741,636	190,852,224	139,181,899	330,033,623
1919	62,368,733	78,625,266	141,188,999	116,575,535	301,174,550	417,750,085
1920	150,540,200	102,899,506	253,439,706	466,592,606	170,037,260	645,629,866
1921	646,139,948	50,432,631	696,572,579	133,537,902	52,536,171	186,074,073

The general imports and the domestic exports of United States produce are classified as follows for 2 years (January to December) :—

Merchandise	Imports		Exports	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Crude materials for use in manufacturing . . .	853,084,747	1,751,940,081	984,025,577	1,870,767,054
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals .	303,067,645	577,626,948	692,166,371	917,990,828
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured . . .	368,842,656	1,238,138,941	669,708,875	1,116,605,173
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing . .	344,031,934	802,456,339	399,870,573	958,496,878
Manufactures ready for consumption . . .	618,927,152	876,725,060	1,625,401,862	3,204,857,759
Miscellaneous . . .	20,171,269	81,594,121	7,846,972	11,768,129
Total . . .	2,508,025,403 (501,805,000 L.)	5,278,481,490 (1,055,696,298 L.)	4,379,023,730 (875,804,746 L.)	8,080,480,821 (1,616,096,164 L.)

Chief exports of domestic merchandise for the year ending June 30, 1921 :—

1920-21	Dollars	1920-21	Dollars
Agricultural implements	51,044,831	Glass and glassware	25,387,607
Aluminium	4,107,004	India-rubber, manufactures of	59,565,572
Animals	17,617,041	Iron and steel, and manufactures of	1,837,976,905
Brass, and manufactures of	13,563,529	Lead, and manufactures of	4,241,875
Breadstuffs	1,071,866,449	Leather, and manufactures of	98,208,294
Cars, automobiles, and parts of	269,478,840	Meat and dairy products	403,858,571
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	110,284,401	Naval stores	22,024,424
Coal	301,979,315	Mineral oils	535,560,369
Coke	8,424,580	Vegetable oils	38,194,426
Copper, and manufactures of	91,484,611	Paints, colours, and varnishes	20,883,851
Cotton, unmanufactured	600,186,189	Paper, and manufactures of	79,748,650
Cotton, manufactures of	240,359,702	Paraffin and paraffin wax	20,518,912
Electrical machinery and appliances, except locomotives	119,221,928	Photographic goods	22,220,281
Explosives	46,359,567	Silk, and manufactures of	16,975,409
Fibres, vegetable, manufactures of	19,604,805	Soap	12,962,859
Fish	19,207,574	Sugar and molasses	43,739,437
Fruits and nuts	67,129,285	Tobacco	268,714,248
Furs and fur skins	13,008,973	Vegetables	24,899,302
		Wood, and manufactures of	144,172,501
		Wool, and manufactures of	20,950,110

The leading imports into the United States for the year ended June 30, 1921 :—

1920-21	Dollars	1920-21	Dollars
Animals	27,785,334	Iron and steel, and manufactures of	44,286,077
Articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States returned	77,668,488	Lead, and manufactures of	10,542,553
Art works	23,132,319	Leather, and manufactures of	28,784,437
Breadstuffs	134,112,144	Meat and dairy products	53,291,792
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicine	156,086,377	Nickel Ore and Matte	4,971,062
Cocoa, or cacao, crude	30,931,397	Oils	138,861,522
Coffee	178,988,079	Paper, and manufactures of	79,748,650
Copper, and manufactures of	76,267,217	Precious, and semi-precious stones, and imitations of	42,527,748
Cotton, unmanufactured	97,550,215	Seeds	54,944,056
Cotton, manufactured	57,024,841	Silk, unmanufactured	190,320,202
Fibres, vegetable, and textile grasses, unmanufactured	110,324,289	Silk, manufacture of	55,348,266
Fibres, vegetable, and textile grasses, manufactures of	31,944,697	Spices	7,071,190
Fish	84,401,394	Spirits, malt liquors, and wines	5,073,776
Fruits, including nuts	45,652,004	Sugar and molasses	665,480,646
Furs, and manufactures of	105,989,967	Tea	17,594,694
Hides and Skins		Tin, in bars, blocks, or pigs	42,026,562
India-rubber, gutta-percha, and substitutes, crude	118,400,109	Tobacco, and manufactures of	74,100,588
		Vegetables	22,714,581
		Wood, and manufactures of	178,912,567
		Wool, and manufactures of	79,135,051

The customs duties collected on merchandise imported for consumption amounted in 1917-18 to 179,998,383 dollars, in 1918-19 to 184,457,867 dollars, and in 1919-20 to 322,902,649 dollars.

Imports and exports by principal countries for years ending June 30 :—

Countries	Imports of Merchandise from		Domestic and Foreign Exports to	
	1920-21	1919-20	1920-21	1919-20
Grand divisions :	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Europe	937,950,819	1,179,400,699	3,408,390,118	4,878,792,789
North America	1,207,459,976	1,486,250,288	1,646,016,440	1,634,193,861
South America	485,249,987	860,944,300	523,450,650	400,898,074
Asia	813,445,819	1,368,669,105	547,247,117	798,216,708
Oceania	133,471,669	157,891,783	257,181,813	198,229,039
Africa	54,871,770	185,105,939	134,029,208	128,658,242
Total	3,654,449,430	5,238,352,114	6,516,315,346	8,108,988,663
Principal countries :				
Belgium	42,464,701	29,748,468	184,533,430	317,112,668
Denmark	17,129,161	13,791,663	63,005,496	125,170,679
France	149,851,756	172,022,935	432,567,397	717,568,029
Germany	90,773,014	45,085,975	381,771,609	202,176,079
Greece	24,331,162	22,229,915	37,809,642	48,672,778
Italy	59,096,544	92,420,177	302,140,168	397,265,795
Netherlands	61,315,284	100,635,422	250,830,859	254,449,827
Norway	18,849,358	15,023,415	57,918,929	115,332,889
Spain	82,154,558	49,416,915	118,568,994	123,909,485
Sweden	27,921,089	21,316,701	76,615,673	129,179,381
Switzerland	46,707,810	46,394,211	25,632,565	49,415,680
United Kingdom	827,786,474	525,400,493	1,326,877,917	2,151,115,428
Canada	529,355,180	537,444,258	789,051,031	889,440,315
Central America	46,571,082	58,081,956	73,450,523	73,207,561
Mexico	154,994,154	168,278,606	267,209,366	148,788,047
Cuba	420,399,940	615,571,828	463,285,861	395,790,649
Argentina	124,299,424	257,783,114	200,890,985	167,146,548
Brazil	147,520,940	281,217,794	128,746,345	115,020,317
Chile	77,854,552	112,637,825	49,715,857	44,290,985
Uruguay	17,564,731	52,118,859	27,960,135	27,805,629
China	113,193,507	226,887,848	138,282,785	119,276,823
British India	121,800,392	178,951,533	92,549,584	79,143,696
Dutch East Indies	141,663,676	95,001,266	61,180,547	45,647,245
Japan	253,210,035	528,220,367	189,181,551	458,093,068
Australia	31,461,017	56,771,763	120,985,720	85,785,174
Philippine Islands	94,353,326	73,962,140	85,925,044	71,009,094
British South Africa	10,838,040	36,513,929	46,925,067	48,698,871
Egypt	26,437,350	105,872,508	29,118,357	27,729,690

The quantities and values of the wheat, wheat-flour, and maize imports into Great Britain from the United States were as follows in each of five years according to Board of Trade returns :—

Year	Wheat		Wheat-Flour		Maize	
	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£
1916	64,544,100	45,996,492	5,182,049	4,396,727	6,991,800	3,809,996
1917	54,208,300	49,811,774	8,041,782	10,147,423	10,670,300	3,859,573
1918	24,757,610	22,674,274	17,968,100	24,029,322	7,921,277	7,878,615
1919	31,769,800	30,901,414	10,274,070	14,923,818	871,700	681,799
1920	45,422,800	69,838,106	5,887,400	10,872,260	1,682,000	1,460,913

Imports of raw cotton into Great Britain and Ireland :—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Quantity ¹	16,468,688	11,862,413	9,760,182	13,707,407	13,950,461
Value . . £.	60,585,766	77,071,416	94,820,930	125,483,730	165,088,128

Centals of 100 lbs.

The following statement shows the values of other important imports into the United Kingdom from the United States for 2 years :—

—	1920	1919	—	1920	1919
	£	£		£	£
Eggs	553,211	2,205,092	Machinery	14,780,583	12,974,750
Bacon	29,453,894	52,114,884	Copper	4,269,892	7,985,802
Hams	2,598,627	15,264,376	Paraffin wax	3,544,250	2,497,991
Beef	1,124,367	4,715,631	Petroleum	14,520,176	6,322,418
Lard	10,379,361	15,923,266	Tobacco	27,564,299	32,796,214
Leather	8,765,582	19,195,181	Fish	2,939,067	3,653,043

Leading articles exported from the United Kingdom to the United States :—

Year	Iron	Cotton Goods	Linens Goods	Woollen Goods
	£	£	£	£
1915	1,295,116	3,882,262	3,519,780	3,348,506
1916	2,325,469	6,419,446	4,441,516	2,072,091
1917	2,302,372	7,678,084	4,676,505	1,972,838
1918	1,635,321	5,112,692	3,507,748	1,304,746
1919	2,209,719	3,174,201	1,905,363	1,774,657
1920	3,761,567	9,863,749	6,130,545	4,991,671

The total trade between the United States and the United Kingdom for 5 years in thousands of pounds sterling, was as follows :—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from U. S. to U. K.	376,329	515,351	541,553	563,326	275,189
Exports to U. S. from U. K.	33,239	23,340	33,913	77,118	44,200

Shipping and Navigation.

The foreign commerce of the United States is at present largely carried on in American bottoms. The shipping belonging to the United States was classed as follows for 1921 :—Sailing vessels* (exclusive of canal boats and barges), 3,673 of 1,294,293 tons; steam vessels, 8,321 of 15,370,000 tons; gas vessels, 10,750 of 374,215 tons; total (including canal boats and barges), 28,012 vessels of 18,232,136 tons.

Of vessels registered as engaged in the foreign trade and the whale fisheries, the aggregate was, in 1921, 11,081,690 tons, showing an increase of 1,153,095 tons on 1920; while of vessels engaged in the coasting trade and

the cod and mackerel fisheries the total in 1921 was 7,200,446 tons, or 805,017 tons more than in the preceding year.

The shipping was distributed thus (June 30, 1921):—

Grand Divisions	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Gas Vessels		Barges		Total	
	No.	Gross Tons	No.	Gross Tons	No.	Gross Tons	No.	Gross Tons	No.	Gross Tons
Atlantic & Gulf Coasts . . .	3,276	885,198	4,978	9,813,594	5,665	206,540	2,692	905,517	16,972	11,852,435
Pacific Coast . .	301	272,992	1,324	2,919,794	3,280	134,536	1,504	140,550	6,409	3,477,872
Northern Lakes .	95	136,074	1,432	2,544,831	876	14,317	458	134,319	2,942	2,839,514
Western Rivers .	1	29	587	92,681	929	18,822	172	10,783	1,689	122,316
Total, 1921 . .	3,673	1,294,293	8,321	15,370,900	10,750	374,215	4,826	1,191,169	28,012	18,282,130

¹ Includes 442 canal boats of 51,559 gross tons.

During the year ended June 30, 1921, there were built and documented:—Sailing vessels, 70 of 91,743 gross tons; steam vessels, 451 of 2,030,420 gross tons; gas vessels, 513 of 40,801 gross tons; canal boats, 23 of 3,278 gross tons; and barges, 304 of 98,873 gross tons.

The total tonnage entered and cleared for years ending June 30, was:

	1918	1919	1920
Entered:—	Tonnage	Tonnage	Tonnage
American	19,233,530	19,697,012	26,242,330
Foreign	26,172,507	25,259,605	26,178,828
Total	45,456,037	44,956,617	52,420,658
Cleared:—			
American	19,206,233	21,326,734	28,997,549
Foreign	26,807,749	26,595,996	27,074,832
Total	46,013,982	47,922,730	56,072,381

The tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade at the principal ports of the United States in the year ending December 31, 1920, was as follows:—

Ports	Entered	Cleared	Ports	Entered	Cleared
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Connecticut . . .	14,261	13,672	Mobile	161,111	226,163
Georgia	236,339	289,060	New Orleans . . .	2,039,578	2,312,659
Maine and New Hampshire . .	381,620	400,041	Sabine	901,902	1,139,944
Maryland	1,739,205	2,233,067	San Antonio . . .	—	—
Massachusetts . .	1,152,602	605,949	Alaska	65,161	67,101
New York	8,344,527	8,966,354	Hawaii	328,243	153,206
North Carolina . .	54,615	31,064	Los Angeles . . .	127,559	115,078
Philadelphia . . .	1,547,399	1,712,765	Oregon	81,775	122,447
Porto Rico	282,308	273,702	San Diego	6,041	6,959
Rhode Island . . .	73,108	54,320	San Francisco . .	604,553	561,968
South Carolina . .	198,464	154,188	Washington . . .	2,052,738	2,114,303
Virginia	2,843,525	3,998,431	Northern Border and Lake Ports . . .	6,678,714	6,657,746
Florida	682,176	460,723			
Galveston	387,199	1,054,766	Total	64,104,035	67,817,017

The following table gives a summary by ports of the shipping entered and cleared in 1919 and 1920 :—

	Entered		Cleared	
	Tonnage 1919	Tonnage 1920	Tonnage 1919	Tonnage 1920
Atlantic ports . . .	23,836,894	33,449,174	26,881,441	35,267,706
Gulf ports . . .	7,560,800	11,925,710	8,599,560	13,267,090
Mexican Border ports . .	51,235	45,827	52,230	38,345
Pacific ports . . .	5,126,834	6,060,880	5,217,313	6,417,875
Northern Lake ports . .	10,320,411	12,572,497	10,506,207	12,836,501
Total . . .	46,701,674	64,107,035	51,256,651	67,817,017

According to nationality the vessels entered and cleared at United States ports in the calendar year, 1921, were as follows :—

Flag	Entered	Cleared	Flag	Entered	Cleared
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
American . . .	32,119,103	34,053,336	Italian . . .	1,222,295	1,424,448
Argentinian . . .	17,145	19,240	Japanese . . .	1,423,715	1,395,481
Austrian . . .	312	372	Norwegian . . .	2,318,724	2,453,171
Belgian . . .	873,576	420,200	Portuguese . . .	667,755	56,222
Brazil . . .	147,401	158,791	Spanish . . .	833,970	885,000
British . . .	21,734,872	22,539,685	Swedish . . .	855,498	388,087
Chile . . .	16,706	39,859	Uruguayan . . .	10,088	12,177
Cuban . . .	67,536	80,084	Total of all		
Danish . . .	567,087	620,624	Foreign . . .	31,984,932	33,763,681
Dutch . . .	965,968	1,149,109	American and		
French . . .	1,143,686	1,190,509	Foreign . . .	64,104,035	67,817,017
Greek . . .	374,700	430,382			

Internal Communications.

Railway history in the United States commenced in the year 1828. According to Poor's Railway Manual, the extent of railways in operation in 1830 was 23 miles; it rose to 52,922 miles in 1870; to 167,191 miles in 1890. According to the Interstate Commerce Commission's corresponding mileage, it was (year ended on June 30) in 1900, 198,964; in 1910, 249,992; in 1915, 264,378; in 1916 (year ended December 31), 263,381; in 1917, 266,059; in 1918, 264,233; in 1919, 263,707. The ordinary gauge is 4 ft. 8½ in.

The following table, based on the figures of the Interstate Commerce Commission, shows some railway statistics for 4 years :—

Year	Mileage	Miles of line		Railways having annual operating revenues above 1,000,000 dollars	
		per 100 square miles of land area	per 10,000 of the population	Number of passengers	Weight of freights in tons
1916 ¹	251,046	8.54	25.21	1,039,012,308	2,316,088,894
1917 ¹	253,626	8.53	24.82	1,066,638,474	2,270,085,053
1918 ¹	253,529	8.53	24.47	1,044,997,806	2,306,824,940
1919 ¹	253,152	8.51	24.11	1,177,820,454	2,043,228,775

¹ For year ended December 31. The Interstate Commerce Commission changed its year from the fiscal to the calendar.

The total capital invested in railways (stock, funded and unfunded debt) on December 31, 1919, was 20,950,175.145 dollars, and the total amount paid in dividends and interest was 739,331,391 dollars. The number of locomotives was 64,618.

The telegraphs of the United States are largely in the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had (December 31, 1920) 246,214 miles of line, 1,449,710 miles of wire, and 24,881 offices; the number of messages sent in 1912 (the latest available returns) was estimated at 90,000,000, not including messages sent over leased wires or under railroad contracts; the receipts in 1920, 121,473,685 dollars; expenses 108,134,041 dollars; and profits (corporate and Federal), 13,339,644 dollars.

The following table relates to the business of another important company; the figures of the table do not represent the operations of one company, but the aggregation of the figures of many companies which go to make up the telephone system which is generally known as the American Telephone and Telegraph Company ('Bell Telephone System') on January 1 of each year:—

	1918	1919	1920	1921
Number of central offices	5,676	5,742	5,731	5,702
Total miles of exchange service wire	19,521,679	19,947,230	20,643,490	21,604,468
Number of telephones owned ¹	7,031,530	7,201,757	7,739,159	8,333,979
Total employees	192,364	187,458	209,860	231,316
Length of wire operated miles	22,610,487	23,281,150	24,162,999	25,377,404
Number of exchange messages daily	30,845,153	30,001,146	29,561,000 ²	31,335,000
Capital of Companies dollars	505,403,777	513,017,040	512,121,868	511,498,407
Revenue	(³)	(³)	—	461,134,725
Income ¹	51,947,767	51,957,565	—	47,785,065

¹ Including private-line telephones.

² Based on daily average messages for last five months of 1919.

³ The Bell Telephone System was under Federal control during the last five months of 1918, and a complete income statement for the proprietors of the system was, therefore, not available for January 1, 1919.

The postal business of the United States was as follows:—

Fiscal Year ending June 30	Pieces of Mail handled in Railway Mail Service	Registered Cases and other single pieces in R.M.S.	Rotary locked registered pouches and sacks handled in R.M.S.	Total
1919	14,962,066,979	83,172,682	3,853,975	15,049,093,636
1920	15,471,523,112	93,107,220	4,503,882	15,569,134,214
1921	15,088,935,313	83,971,127	6,517,578	15,179,424,018

Money orders issued (1920-1921):—

		Dollars
Domestic	144,342,275 ¹	amounting to 1,305,369,801
International	1,344,121	24,398,542
Total	145,686,396	1,329,768,343

There are (1921) 52,168 offices. The total expenditure of the department during the year 1920-1921 was 620,993,675 dollars; total receipts,

463,491,274 dollars; postal funds lost by burglary, fire, bad debts, &c., 15,289 dollars; excess of expenditure, 157,502,398 dollars, to which was added postal funds lost by burglary, fire, &c.

For the year ending June 30, 1921, mails were transported by rail on a length of 232,358 miles. The total number of employees in the railway mail service was 20,620, and the annual expenditure upon them was 42,236,991 dollars.

On June 30, 1921, the postal savings deposits amounted to 152,389,603 dollars, a loss of 4,886,419 dollars over the previous year.

Currency and Credit.

The monetary system is monometallic, and has been so since 1873, gold being the standard.

The Act of February 28, 1878, commonly known as the Bland-Allison Act, required the purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury of silver bullion at the market price of silver of not less than 2,000,000 dollars or more than 4,000,000 dollars worth per month, the same to be coined as fast as so purchased into silver dollars. 378,166,793 silver dollars were coined under the Bland-Allison Act. The Act of July 14, 1890, known as the Sherman Act, required the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of fine silver monthly, which was paid for in Treasury notes issued as the silver was purchased. The total amount of silver purchased under this Act from August 13, 1890, to November 1, 1893, date of repeal of the purchasing clause, was 168,674,682 five ounces, costing 155,931,002 dollars, the coinage value of which was 218,084,438 in silver dollars. From the bullion purchased under the Act of July 14, 1890, there were coined to December 31, 1901, 149,710,163 silver dollars. Under the Act of March 3, 1891 for re-coining of trade dollars, 5,078,472 silver dollars were coined, making a total of 532,955,428 standard silver dollars coined from March 1, 1878, to December 31, 1901.

The following metallic and paper money was in the United States on December 1, 1921:—

Description of money	In the United States	In Treasury	In Circulation
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury).	3,545,125,101	390,986,908	948,891,761 ²
Gold certificates ¹ (law of March 3, 1863).	—	—	547,144,029
Standard silver dollars	354,662,378	17,269,313	68,961,718
Silver certificates (Bland Act, February 28, 1878)	—	—	266,884,883
Subsidiary silver.	272,823,861	11,331,560	261,497,301
Treasury notes (Sherman Act of July 14, 1890).	—	—	1,546,964
U.S. notes ("Greenbacks" of 1862 and 1863).	346,681,016	6,042,049	339,738,967
Federal reserve notes ¹	2,698,675,810	3,036,261	2,395,249,086
Federal Reserve Bank Notes	118,533,400	2,135,199	116,398,201
National bank notes ¹	749,307,097	18,908,854	780,398,248
Total.	8,085,513,668	460,610,144	5,676,710,658

The Federal Reserve Banks and their agents hold against the issue of Federal Reserve Notes 1,291,899,123 dollars of gold coin, 366,703,280 dollars of gold certificates, and 300,390,461 dollars of Federal Reserve Notes, making a total of 1,958,492,866 dollars.

¹ Includes own Federal Reserve Notes held by Federal Reserve Banks.

² Includes 469,365,702 dollars credited to Federal Reserve Banks in the Gold Settlement Fund deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.

The coinage of the United States mints in six calendar years was as follows, in dollars :—

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Gold	18,525,026	1,001,400	—	—	16,990,000	10,570,000
Silver	8,880,800	29,412,800	25,473,029	11,068,400	25,057,270	89,057,536
Minor	6,387,550	6,118,080	5,972,662	9,709,100	8,166,650	1,155,310
Total	33,748,376	36,531,789	31,445,691	20,777,500	50,213,920	100,782,846

Banking.

The note issue of each national bank is by law limited not to exceed the par value of United States interest-bearing bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. The amount of the bonds thus deposited was, on November 1, 1921, 706,304,820 dollars, the amount of Federal Reserve Bank Notes secured in the same manner was 106,790,400 dollars, and the amount of National Bank notes outstanding secured by lawful money on the same date was 26,984,027 dollars. The aggregate resources and liabilities of the national banks 8,154 in number, June 30, 1921, were :—

Resources	Dollars	Liabilities	Dollars
Loans and discounts . . .	11,125,099,000	Capital stock paid in . . .	1,273,880,000
U.S. Government securities owned . . .	2,019,497,000	Surplus fund and undivided profits . . .	1,522,411,000
Other bonds, Securities, &c. Lawful reserve with Federal reserve banks . . .	2,005,584,000	National Bank Notes outstanding . . .	704,147,000
Net amounts due from National banks . . .	1,040,205,000	Net amounts due to National banks . . .	699,705,000
Cash in vault . . .	756,861,000	Net amounts due to other banks, bankers, and trust companies . . .	1,432,628,000
Exchanges for clearing house . . .	374,319,000	Demand deposits . . .	8,709,825,000
Other resources . . .	656,093,000	Time deposits . . .	3,695,806,000
Total . . .	1,660,758,000	United States deposits . . .	249,039,000
		Various . . .	1,351,005,000
		Total . . .	19,638,440,000

¹ Liabilities for re-discounts including those with Federal Reserve banks, not included.

Resources and Liabilities (in thousands of dollars) of State, Savings, Private Banks, and Loan and Trust Companies in the United States, including the Island Possessions, as shown by reports obtained by the Comptroller of the Currency for 1921 :—

Resources	18,875 State Banks	Savings Banks		708 Private Banks	1,474 Loan and Trust Companies	Total
		1,921 Stock	623 Mutual			
	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
Loans . . .	9,070,958	429,587	2,609,798	104,285	4,274,581	16,689,209
Overdrafts . . .	68,243	361	7	727	2,541	71,897
Bonds . . .	2,438,057	57,777	2,888,971	29,361	1,942,676	7,356,842
Due from other banks	845,153	41,453	463,043	16,878	322,292	1,388,819
Real estate, furniture, &c. . .	385,349	16,111	57,871	11,020	215,036	685,387
Cheques and other cash items . . .	69,094	87	2,539	576	47,148	119,444
Cash on hand . . .	346,589	11,013	37,429	4,470	172,717	572,218
Other resources . . .	975,656	1,521	80,463	7,989	1,204,101	2,269,730
Total . . .	14,199,099	557,910	6,040,121	175,306	3,181,092	29,153,528

Liabilities	18,875 State Banks	Savings Banks		708 Private Banks	1,447 Loan and Trust Companies	Total*
		1,921 Stock	623 Mutual			
	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
Liabilities.						
Capital stock . . .	1,063,045	39,902	—	11,601	515,583	1,630,081
Surplus fund . . .	579,830	19,210	366,420	12,869	537,947	1,515,776
Other undivided profits . . .	211,882	9,216	79,920	1,956	111,614	414,588
Dividends unpaid . .	11,070	49	—	24	10,277	21,420
Individual deposits .	10,798,718	443,024	5,575,142	133,871	5,720,549	22,671,304
Postal savings de- posits . . .	8,026	4	39	2	24	8,095
Due to other banks and bankers . . .	337,373	393	135	1,342	319,160	658,403
Other liabilities . . .	1,189,155	46,112	18,465	14,141	965,988	2,238,561
Total . . .	14,199,090	557,910	6,040,121	175,306	8,131,092	29,153,523

There is no Central National Bank in the United States, but the Federal Reserve Act, adopted on December 23, 1913, set up a Federal Reserve Bank in each of the 12 districts into which the United States is divided for the purpose. The 12 Federal Reserve Banks, their paid-in capital (50 per cent. of the subscribed capital), and their surplus funds on November 23, 1921, are shown as follows:—

District	Federal Reserve Bank	Paid-in Capital (in thousands of dollars)	Surplus	District	Federal Reserve Bank	Paid-in Capital (in thousands of dollars)	Surplus
1	Boston . .	7,936	16,342	8	St. Louis . .	4,568	9,114
2	New York . .	27,137	59,318	9	Minneapolis . .	3,563	7,303
3	Philadelphia .	8,724	17,564	10	Kansas City . .	4,562	9,330
4	Cleveland . .	11,122	22,263	11	Dallas . .	4,206	7,113
5	Richmond . .	5,418	11,026	12	San Francisco .	7,409	15,207
6	Atlanta . .	4,174	8,703				
7	Chicago . .	14,397	30,536		Total . .	103,216	213,824

Every National Bank is required to become a stockholder, to the extent of 6 per cent. of its capital and surplus (of which 50 per cent. must be paid in), in the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which it is situated. State banks and Trust companies may also become member banks under certain conditions. On June 30, 1921, there were 8,150 National Banks members of the Federal Reserve System and 1,595 Member State Banks and Trust Companies giving a total of 9,745 member banks. The largest district was Chicago with 1,427 member banks, the smallest Boston with 438 members.

The Federal Reserve Banks, except for open market purchases, do no banking business with the public, but only with their member banks. They may issue Federal Reserve notes against gold or commercial paper with a minimum gold reserve of 40 per cent. The whole system is under the control of the Federal Reserve Board, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency, both *ex-officio*, together with five other appointed members.

The following is a statement of the combined resources and liabilities of

the 12 Federal Reserve Banks on November 23, 1921, and November 26, 1920 :

Resources	November 23, 1921	November 26, 1920
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Gold and gold certificates	485,108	182,647
Gold settlement fund, F.R. Board	425,833	411,227
Gold with foreign agencies	—	70,210
Total gold held by banks	910,941	664,084
Gold with Federal Reserve Agents	1,811,316	1,197,681
Gold redemption fund	112,972	162,181
Total gold reserves	2,835,229	2,023,946
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	142,990	171,364
Total reserves	2,978,228	2,195,310
Bills discounted:		
Secured by Government obligations	467,163	1,192,425
All other	738,007	1,542,975
Bills bought in open market	69,397	247,703
Total bills on hand	1,274,567	2,983,103
U.S. bonds and notes	32,486	26,938
U.S. Certificates of indebtedness:		
One-year certificates (Pittman Act)	181,000	259,375
All other	37,834	31,301
Total earning assets	1,475,887	3,303,717
Bank premises	32,949	17,333
Uncollected items	544,393	708,281
5 per cent. Redemption Fund against F.R. bank notes	7,903	11,541
All other resources	18,732	8,307
Total Resources	5,058,092	6,244,489
Liabilities		
Capital paid-in	103,216	99,020
Surplus	218,824	164,745
Reserved for Government franchise tax	55,131	—
Deposits:		
Government	32,155	15,909
Member Bank—reserve account	1,670,717	1,711,774
All other	25,625	22,927
Total deposits	1,728,497	1,750,610
F.R. notes in actual circulation	2,389,916	3,325,538
F.R. bank notes in circulation—net liability	74,768	214,610
Deferred availability items	468,110	582,432
All other liabilities	24,633	107,534
Total Liabilities	5,058,092	6,244,489
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and F.R. note liabilities combined	72.3 per cent.	44.4 per cent. ¹
Ratio of gold reserve to F.R. notes in circulation after setting aside 33 per cent. against deposit liabilities.	90.3 " "	48.0 " " ¹

¹ Calculated on basis of net deposits and F.R. notes in circulation.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *dollar* of 100 *cents* is of the par value of 49·32*d.*, or 4·8665 dollars to the pound sterling.

The monetary unit, in accordance with the monetary law of March 14, 1900, is the gold dollar of 25·8 grains (or 1·6718 gramme) ·900 fine. The Government undertakes to maintain parity between gold and silver coin, and a fund of 150,000,000 dollars in gold has been established for the repayment of United States notes and Treasury notes in gold at sight.

Gold coins in common use are 20, 10 and 5-dollar pieces called *double eagles*, and *half-eagles*. The eagle weighs 258 grains or 16·71818 grammes ·900 fine, and therefore contains 232·2 grains or 15·0464 grammes of fine gold.

The silver dollar weighs 412·5 grains or 26·730 grammes ·900 fine, and therefore contains 371·25 grains or 24·057 grammes of fine silver. Subsidiary silver coins contain 347·22 grains of fine silver per dollar.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Winchester gallon and bushel are used instead of the new or imperial standards. They are :—

Wine Gallon = 0·83333 gallon.

Ale Gallon = 1·01695 „

Bushel = 0·9692 imperial bushel.

Instead of the British cwt. a *Cental*, of 100 pounds, issued; the *short ton* contains 2,000 lbs. ; the *long ton*, 2,240 lbs.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE UNITED STATES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—The Hon. George Harvey. Appointed April 1921.

Counsellors of Embassy.—J. Butler Wright and Post Wheeler.

Secretaries.—Oliver B. Harriman, F. F. A. Pearson, and F. D. K. Le Clercq.

Naval Attaché.—Captain C. L. Hussey, U.S.N.

Military Attaché.—Major Oscar N. Solbert, C.M.G., U.S.A.

Treasury Attaché.—S. E. Armstrong.

Commercial Attaché.—Walter S. Tower.

Consul-General (London).—Robert Peet Skinner.

There are Consular representatives in Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Plymouth, Queenstown, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, K.C.B. (appointed March 2, 1920).

Counsellor.—H. G. Chilton.

Secretaries.—R. L. Craigie, M. D. Peterson, A. F. Yenken, M.C., and A. H. Hamilton-Gordon.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Geoffrey Blake, D.S.O., R.N.

Military Attaché.—Major-General H. K. Bethell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Air Attaché.—Air Commodore L. E. O. Charlton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Commercial Counsellor.—John Joyce Broderick.

Commercial Secretary.—H. O. A. Carpenter and J. L. Wilson-Goode.

Consul-General at New York.—Henry Gloster Armstrong.

There are Consular representatives at all the important centres, including Baltimore, Boston, Charleston (V.C.), Chicago, Galveston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Portland (Oregon), New York, San Francisco, Savannah, St. Louis, Portland (Maine), Kansas City, Washington, D.C., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Providence.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the United States.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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STATES AND TERRITORIES

For information as to State and Local Government, see under United States, p. 469.

See also under Instruction, Justice and Crime, Pauperism, Defence, Production and Industry.

ALABAMA.

Constitution and Government.—The State of Alabama was admitted into the Union on December 14, 1819. The legislature consists of a Senate of 35 members and a House of Representatives of 106 members; all the legislators being elected for four years.

Governor.—Thomas E. Kilby, 1919–1923 (7,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—William P. Cobb.

The State is divided into 67 counties. The State Capital is Montgomery.

Area and Population.—Area 51,998 square miles, of which 719 square miles is water. Census population Jan. 1, 1920, 2,348,174.

Years	Population			
	White	Coloured	• Total	Per Sq. Mile
1890	884,892	678,489	1,513,401	29.5
1900	1,001,390	827,807	1,828,697	35.7
1910	1,228,832	908,282	2,138,093	41.7
1920	1,447,032	901,142	2,348,174	45.8

By sex and race the population in 1920 was thus distributed :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	733,039	439,779	76	211	1,178,105
Female	713,993	460,873	9	194	1,175,069
Total	1,447,032	900,652	85	405	2,348,174

The foreign-born numbered 17,662, of whom 2,427 were German, 1,665 English, 1,291 Irish, and 454 Scotch. The large cities (census population in 1920), Birmingham 178,270; Mobile, 60,777; Montgomery (capital), 43,464. Of the total population in 1920, 21.7 per cent. was urban.

Religion, Instruction and Charity.—Protestant churches are in the ascendancy in the State. The order of strength of different religious bodies is: Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Disciples or Christians.

The 6,297 public elementary schools in 1920 had 2,042 male and 9,457 female teachers, and 534,093 enrolled pupils; the 196 public high schools had 1,008 teachers and 34,201 pupils. In 1920 the 7 public normal schools had 139 teachers and 2,402 pupils; the 10 agricultural schools 49 teachers and 1,412 enrolled pupils. Total expenditure on education (1920) 9,118,691 dollars (excluding private and denominational schools). For superior and

professional education there are various institutions, the most important (1919) being (for men and both sexes):—

Founded	Institutions	Instructors	Students
1881	University of Alabama (State)	125	1,800
1859	Southern University, Greensboro' (M. E. So.)	12	103
1872	Alabama Polytechnic Institute	80	930
1909	Woman's College of Alabama	27	282
1880	Tuskegee Normal & Industrial Inst. (Coloured)	206	1,736

Within the State are 48 benevolent institutions (hospitals, homes, orphanages, &c.). On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 739, being 34·6 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 3,687, being 172·4 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance.—The revenue is derived partly from occupation taxes, but mostly from taxes on property of all kinds, the assessment being made at 60 per cent. of the cash value for State and county purposes by the county assessors on the sworn statements of the taxpayers.

The receipts and disbursements in the year 1919, were:—

	Dollars
Balance in hand, Oct. 1, 1918	273,052
Receipts, 1918-19	12,686,004
Total, 1919	12,959,056
Disbursements, 1919	12,702,744
Balance, Sept. 30, 1919	256,312

The bonded debt of the State in 1919 amounted to 15,851,702 dollars. The assessed value of real property and of personal property in 1919 was 675,162,002 dollars.

According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, Alabama has a defaulted debt estimated at 30,000,000 dollars, but the State denies any liability for such estimated indebtedness, having legally adjudicated all claims. The amount so claimed is made up of unauthorised charges, for which no lawful warrant ever existed.

Production and Industry.—Alabama is largely an agricultural State; the number of farms in 1920 was 256,099; the farm area was 19,576,856 acres, of which 9,893,407 acres were improved land; the value of all farm property was 690,848,720 dollars. The chief crops are maize, 62,651,000 bushels in 1921; wheat, 210,000 bushels; oats, 6,776,000 bushels; potatoes, 2,400,000 bushels. Other crops are hay and vegetables. Tobacco, 1,500,000 pounds. Sugar-cane is largely grown and 8,760,000 gallons of syrup were manufactured. On January 1, 1921, the live-stock comprised 158,000 horses, 322,000 mules, 507,000 milch cows, 791,000 other cattle, 123,000 sheep, and 1,861,000 swine. In 1921 the area under cotton was 2,352,000 acres; the yield was 635,000 bales of cotton, valued at 50,800,000 dollars. The wool clip for 1920 yielded 364,000 pounds.

In 1914 there were 3,242 manufacturing establishments with capital amounting to 227,505,000 dollars, employing 78,717 wage-earners who earned 33,897,000 dollars, used raw material worth 107,411,000 dollars, and turned out products valued at 178,978,000 dollars. The pig-iron output amounted to 2,302,962 tons in 1920; 14,910,714 tons of coal were

mined the same year; other large industries being railway-car construction, the manufacture of fertilisers, of cotton-seed oil and cake, and of turpentine and resin.

The chief port of Alabama is Mobile, through which there is a large trade. The exports comprise raw cotton (over 12,062,000 dollars annually), timber, lumber, &c. (6,800,000), cereals and flour (2,950,000), and lard (1,800,000), besides cattle, sheep and other animals, nuts, hops, fruit, flax-seed and oil, sugar, tobacco, &c. The port is the outlet not only for products of Alabama, but for those of neighbouring States. The imports at Mobile are mostly from Mexico and consist largely of bananas, other tropical fruits, and sisal grass. The harbour channel is deepened to 22½ ft.

The larger rivers in the State are navigable (except at low water) for several hundred miles; the Alabama river for 400 miles. In 1918 the railways within the State had a length of 5,412 miles, exclusive of 362 miles of electric railway.

In 1916 there were 16 savings banks in the State with 229,000 depositors who had to their credit 13,311,009 dollars, making an average of 58 dollars to each depositor.

British Vice-Consul at Mobile.—Thomas John McSweeney.

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ARIZONA.

Government.—Arizona was admitted into the Union as a Sovereign State on February 14, 1912. In the laws which the first State Legislature of Arizona enacted, the affairs of State government are placed under direct control of the people, who can at any time exercise the machinery of the Initiative, Referendum and the Recall. Among the amendments to the Constitution upon which the people voted in 1912 was one giving the State power to engage in industrial pursuits.

The State Senate consists of 19 members, and the House of Representatives 35. The State is represented in the National Congress by one member of the lower house and two Senators.

Governor.—Thomas E. Campbell, 1921–23 (6,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Ernest R. Hall.

The State capital is Phoenix (population in 1920, 29,063). Tucson had a population of 20,292 in 1920. The State is divided into 14 counties.

Area, Population and Instruction.—Area of 113,810 square miles of which 146 square miles is water. The Indian reservations had an area of 29,017 square miles in 1920, with a population of 42,400. According to the 1920 census, population is 333,903.

The population in four census years was:—

Years	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Years	Population	Per Sq. Mile
1890	88,243	0·8	1910	204,354	1·8
1900	122,931	1·1	1920	334,162	2·9

In 1920 the population by race and sex was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	159,345	5,859	1,370	17,028	183,602
Female	132,104	2,146	349	15,961	150,560
Total	291,449	8,005	1,719	32,989	334,162

In 1920, 78,099 were foreign born, of whom 2,882 were English, 60,325 Mexicans, 1,962 Canadians, and 1,516 Germans. Of the total population in 1920, 35·2 per cent. was urban.

The order of strength of religious bodies is: Roman Catholic, Latter-day Saints, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregationalists.

School attendance is compulsory for children between the ages of 8 to 16 years during the entire school term. Instruction is free for children from 6 to 21 years of age. The enrolled pupils in 1919-20 in the grade and high schools was 73,546, and there were 2,175 teachers. Two public normal schools at Tempe and Flagstaff had 685 students in the year 1919-20. Total expenditure for elementary and high schools 1919-20 was 6,339,288 dollars. The State University of Arizona, at Tucson, founded in 1891, had 167 professors and 860 students in 1919-20. There is a State Agricultural School also at Tucson.

Charity.—The State has reform and industrial schools and 11 penal and benevolent institutions. On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 271, being 132·6 per 100,000 of population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 645, being 315·6 per 100,000 of the population. There were 539 patients at the State Hospital for the Insane for the year ending June 30, 1920.

Finance.—Revenues are derived mainly from the general property tax levied on all property not specially exempted. The revenue and expenditure in the year ending June 30, 1920, were:—

	Dollars
Balance in hand July 1, 1919	74,326
Receipts, 1919-20	8,747,419
Total	8,821,745
Disbursements, 1919-20	6,847,091
Balance, June 30, 1920	1,974,654

The bonded debt, June 30, 1920, amounted to 2,991,925 dollars. The net value of taxable real and personal property amounted to 884,455,682 dollars for 1920.

Production and Industry.—Arizona, with its dry climate, is not well suited for agriculture, but along the watercourses and where irrigation is used the soil is productive. In Maricopa County 80,000 acres of long staple Egyptian cotton is under cultivation. The wide pasture-lands in this State are favourable for the rearing of cattle and sheep. Several large reservoirs for the storage of water have been and are being constructed by the United States and State Government, notably the Roosevelt dam, which supplies water to the rich Salt River Valley District, of which Phoenix is the principal city. The Government completed the Yuma project, by which the waters of the lower Colorado River are brought to the Arizona side under the river by means of an inverted siphon.

In 1920 Arizona contained 9,975 farms, of which 537 were Indian. There were 712,803 acres, of improved land. The most important crops were as follows:—Cotton, 40,000 bales; wheat, 840,000 bushels; corn, 1,015,000 bushels; barley, 928,000 bushels; hay, 450,000 tons; oats, 630,000 bushels; beans, 68,000 bushels; and potatoes, 460,000 bushels. On January 1, 1921, there were 120,000 horses, 12,000 mules, 45,000 milk cows, and 1,100,000 other cattle, 1,200,000 sheep, and 40,000 swine. The wool clip in 1920 amounted to 5,970,000 pounds of wool. The national forests in the State have an area (1920) of 11,367,632 acres, and just recently the Grand Canyon has been made a National Park.

The mining industries of the State are important. The output of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc from mines in Arizona in 1919 had a total value or about 108,707,000 dollars. The production of gold was 4,231,000 dollars. The mine output of silver in 1919 was 4,927,000 ounces, and the valuation 5,479,800 dollars. The mine output of copper 522,000,000 and the valuation was 98,296,000 dollars. The mine production of lead amounted to 10,100,000 pounds, and the value of it was 575,000 dollars. The output of recoverable zinc was about 1,717,000 in 1919, and the total valuation 125,000 dollars.

The capital invested in manufacturing industries in the State in 1914 amounted to 40,300,000 dollars; the raw material used cost 39,283,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 64,090,000 dollars. By far the most important of the industries is copper smelting and refining, for which there were 8 establishments with a capital of 21,487,000 dollars, employing an average number of 3,129 wage-earners, using material costing 12,486,782 dollars, and giving an output valued at 29,242,000 dollars. Other industries are car construction and repair by railway companies showing an output worth 2,394,000 dollars; lumber and timber working, and flour and grist milling with an output of 1,082,000 dollars.

The lower course of the Colorado river is the only navigable waterway of the State. In 1920 there were 2,477 miles of railroad, the principal lines being the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fé Pacific, and the Santa Fé Prescott and Phoenix. There are 57 miles of electric railway.

In 1920 there were 3 savings banks in the State with 10,000 depositors, who had to their credit 3,915,524 dollars.

Books of Reference.

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Noble (L. F.), The Shinumo Quadrangle, Grand Canyon District, Arizona. (U.S. Geol. Surv., Bulletin 549.) Washington, 1914.

ARKANSAS.

Government.—The State was admitted into the Union on June 15, 1836. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 35 members, elected for four years, partially renewed every two years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years. The Sessions are biennial and limited to 60 days unless extended by a two-thirds vote of each House. Senators and Representatives must be citizens, the former 25 years of age and the latter 21, and both must have resided in the State two years, and in the county or district one year next before election. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and seven Representatives.

Governor.—Thomas C. McRae (1921-23) (4,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—T. J. Terral.

The State is divided into 75 counties. The State Capital is Little Rock.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 53,335 square miles (810 square miles being water). Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 1,752,204.

Years	Population			
	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	324,191	111,259	435,450	8·3
1900	944,708	366,856	1,311,564	25·0
1910	1,131,858	442,891	1,574,449	30·0
1920	1,279,984	472,220	1,752,204	33·4

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by birth and sex was:—

	White		Negro	Asiatic	Indian
	Native.	Foreign.			
Male	649,578	8,591	236,895	103	61
Female	616,204	5,384	235,325	18	45
Total	1,265,782	13,975	472,220	121	106

Of the foreign born 5,979 were German.

Little Rock (capital) had a population of 65,030 in 1920; Fort Smith, 28,870; Pine Bluff, 19,280; Hot Springs, 11,695. Of the total population in 1920, 16·6 per cent. was urban.

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Disciples of Christ, and Presbyterian, in the order named.

The State has a full public school system under which separate schools are provided for white and black children. No child under 14 can be employed in a manufacturing establishment unless he attends school 12 weeks each year and can read and write English.

In 1918 the public schools had 12,008 teachers and 461,591 enrolled pupils; 2 public normal schools had 42 teachers and 922 students. The University of Arkansas, founded in 1872 at Fayetteville, had, in 1918, 136 professors and 641 students. There are a large Baptist college (Onachita College at Arkadelphia founded in 1886) with 31 professors and 858 students,

a Presbyterian college (Arkansas College, founded in 1872 at Batesville) with 10 professors and 140 students, and a Methodist Episcopal college (Hendria College, founded in 1884 at Conway) with 12 professors and 220 students. Philander Smith College, established in 1877, at Little Rock (for coloured students) had 14 professors and 108 men and 136 women students.

Charity.—Within the State are 27 benevolent institutions (hospitals, homes, &c.). On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 534, being 33·9 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 1,307, being 83 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance.—The total receipts and expenditure for the year 1919 were :—

	Dollars.
Balance in hand, April 1, 1918	838,992
Receipts, 1918-19	6,346,282
Total	7,185,274
Disbursements, 1918-19	6,035,773
Balance, March 31, 1919	1,149,501

The State debt on June 30, 1919, amounted to 2,266,410 dollars, consisting of 3 per cent. interest-bearing bonds. The assessed value of real and personal property (1919) was 553,485,082 dollars. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, the State has a defaulted debt estimated at about 8,700,000 dollars.

Production and Industry.—Arkansas is an agricultural State. In 1920 the total farm area was 17,566,353 acres, of which 9,238,893 was improved land. The value of all farm property was 924,895,483 dollars. In the north maize (60,148,000 bushels in 1921), wheat (958,000 bushels), oats, potatoes, hay and forage crops are grown; in the south, cotton and tobacco. For 1921 the cotton area was 2,572,000 acres, and the yield 860,000 bales, valued at 69,230,000 dollars. In the north-west, fruits, especially apples and peaches, are grown. The cultivation of roses (for perfumes) is pursued locally. Live stock on January 1, 1921, comprised 258,000 horses, 327,000 mules, 429,000 milch cows, 643,000 other cattle, 191,000 sheep, and 1,459,000 swine. The wool clip in 1920 yielded 443,000 pounds of wool. The national forests in Arkansas in 1920 had an area of 915,649 acres.

The State has a large coal area, 2,062,500 tons were mined in 1920. The State also produces manganese ores and lead, whetstones (from nevaculite), bauxite (for aluminium); the phosphate rock deposits are little worked. The quarries yield limestone, sandstone, granite, and slate, besides asphalt, mineral waters, and natural gas.

Of the industries the cutting and working of timber is the most important (1,697 establishments), the State having a forest area of 25,600,000 acres. Arkansas, according to the census of manufactures of 1914, has 2,604 manufacturing establishments employing 3,544 salaried officials, and 41,979 wage-earners. Their united capital amounted to 77,162,000 dollars, the cost of materials used in a year to 44,907,000 dollars, and the value of output in a year 83,941,000 dollars. Statistics of 6 leading industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 490.

The foreign trade of the State is carried on through the port of New Orleans, cotton and lumber transported down the Mississippi being the chief exports. In 1919 there were in the State 5,219 miles of railway and (in 1920) 129 miles of electric railway.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.

CALIFORNIA.

Constitution and Government.—California, though unexplored and practically unknown to Europeans, was from its discovery down to 1846 politically associated with Mexico. On July 5, 1846, the American flag was hoisted at Monterey, and a proclamation was issued declaring California to be a portion of the United States, and on February 2, 1849, by the treaty of Guadalupe, the territory was formally ceded by Mexico to the United States, and was admitted to the Union September 9, 1850.

The State Legislature is composed of the Senate of forty members, elected for terms of four years—half the number being elected each two years—and the Assembly, eighty members, elected for two years. Regular sessions are held ~~once~~ in two years.

The qualifications for eligibility to the Senate or Assembly are citizenship or the State for three years and residence in the district for one year.

California is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 11 Representatives.

Governor.—William D. Stephens, 1919-23 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—F. C. Jordan.

California is divided into fifty-eight counties, one of which—San Francisco—has a combined county and city government. In each county government the legislative authority is vested in a board of five members elected from districts. The seat of the State Government is at Sacramento.

Area and Population.—Area 158,297 square miles (2,645 square miles being water). Population on Jan. 1, 1920, 3,426,861.

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was as follows :

Years	White ¹	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1870	555,975	4,272	560,247	3·6
1900	1,474,008	11,045	1,485,053	9·5
1910	2,355,904	21,645	2,377,549	15·3
1920	3,388,098	38,763	3,426,861	22·0

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Negro *	Chinese	Japanese	Indian
Male	1,710,223	19,837	24,230	45,414	9,085
Female	1,554,448	18,926	4,582	28,538	8,275
Total	3,264,711	38,763	28,812	71,952	17,360

Of the total population in 1920, 1,813,591 were males, and 1,613,270 were females; and 68.0 per cent. was urban.

There are about 25 Indian reservations in the State, their total area (1920) being 677 square miles, with a population of 16,241.

Three-fourths of the population of California are of American birth. Of the 681,662 persons of foreign birth in 1920, 67,180 were German, 45,308 Irish, 58,572 English, 16,597 Scotch, 59,556 Canadian, 20,387 French, 88,502 Italian, and 31,925 Swedish, with a sprinkling of Portuguese, Swiss, Russians, and Armenians.

According to the census of 1920 the population of the larger cities was: San Francisco, 506,676; Los Angeles, 576,673; Oakland, 216,861; San Diego, 74,683; Sacramento, 65,857; Berkeley, 55,886; Fresno, 45,086; Pasadena, 45,354. In 1920 the death-rate was 13.5 per 1,000; the birth-rate, 19.3; and the marriage-rate, 13.4.

Religion and Instruction.—In the matter of religious association all churches are represented in California, the Roman Catholic being much stronger than any other single church; next are Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Congregationalists.

Education is compulsory for children 8-16 years of age for at least five months in the year. In the 3,473 State elementary schools there were, in 1919-20, 500,357 enrolled pupils (257,569 boys and 242,788 girls), with 15,319 teachers. In 1919-20, the 318 public high schools had 5,026 teachers and 162,650 pupils (77,283 boys and 85,367 girls); 7 State normal schools had 205 teachers and 2,198 students. In 1919-20, 32,944 pupils (16,441 boys and 16,503 girls), with 756 teachers, were enrolled in the public kindergartens. The total expenditure for education was (1920) 54,223,090 dollars.

There are in California two great universities—the State University, or University of California, at Berkeley (established in 1868) and Leland Stanford Junior University. The former comprises the colleges of letters and science, commerce, mechanics, mining, civil engineering, chemistry and agriculture, as well as the Lick Astronomical Department. In 1921 the University had at Berkeley 486 professors and teachers with 9,609 students. Leland Stanford Junior University near Palo Alto was chartered in 1885, and opened its doors to students in 1891. An endowment, now amounting to about 22,000,000 dollars in interest-bearing funds, besides large landed estates, was given by Mr. and Mrs. Leland Stanford in memory of their son. In 1921 it had 347 professors and teachers and 2,711 students. The University of Southern California at Los Angeles (Meth. Episcopal) had 113 instructors and 2,187 students (1921). There are several other prosperous colleges in the State.

California is the only State in the American Union having a comprehensive library system, at the head of which stands the State Library at Sacramento with about 275,000 volumes (including the Sutro Branch at San Francisco).

Charity.—In the State there are 153 benevolent institutions. On June 30, 1918, the number of paupers in almshouses was 6,904. On June 30, 1921, there were 2,905 prisoners in the state penal institutions.

Finance, Defence.—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, the receipts and disbursements of all State funds was as follows:—

	Dollars
Cash on hand, July 1, 1920	9,485,886
Receipts, 1920-21	68,527,870
Total	78,013,756
Disbursements, 1920-21	65,598,516
Cash in hand, June 30, 1921	12,415,240

The assessed value of taxable property on June 30, 1921, was 4,929,479,508 dollars. The net bonded debt amounted to 54,806,500 dollars on June 30, 1921.

The Mare Island Navy Yard, the most important of the Federal naval establishments on the Pacific coast, is situated in California about 25 miles north of San Francisco, and there are United States Army posts at San Francisco, Benicia, Monterey, and San Diego.

Agriculture and Forestry.—At the date of the Federal census (1920) there were 117,670 farms, comprising 29,365,667 acres, of which 11,878,339 acres were improved. The value of farms was 3,431,021,861 dollars, and the value of the annual product 587,600,591 dollars. Total forest area (1920) is 18,391,161 acres. California is the only State in which the best European varieties of grapes are successfully cultivated, and this gives great importance to the wine product, but owing to the prohibition law the latter must soon be discontinued. Extending seven hundred miles from north to south, and being intersected by several ranges of mountains, California has almost every variety of climate, from the very wet to the very dry, and from the temperate to the semi-tropical. Irrigation is extensively practised, being necessary in the more arid districts and beneficial in a larger area.

The wheat industry has declined in relative importance, while horticulture has made rapid strides. The cereal crops in 1921 were maize, 4,060,000 bushels; wheat, 8,355,000 bushels; oats, 3,780,000 bushels; barley, 29,700,000 bushels. Apples, pears, peaches, figs, apricots, plums, grapes, oranges, lemons, and other fruits are grown in vast quantities. Olives, honey, hops, walnuts, and almonds are also largely produced.

On January 1, 1921, the farm animals were 380,000 horses, 57,000 mules, 577,000 milch cows, 1,683,000 other cattle, 2,950,000 sheep, and 930,000 swine. The wool clip (1920) produced 13,165,000 pounds of wool. There are 9 ostrich farms in the State.

Mining, Manufactures, etc.—Gold was first discovered in 1848. In 1920 the gold output was valued at 14,311,043 dollars, and the silver output valued at 1,244,464 dollars. Other mineral products were (1920) copper, 12,947,299 pounds (2,382,303 dollars), and 4,903,738 pounds of lead (392,300 dollars); quicksilver, 10,287 flasks (of 75 pounds net), valued at 775,527 dollars. California produces more petroleum than any other State of the Union, with the exception of Oklahoma; in 1920 the output reached 103,377,361 barrels, valued at 178,394,937 dollars. Granite and stone, &c., were valued at 7,299,289 dollars; Portland cement (6,709,160 barrels), valued at 14,962,945 dollars. From California comes all of the borax

produced in the United States. The output in 1920 was 127,065 short tons, valued at 2,794,205 dollars. The State also produced pyrite, 146,001 short tons (530,581 dollars); salt, 230,538 tons (972,648 dollars); mineral waters, 2,391,791 gallons (421,643 dollars); magnesite, 83,695 short tons, value 1,033,491 dollars. Bismuth, asbestos, manganese, lithium, tungsten, chromium, infusorial earth, ochre, and a great variety of precious stones are found in the State. In 1920 there were 50 different mineral substances, exclusive of a segregation of the various stones grouped under Gems. The value of all the minerals produced in 1919 was 196,473,560 dollars; in 1920, 242,099,667 dollars.

In California in 1914 there were 10,057 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 736,105,000 dollars, employing 26,637 salaried officials and 139,481 wage-earners, using materials costing 447,475,000 dollars, and giving an output worth 712,801,000 dollars. Statistics of the more important industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 494.

The coast and river fisheries are important, giving employment to 5,000 persons. A year's catch is thirty to forty million pounds, worth about 4,000,000 dollars. Salmon is the most valuable variety of fish taken, but as many as one hundred and thirty different varieties of fish are found in the markets of San Francisco.

Commerce and Transportation.—The chief commercial port of California is San Francisco, through which in 1920 the imports amounted to the value of 211,928,222 dollars, and the exports to 225,827,836 dollars.

Railways have been built in California to the extent of 8,355 miles (1919) for steam roads and about 3,322 miles (1920) for electric railways. San Francisco is now the terminus of three trans-continental railways.

In September, 1921, there were 103 savings banks in the State, and 236 savings departments of departmental banks with 1,590,346 depositors who had to their credit 898,871,966 dollars, being an average of 565 dollars to each depositor.

British Consul-General at San Francisco.—H. B. Livingston.

There are British Vice-Consuls at San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego.

Books of Reference.

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COLORADO.

Government.—The State was admitted into the Union on Aug. 1, 1876. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 35 members elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years, and of a House of Representatives of 65 members elected for two years. Sessions are biennial. Eligible to either House are all citizens of the United States male and female 25 years of age and 12 months resident in the district for which they seek election. Qualified as electors are all persons male and female (except criminals and insane) 21 years of age who are citizens of the United States, and have resided in the State for 12 months immediately preceding the election.

Governor.—Oliver H. Shoup, 1921–1923 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Carl S. Milliken, 1921–1923.

The State sends to the Federal Congress two Senators and 4 Representatives.

The State is divided into 63 counties. The State Capital is Denver.

Area and Population.—Area 103,948 square miles, of which 290 square miles is water. Indian reservations in 1920 covered an area of 618 sq. miles, with a population of 796. Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 939,629.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	34,231	46	34,277	0.3
1900	531,130	8,570	539,700	5.2
1910	787,571	11,453	799,024	7.7
1920	928,311	11,318	939,629	9.0

¹ Including Asiatics and Indians. In 1920, 291 Chinese and 1,383 Indians.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	484,245	5,834	1,918	734	492,731
Female	439,858	5,484	907	649	446,898
Total	924,103	11,318	2,825	1,383	939,629

In 1920 the foreign-born population numbered 116,954, of whom 9,534 were English, 3,357 Scottish, 6,191 Irish, 11,992 German, 10,112 Swedish, 7,621 Canadian. Denver, the capital, had a population in 1920 of 256,491, Pueblo, 43,050; Colorado Springs, 30,105; Trinidad, 10,906; Boulder, 11,006. Of the total population in 1920, 48.2 per cent. was urban.

Religion and Instruction.—Roman Catholics outnumber other denominations, Methodists and Presbyterians ranking next, then Baptists and Congregationalists.

The public schools are under the general supervision of the Superintendent

of Public Instruction. In 1921 the 2,938 public elementary and the 262 high schools had 8,647 teachers with 224,289 enrolled pupils. Public school teachers are trained at the State Teachers' College, which in 1921-22 had 100 teachers and 2,000 students. Another State normal school has been established at Gunnison, having (in 1919) 38 teachers and 991 students. Public School expenditure, ending June 30, 1921, 17,825,090 dollars. For superior education there are several colleges. Colorado College, founded in 1874 at Colorado Springs, had 72 professors and 595 students in 1918-19; the University of Colorado, opened in 1877 at Boulder, had 249 professors and 2,172 students. The University of Denver, founded by Territorial Charter in 1864, had 150 professors and teachers and 2,800 students in 1921; the Chamberlin Observatory in University Park stands at an altitude of 5,280 feet above sea-level. There are also an Agricultural College, at Fort Collins, with 72 teachers and 855 students in the main College, and 958 in Secondary Institutions; and a School of Mines with 39 teachers and 458 students in 1921.

On January 1, 1916, the number of paupers in almshouses was 473, being 49·8 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 1,356, being 142·9 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the 2 years ending December 1, 1920, was as follows:—

	Dollars
On hand December 1, 1918	8,090,804
Receipts in 1918-20	31,248,058
Total Receipts	39,338,862
Disbursements in 1918-20.	28,973,531
Balance Dec. 1, 1920	10,365,331

The State debt on November 30, 1920 was: 4,187,300 dollars. The assessment valuation for 1920 amounted to 1,590,267,667 dollars.

The militia, called the National Guard, with its headquarters at Denver, consists of one regiment of Infantry, one troop of Cavalry, one battalion of Field Artillery, one company of Engineers and the headquarters and supply section of an engineering train, Signal outpost company; authorised strength of 1920, 1,859 men, actual enlisted strength on November 1, 1919, 53 officers and 1,153 men.

Production and Industry.—The number of farms in 1920 was 59,934, with a total area of 24,462,000 acres, of which 7,744,757 acres were improved land. The value of all farm property in 1920 was 1,076,794,749 dollars. By irrigation large portions of the State have been brought under cultivation. The Federal Government is now carrying out two reclamation projects affecting 193,000 acres. The chief crops are wheat (23,239,000 bushels in 1921), oats (6,727,000), maize (15,079,000 bushels), barley, potatoes, and great quantities of hay. Fruit and vegetables are widely cultivated. Within the State stock-raising is older than husbandry; on January 1, 1921, the number of farm animals was: 408,000 horses, 30,000 mules, 272,000 milch cows; 1,220,000 other cattle, 1,973,000 sheep, 325,000 swine. The wool clip in 1920 yielded 1,221,000 pounds of wool. The national forests in the State have an area (June 30, 1920) of 14,748,943 acres.

Colorado has great mining and smelting industries, coal (10,803,572 tons in 1920), and the ores of the precious metals being extensively worked. In 1919 the value of the gold output was 9,736,400 dollars; the silver output was 6,044,911 fine ounces; the copper output was 4,892,558 pounds. Portland cement, mica, tungsten, bismuth, graphite, rose quartz, and fluorspar are also produced.

The manufacturing industries of Colorado, according to the census of 1919, employ a capital of 243,827,000 dollars; 2,631 establishments with 35,256 wage-earners. They gave an output valued at 275,391,000 dollars in 1919.

There are large works for the smelting and refining of metals (iron, lead, copper, zinc); the chief base metals refined are lead and zinc, but three-fourths of the value of the smelting products is for gold and silver.

Denver is the centre of distribution for the live stock traffic of the Rocky Mountain States.

In 1920, there were in the State 5,406 miles of main-track railway, and in 1919, 487 miles of electric railways.

On November 15, 1920, there were 258 State, savings and private banks with savings deposits amounting to 3,366,932,143 dollars.

Books of Reference.

- The Reports of the various Executive Departments (State Treasurer, &c.). Denver.
 Reports of the U.S. Geological Survey. Annual. Washington.
 British Foreign Office Reports. The Consular Reports for Chicago contain much information respecting Colorado, and Denver. Annual. London.
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CONNECTICUT.

Government.—Connecticut has been an organised commonwealth since 1637. In 1639 a written constitution was adopted which, it is claimed, was the first in the history of the world formed by a social compact. This was confirmed by a charter from Charles II. in 1662, and replaced in 1818 by a State Constitution, framed that year by a constitutional convention. Connecticut was one of the thirteen original States of the Union.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. All citizens (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age, resident in the State for a year and in the town for six months preceding the election, have the right of suffrage provided that they can read the Constitution in English. The Senate at present consists of 35 members, the House of Representatives of 258 members. Members of each House are elected for the term of two years, and each receives 300 dollars for that term and one mileage each way for each session, at the rate of 25 cents per mile. Legislative sessions are biennial.

Governor.—Everett J. Lake, 1921–23 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary.—Donald J. Warner.

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by two Senators and five Representatives. For local administration the State is divided into eight counties which are sub-divided into towns within which are cities and boroughs. The State Capital is Hartford.

Area, Population, and Instruction.—Area 5,004 square miles, of which 145 square miles is water area. Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 1,380,631.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1840	301,856	8,122	309,978	64.3
1900	893,194	15,226	908,420	188.5
1910	1,099,582	15,174	1,114,756	231.3
1920	1,359,585	21,046	1,380,631	275.9

¹ Including Asiatics and Indians.

The population by sex and colour in 1920 was :—

—	White	Negro	All Others	Total
Male	683,837	10,778	693	695,308
Female	674,895	10,268	160	685,323
Total	1,358,732	21,046	853	1,380,631

In 1920 the foreign-born population numbered 376,518 of whom 22,708 were English ; 7,487 Scottish ; 45,464 Irish ; 22,614 German ; 38,719 from Russia ; 17,697 Swedish ; 80,322 Italian. Of the total population in 1920 67.8 per cent. was urban.

The chief towns are New Haven (with census population on Jan. 1, 1920), 162,537 ; Hartford (capital), 138,036 ; Bridgeport, 143,555 ; Waterbury, 91,715 ; New Britain, 59,316 ; Meriden, 29,867 ; New London, 25,688 ; Norwich, 22,304 ; Norwalk, 27,743 ; Stamford, 35,096 ; Danbury, 22,325 ; Ansonia, 17,643 ; Middletown, 22,129 ; Greenwich, 22,123 ; Torrington, 22,055.

Of the religious bodies the most important in order of strength are the Roman Catholic, Congregationalist, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist.

Elementary instruction is free for all children between the ages of 4 and 16 years, and compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 16 years. In 1920 the 1,330 public elementary schools had 6,195 teachers with 230,963 enrolled pupils. There were also 78 public high schools with 1,148 teachers and 27,426 pupils. The four normal schools had (1920) 42 teachers and 478 pupils. In 1920, the 11 model schools had 101 teachers and 3,677 pupils. Total expenditure on education (1920) 16,550,550 dollars. Instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts is provided at the Connecticut Agricultural College founded at Storrs in 1881 with 71 professors and 354 students in 1920-21 ; its work is supplemented by the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station located at New Haven. Yale University, New Haven, founded in 1701, had, in 1920-21, in all departments, 768 professors and teachers and 3,820 students. Wesleyan University, Middletown, founded in 1831, had, in 1920-21, 56 professors and teachers, and 556 students. Trinity College, Hartford, founded in 1824, had (1920-21) 80 professors and teachers, and 215 students. Connecticut College for Women had (1920-21) 48 teachers and 358 students.

Including private and ecclesiastical institutions, there were in the

State on June 30, 1921, 119 benevolent establishments (exclusive of almshouses). On January 1, 1921, the number of paupers in 57 almshouses was 1,443, being 332 per 100,000 of the population, and^c of prisoners in penal institutions (June 30, 1920), 2,396. The cost of State paupers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, was 113,486 dollars.

Finance, Defence.—The total receipts and expenditure for the fiscal term of nine months ending June 30, 1921, were :—

	Dollars
Cash balance, July 1, 1920	875,196
Revenue receipts, year ending June 30, 1921	17,248,834
Temporary Loans	1,250,000
Total	19,374,030
Disbursements, July 1, 1920 to June 30, 1921	19,288,022
Balance, July 1, 1921	86,008

The assessed value of property in 1920 was 1,935,355,236 dollars. The State on July 1, 1921, had a funded debt to the value of 14,291,100 dollars.

The National Guard consists of 139 officers and 2,822 enlisted men. The Connecticut State Guard has been disbanded.

Production and Industry.—In 1920, the State had 22,655 farms with a total area of 1,898,980 acres, of which 701,086 acres was improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1920 was 226,991,617 dollars. In 1921, besides other agricultural products, tobacco was produced to the amount of 45,074,000 pounds, the area under the crop having been 31,000 acres. On January 1, 1921, the State had 39,000 horses, 22,000 sheep, 78,000 pigs, 117,000 milch cows, and 80,000 other cattle.

The State has some mineral resources, producing iron ore, granite, trap-rock and limestone, clay products (bricks, tiles, pottery), crystalline quartz and infusorial earth are also worked in the State.

According to the census of manufactures of 1919 there were in Connecticut 4,878 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital amounting to 620,194,000 dollars, employing 25,112 salaried officials and on the average 226,264 wage-earners. The cost of the raw material used annually was 238,511,000 dollars and the value of the output was 545,472,000 dollars.

In 1919 there were 1,003 miles of railroad track in Connecticut, besides 833 miles of electric street railway track (1920).

The total amount of deposits in 80 savings banks on October 1, 1920, was 420,375,581 dollars, and the depositors numbered 746,813 ; which is 562·89 dollars to each depositor.

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DELAWARE.

Government.—Delaware is one of the thirteen original States of the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 17 members elected for four years and a House of Representatives of 35 members elected for two years. Senators must be 27 years of age, and Representatives 24; both must be citizens who have resided three years in the State, and one year in the electoral district immediately preceding the election.

With necessary exceptions all citizens, registered as voters, who have resided in the State one year, in the county three months, and in the district 30 days next preceding the election have the right to vote. But no person who shall attain the age of 21 after the year 1900 has the right to vote unless he is able to read English and to write his name; United States soldiers and sailors merely stationed in the State are not considered resident.

Delaware is represented in Congress by two Senators and one Representative.

Governor.—William D. Denney, 1921–25. (4,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State.—Alden R. Benson.

The State capital is Dover (population 3,720 in 1915). Delaware is divided into three counties.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 2,370 square miles, of which 405 square miles is water. Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 223,003.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1800	49,852	14,421	64,273	32.7
1900	154,038	30,697	184,735	94.0
1910	171,141	31,181	202,322	103.0
1920	192,662	30,341	223,003	118.5

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and colour was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	93,049	15,655	49	2	113,755
Female . . .	94,566	14,680	2	—	109,248
Total . . .	192,615	30,335	51	2	223,003

The foreign-born (1920) numbered 19,810, of whom 2,895 were Irish, 1,682 German, 1,497 English, and 4,136 Italian.

The largest city in the State is Wilmington, with a census population of 110,168 in 1920. Other towns (1915), Dover, 3,720; Milford, 2,603. Of the total population in 1920, 54·2 per cent. was urban.

The most numerous denominations of the State are, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Baptist.

The State has free public schools and compulsory school attendance, separate schools being provided for white and coloured children. In 1919-20, the 446 public schools had 961 teachers and 37,135 enrolled pupils. The 26 high schools had 173 teachers and 3,045 pupils. Total expenditure for school purposes, 1,738,884 dollars. The State has two normal schools, agricultural and mechanical colleges and at Newark, Delaware College, founded in 1834, having, in 1919, 52 professors and 296 students. A college for coloured students at Dover has 6 professors and 136 students.

Charity.—The State has a hospital and an industrial school for girls. It grants assistance to indigent soldiers and sailors, and to widows with children of school age, and contributes to institutions for the support and training of the deaf, dumb, and blind outside the State. An institution for the care of the feeble-minded is being erected in the State.

In each county the sole charge of the poor and of almshouses is in the hands of trustees of the poor. They appoint the overseer of their almshouse, who must provide employment for the inmates. County liability for support of paupers is determined by settlement, which is obtained in various ways (by the applicant having held public office for a year, having paid poor taxes for any two years, having paid a rent of at least 50 dollars for a year, &c.). Parents and grand-parents are liable for support of pauper children, and *vice versa*. There is a penalty for bringing paupers into a county.

Finance.—For the year ending January 13, 1921, the receipts and disbursements of the State General Fund were:—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, January 12, 1920	207,616
Receipts 1920-21	885,130
Total	1,092,746
Expenditure, 1920-21	992,890
Cash in hand January 13, 1921	99,856

On January 13, 1920, the outstanding debt amounted to 2,066,785 dollars.

Production and Industry.—Delaware is mainly an agricultural State, 85 per cent. of the land being in farms, which in 1920 numbered 10,140. and had a total area of 944,511 acres, 653,052 acres being improved land. The total value of all farm property was 80,137,614 dollars. The chief crops are maize and wheat, but fruit and tomato-growing are important. About 16,000 acres are devoted to tomatoes. Delaware stands second in the States of the Union in the quantity of tomatoes packed. On January 1, 1921, the State had 83,000 horses, 6,000 mules, 8,000 sheep, 68,000 pigs, 45,000 milch cows, and 22,000 other cattle. The wool clip in 1920 yielded 32,000 pounds.

The State has oyster and other fisheries which are receiving increasing attention.

The mineral resources of Delaware are not extensive.

The capital invested in manufacturing industries in the State in 1914 amounted to 69,824,000 dollars; the persons employed (owners, firm members, clerks, &c., and wage-earners) numbered 25,533; the cost of materials used was 31,649,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 56,035,000 dollars. Statistics of the chief industries are given in *THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK* for 1916, p. 503.

The leather output comprised 11,005,292 goatskins valued at 10,232,463 dollars. Other industries are fruit-canning, and the manufacture of hosiery and knitted goods.

In 1918 the length of railway in the State was 335 miles, besides 158 miles of electric street railway track in 1920.

There is an active coastwise trade, particularly with New York, which is connected with Wilmington by a line of steamers. Chesapeake Bay and Delaware Bay are connected by a canal. There is some foreign commerce direct through Wilmington.

In 1919, there were 2 savings banks in the State, with 45,555 depositors who had to their credit 17,422,000 dollars, being 382 43 dollars to each depositor.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Government.—The District of Columbia is the seat of Government of the United States, and consists of an area of about 70 square miles which was ceded by the State of Maryland to the United States as a site for the National Capital. It was established under the authority and direction of Acts of Congress approved July 16, 1790, and March 3, 1791, which were passed to give effect to a clause in the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, giving Congress the power:—

'To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings.'

The authority of the United States over it became vested on the first Monday of December, 1800.

The present form of local government, which dates from July 1, 1878, is a municipal corporation, and is administered by a board of three Commissioners having in general equal powers and duties. Two of these Commissioners are appointed from civil life by the President of the United States, and confirmed by the Senate of the United States, for a term of three years each. The other Commissioner is detailed from time to time by the President of the United States from the Engineer Corps of the United States Army. This Commissioner is selected from among the captains or officers of higher grade having served at least fifteen years in the Corps of Engineers of the Army of the United States. The

Commissioners are in a general way vested with jurisdiction covering all the ordinary features of municipal government, except that the Congress of the United States, only, has authority to enact legislation and appropriate money for the municipal expenses. Congress has, by sundry statutes, empowered the commissioners to make and enforce reasonable and usual police regulations for the protection of lives, health, quiet, &c., of all persons, and the protection of all property within the District, and other regulations of a municipal nature. They have also been constituted a 'Public Utilities Commission.'

Secretary to the Board of Commissioners.—Daniel E. Garges.

Area and Population.—The area of the District of Columbia originally was ten miles square, but by the retrocession to the State of Virginia, in the year 1846, of the portion derived from that State, was reduced to 69·245 square miles, 60·01 of which are land.

The population in 1800 numbered 14,093; in 1860, 75,080; in 1880, 177,624; in 1900, 278,718; in 1910, 331,069; in 1914, 353,378. Population on February 21, 1920, was 437,571, of whom approximately 115,000 were negroes or of negro descent.

A portion of the District of Columbia embracing 6,654 acres is known as the City of Washington, "The Federal Capital." But that name is, and has been since February 11, 1895, a geographical distinction only, as the territory it includes is not a municipality separate from the rest of the District, but is subject to the same government in every respect.

Religion and Instruction.—The most numerous religious bodies are: Roman Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Protestant, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Christian Science.

The public schools of the District in 1921 had 1,515 white teachers and 46,695 white pupils, and 683 negro teachers and 20,369 negro or coloured pupils. Total number of pupils, 67,064. There were 9 public high schools with 428 teachers and 9,271 pupils; and 26 private schools with 2,500 pupils. For the instruction of teachers there were 2 public normal schools with 28 teachers and 240 pupils. Total expenditure on public education (1921), 471,120,203 dollars, exclusive of sites and buildings.

Superior education is given in Georgetown University, an institution under the management of the Jesuit Order, founded in 1795; it has 221 professors and 2,360 pupils: the George Washington University, non-sectarian, founded in 1821, has 249 instructors, and 3,333 students; the Howard University, principally engaged in the higher education of negroes, was founded in 1867, and has 121 instructors and 1,018 pupils; the Catholic University, a post-graduate institution, was founded in 1884, and has 86 professors and 850 students; the American University has 15 instructors and 690 students.

Finance.—The revenues of the District are derived from the general real property tax, taxes on corporations and companies, and licences for various businesses and from appropriations by the United States of approximately three sevenths of the total revenues.

In 1921 the finance of the District of Columbia was as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1920 . . .	8,432,805
Receipts to July 1, 1921 .. .	24,947,424
Total	33,379,729

Disbursements, 1920-21	24,268,676
Balance, July 1, 1921	9,111,053 ¹

¹ This balance includes 8,950,215 dollars of trust funds, and of obligations which had not matured for payment on June 30, 1921, leaving a net unobligated surplus of 5,160,838 dollars available for future appropriation.

The net bonded debt at the end of the year 1921 amounted to 1,166,626 dollars. The District of Columbia has no other debt.

In 1921 the assessed valuation of the real property within the municipality amounted to 454,795,000 dollars; and of tangible personal property such as furniture, horses, wagons, ships, etc., 116,928,920 dollars and intangible personal property such as stocks, bonds, etc., 323,949,583 dollars; total 440,878,503 dollars.

Production and Industry.—The District has considerable industries, the products of which are mainly for local consumption. The United States census of manufactures in 1920 showed that the capital invested in such industries amounted to 63,808,179 dollars; the salaried officials, superintendents, managers and clerks numbered 3,104; and the average number of wage-earners employed during the year was 10,482; the raw material used cost 30,940,100 dollars, and the output was valued at 68,326,570 dollars.

Within the District are 215 miles (1920) of electric street railway track, as single track.

On June 30, 1921, there were in the District 47 national banks, trust companies and savings banks. Their aggregate resources and liabilities balanced at 217,082,000 dollars. Their paid-in capital stock stood at 20,965,000 dollars; surplus funds at 11,840,000 dollars; individual deposits at 156,901,000 dollars; United States deposits at 3,007,000 dollars; national bank notes outstanding, 5,772,000 dollars; and loans and discounts at 116,884,000 dollars.

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FLORIDA.

Government.—On March 27, 1513, Florida was discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon, a Spanish soldier and adventurer, who landing on Easter Sunday (Pascua Florida or Feast of Flowers) called the place Florida. Florida was admitted into the Union in March 3, 1845. The present constitution dates from 1886. The State Legislature consists of a Senate of 32 members, and House of Representatives with 75 members. Sessions are held biennially, and are limited to 60 days. Senators are elected for four years, Representatives for two, the Senate being renewed by one-half every two years.

Governor.—Cary Hardee, 1921-25 (6,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—H. C. Crawford.

The State Capital is Tallahassee (population 5,637 in 1920). The State is divided into 52 counties.

Area, Population, Religion, Instruction.—Area 58,666 square miles, of which 3,805 square miles is water. The Indian reservations had an area in 1920 of 36 square miles, and a population of 457.

Census population on January 1, 1920, 968,470. Population in census years as follows :—

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1880	142,808	126,690	269,493	4.9
1910	443,950	308,669	752,619	13.7
1915	559,787	360,394	920,181	15.7
1920	638,983	329,487	968,470	17.7

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was as follows :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indians	Total
Male . . .	327,644	167,156	249	271	495,320
Female . . .	310,509	162,331	63	247	473,150
Total . .	638,153	329,487	312	518	968,470

Of the total, the foreign-born (1920) numbered 43,008, of whom 8,700 were from the West Indies, 4,451 from England, 3,534 from Germany, 4,745 from Italy, 4,121 from Canada, and 4,091 from Spain. The largest cities in the State are Jacksonville, with a census population of 91,558 in 1920; Tampa, 51,608; Pensacola, 31,035; Miami, 29,549; Key West, 18,749. Of the total population in 1920, 36.7 per cent. was urban.

Of the church members of the State 41.6 per cent. are Baptist, and 37.2 per cent. Methodist. Others are chiefly Roman Catholics, Protestant Episcopalians, and Presbyterians.

Attendance at school is not compulsory. There are no provisions as to religious instruction in public schools. Separate schools are provided for white and coloured children.

In 1920 the 2,584 public elementary schools had 6,296 teachers and 212,465 enrolled pupils. In 125 public high schools there were 525 teachers and 12,695 pupils in 1920. Total expenditure on education (1920), 7,003,188 dollars. The State provides higher education in a University of the State of Florida at Gainesville (founded 1884) with (1919) 43 professors and 988 students, and a State College for Women (founded at Tallahassee in 1905), with 598 students; Rollins College at Winter Park (founded 1885) has 25 professors and 175 students. There is also the John B. Stetson (Baptist) University at De Land (founded in 1887), with 32 professors and 649 students.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 207, being 27.5 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 1836, being 243.9 per 100,000 of the population. Number of convicts in 1915, 1,082.

Finance.—For the year 1921 the receipts and disbursements amounted to the following sums :—

	Dollars
Balance Jan. 1, 1921	2,270,950
Receipts in 1921	8,552,405
Total	10,823,355
Disbursements in 1921	9,127,882
Balance Jan. 1, 1922	1,695,473

On January 1, 1922, the public debt of the State consisted of refunding bonds to the amount of 601,567 dollars at three per cent. interest, all of which were held by State educational funds. The assessed value of real property for 1920 is 253,785,338 dollars; for personal property, 104,664,992 dollars; railroad and telegraph property, 51,138,608 dollars; making a total for 1920 of 409,588,938 dollars.

Production and Industry.—Florida is largely a peninsula stretching from north to south, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. The surface is generally level. No elevation exceeds 301 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is semi-tropical, but liable at times to severe frost which destroys the fruit crops. Agriculture is pursued generally in all parts of the State. In 1920 there were 154,005 farms, with a total acreage of 6,046,691, of which 2,297,271 acres were improved. Total value of all farm property in 1920, 330,301,317 dollars. The chief products are pineapples and oranges, the former fruit being grown almost nowhere else in the United States. Other crops are tobacco, 3,600,000 pounds in 1921; rice, 88,000 bushels in 1921; besides maize, oats, peas, and peanuts. In 1921 the cotton area was 77,000 acres, and the yield 13,000 bales, valued at 1,170,000 dollars. On January 1, 1921, the State had 58,000 horses, 40,000 mules, 89,000 sheep, 1,493,000 pigs, 156,000 milch cows, and 917,000 other cattle. The wool clip in 1920 yielded 391,000 lbs. Forests of valuable timber cover three-fourths of the State, and large quantities of pitch-pine are exported as well as oak timber for ship-building. Tar, turpentine, and rosin are prepared in increasing quantities. The total forest area on June 30, 1920, was 303,408 acres.

The chief mineral product is phosphate rock; Fullers' earth, lime, and mineral waters are also produced.

Florida, with its long coast line, has extensive fisheries, which, though not fully developed, are more important than those of any other Gulf State. The chief fishery products are shad, red snappers, mullet, turtles, and sponges, of which Florida has almost a monopoly. Pensacola is said to be the most important fresh fish market on the Gulf. From this port tar, resin, and turpentine are exported to the value of over 500,000^l. sterling annually, and also cotton (1,806,000^l.), tobacco, and phosphate produced in other States.

The manufacturing industries of Florida in the year 1917 had 5,493 establishments, with a capital invested of 85,061,746 dollars; the average number of wage-earners was 69,955; the amount paid in wages was 40,075,037 dollars.

The tobacco industries are prosperous, and Key West and Tampa compete with Cuba in the manufacture of fine cigars. In 1917 the output of

cigars numbered 469,301,042, valued at 30,127,941 dollars, and of cigarettes 7,800,000, valued at 154,000 dollars.

The State has facilities for transportation both by land and water. A large trade is carried on through Pensacola, where the domestic exports were largely cottons; other merchandise being forest products, phosphate, tobacco, wheat, flour, &c. The harbour channel is now 30 feet deep at low tide. At Jacksonville harbour improvements are being carried out. In 1918 there were 5,221 miles of steam railway, and 218 miles (1920) of electric railway. The Atlantic Coast railway and the Louisville and Nashville railway run through the State. The Florida East Coast Railway extension to Key West was opened January 22nd, 1912. The U.S. Government is deepening the channel at Key West and making other improvements.

In 1920 there were 3 savings banks in the State, with 6,931 depositors who had to their credit 1,486,609 dollars, being 214·40 dollars to each depositor.

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GEORGIA.

Government.—The colony of Georgia (so named from George II.) was founded in 1733. Georgia entered the Union as one of the thirteen original States.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 51 members and a House of Representatives of 193 members. Both Senators and Representatives are elected for two years. Legislative Sessions are annual and limited to 50 days. There is manhood suffrage, but residence and United States citizenship are required. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 12 Representatives.

Governor.—T. W. Hardwick, 1921-1923 (7,500 dollars).

Secretary.—G. L. McLendon.

Georgia is divided into 155 counties. The State Capital is Atlanta.

Area and Population.—Area 59,265 square miles, of which 540 square miles are water. Population on January 1, 1920, 2,895,832 (census).

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1800	102,261	60,425	162,686	2·8
1900	1,181,518	1,034,813	2,216,331	37·6
1910	1,432,234	1,176,987	2,609,121	44·4
1920	1,689,467	1,206,365	2,895,832	49·3

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	854,109	590,443	203	68	1,444,823
Female . .	835,005	615,922	25	57	1,451,009
Total .	1,689,114	1,306,365	228	125	2,995,832

Of the total population (1920) 16,186 were foreign-born, of whom 1,936 were from Germany, 1,112 from Ireland, 1,593 from England, and 3,452 from Russia. The largest cities in the State are Atlanta (capital) with census population (1920) of 200,600 ; Savannah, 83,252 ; Macon, 52,995 ; Augusta, 52,548 ; Columbus, 31,125. Of the total population in 1920, 25.1 per cent. was urban.

Religion, Instruction.—Baptists and Methodists predominate, Baptists having more than half of the religious membership of the State.

Since 1916 education has been compulsory. At the head of the State school system is a State Superintendent of Schools, elected by the people for two years. In 1920 the 8,359 public elementary schools had 723,077 enrolled pupils and 16,409 teachers, while the 132 public high schools had 47,860 pupils and 1,499 teachers. Three public normal schools had 126 teachers and 2,514 pupils in 1918-19. Total expenditure for education (1920), 15,540,781 dollars.

For higher education the more important State institutions are as follows :—

Began	Institutions	Professors (1920-21)	Students (1920-21)
1801	University of Georgia, Athens . . .	72	1,243
1888	Georgia School of Technology . . .	92	2,850
1872	North Georgia Agricultural College . .	16	172

Finance.—The amounts received and disbursed in the year 1919 are stated as follows :—

	1919 Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1919	813,139
Receipts in 1919	9,413,311
Total, 1919	10,226,450
Disbursements, 1919	9,316,825
Balance, January 1, 1920	909,625

On January 1 1920, the bonded debt of the State amounted to 5,818,202 dollars, including an unfunded debt of 90,202 dollars on which interest at seven per cent. per annum was paid to the University trustees. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders the State has a defaulted debt estimated at 13,000,000 dollars. The assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1919 amounted to 1,079,236,826 dollars.

Production and Industry.—In 1920 there were 310,732 farms in the State, having an area of 25,437,072 acres, of which 13,054,010 acres were improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1920 was 1,356,904,896 dollars; 41 per cent. of the farms are operated by negroes, and 86 per cent. of negro farms are rented. The negro farmers raise little but cotton, in the production of which Georgia ranks second among the States, while it is the largest producer of sea-island cotton. For 1921 the cotton yield was 840,000 bales as against 1,400,000 bales in 1920, the area under cultivation being 4,140,000 acres and the value of the yield 69,720,000 dollars. In the northern part of the State the cultivation of cereals is of importance, corn being grown on five times the area of other cereals. The yield of corn (maize) in the State in 1921 was 69,975,000 bushels. Oats and wheat are also grown, while rice is an important product of coast counties (78,000 bushels in 1921). The growth of sugar cane is increasing. Forests of pines, &c., cover 42,000 sq. miles. On January 1, 1921, the farm animals were 132,000 horses, 347,000 mules, 470,000 milch cows, 763,000 other cattle, 119,000 sheep, 3,102,000 swine. The wool clip in 1920 yielded 418,000 lbs.

The fisheries of the State are of some importance, especially the oyster and shad fisheries.

The State has considerable mineral resources, gold, silver, coal, iron, and manganese ores, iron pyrites, bauxite, graphite, lime, ochre, infusorial earth, natural cement, talc and soapstone, marble and other quarries, and mineral springs being worked. The marble of Georgia has a high reputation all over the States. The clay-working industries (bricks, tiles, pottery) are also important.

In 1914 Georgia had 4,639 manufacturing establishments with a total capital of 258,325,811 dollars, employing 118,565 persons (salaried and wage-earning), using material costing 160,088,609 dollars, and giving an output worth 346,452,413 dollars.

The chief manufacturing industries are given in *THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK* for 1916, p. 511.

In 1914 there were 153 cotton mills, 41,881 looms and 2,092,834 spindles.

The means of transportation by sea and land are ample. The principal port is Savannah, which has 8 miles of river frontage, and which, by harbour improvements, is to be made accessible to vessels of large tonnage. The river is being deepened, and now has a mean low water depth of 26 feet, and a depth of 32 at high tide on the bar. From this port in 1919-20 the imports amounted to 39,199,507 dollars, and the exports to 311,171,389 dollars, chiefly cotton, cotton seed, and meal and cake of cotton seed, besides turpentine and lumber.

The railways in the State have a length (1918) of 7,555 miles, besides 491 miles (1919) of electric railway.

In 1918, Georgia had 23 savings banks with 48,000 depositors who had to their credit 11,874,016 dollars, being 247.38 dollars to each depositor.

British Consul at Savannah.—Arthur M. Brookfield.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Brunswick and Darien.

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IDAHO.

Government.—Idaho was admitted into the Union on July 3, 1890. The Legislature for 1921-1922 consists of a Senate of 44 members, and a House of Representatives of 54 members, all the legislators being elected for two years. Sessions are held biennially. The electorate of the State consists of citizens, both male and female, over the age of 21 years, who have resided in the State over six months. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and two Representatives.

Governor.—D. W. Davis, 1921-23 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Robert O. Jones.

The State is divided into 44 counties. The capital is Boise (census population, 21,893 in 1920). Pocatello had a population of 14,961 in 1920.

Area, Population, Religion, Instruction.—Area 83,888 square miles, of which 534 square miles is water. Area of Indian reservations in 1920, 85 square miles, with a population of 4,048. In the last 5 census years the total population was :—1880, 32,610 (0.4) ; 1890, 84,385 (1.1) ; 1900, 161,772 (1.9) ; 1910, 325,594 (3.9) ; 1920, 431,866 (5.2).

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was :—

	White.	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	230,186	585	1,621	1,577	238,919
Female	195,532	335	559	1,521	197,947
Total	425,668	920	2,180	3,098	431,866

Of the total population 38,963 were foreign-born, 4,451 being English, 4,148 German, 4,954 Canadian, 5,112 Swedish, 2,482 Norwegian, and 1,410 Irish. Of the total population in 1920, 27.6 per cent. was urban.

The population is partly Mormon, other religious denominations, in the order of their numbers, being Catholics, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Disciples or Christians.

For supervision of the public schools there is a State Board of Education. In 1920-21 the 1,716 public elementary schools had 4,350 teachers, and 141,996 enrolled pupils. The 214 high schools had 14,840 pupils ; number of teachers, 932. The two public normal schools had 425 pupils in 1921 and 54 teachers. Total expenditure on education (1920-21) was 8,314,657 dollars. Superior instruction is given in the Presbyterian College of Idaho at Caldwell, the State University of Idaho, founded at Moscow in 1892, which had 90 professors and 1,330 students in 1919. The State has an industrial training school, and a school for the deaf and blind. There are also 5 sectarian colleges or schools to which, however, pupils are admitted without respect to their religious belief.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 97, being 29.8 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 287, being 88.1 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance.—For the biennium ending September 30, 1920, the receipts and disbursements were as follows :—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, October 1, 1918	705,187
Receipts, 1918-20	18,461,455
Total	19,166,642
Disbursements, 1918-20	16,967,502
Balance, September 30, 1920	2,199,140

On Sept. 30, 1920, the State bonded debt amounted to 3,880,750 dollars, and the assessed value of real and personal property for 1920 to 377,865,027 dollars.

Production and Industry.—A great part of the State is naturally arid, but extensive irrigation works have been carried out irrigating 3,266,386 acres, and there are now being constructed works to cost 18,811,000 dollars for the irrigation of 480,000 acres in the State. In 1920 the number of farms was 42,106, with a total area of 8,375,873 acres, of which 4,511,680 acres were improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1920, 716,137,910 dollars. The most important crop is wheat, to which, in 1921, 1,123,000 acres were devoted, the yield amounting to 27,079,000 bushels. Other crops in 1921 were oats, 7,740,000 bushels; barley, 2,784,000 bushels; besides potatoes and hay. Fruit and vegetables are also grown. There is an active live-stock industry, the number of horses on January 1, 1921, being 284,000; mules, 7,400; sheep, 2,623,000; milch cows, 137,000; other cattle, 505,000. The wool clip (1920) was 21,702,000 pounds. The State contains (June 30, 1920) 18,682,031 acres of national forest.

The State has rich deposits of gold, silver, and other metals. About 7,000 miners are employed. Coal is mined, but not to a great extent. Iron, nickel, cobalt, mica, phosphate rock, antimony, tungsten, granite, sandstone, limestone and lime, pumice, and salt are worked more or less.

Besides the agricultural and mining industries the State has manufactures of considerable importance. In 1919 there were together 922 industrial establishments, employing a total of 16,248 persons, including 13,917 wage-earners, with a total capital of 96,061,709 dollars, cost of material being 43,948,505 dollars and value of output 80,510,749 dollars. The chief of these industries are the working of lumber and timber, (capital, 17,872,000 dollars; wage-earners, 8,291; cost of material, 3,345,000 dollars and value of product, 30,088,000 dollars), and flour and grist milling (capital, 2,038,000 dollars; wage-earners, 304; cost of material, 2,025,000 dollars, and value of product, 13,501,000 dollars). Within the State there are 260 lumber mills; one at Potlatch is said to be one of the largest in the world and can cut 750,000 feet daily. Idaho has also 78 flour mills.

The State has (1918) 2,884 miles of railway, besides 102 miles (1920) of electric railway track. The principal railways crossing the State are the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Oregon Short Line. In 1915 (May 5), the Celilo Canal, on the Oregon side of the Columbia River, was opened and Idaho now has a seaport, Lewiston. Vessels can pass from the Pacific to Lewiston, a distance of 480 miles.

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ILLINOIS.

Government.—Illinois was first discovered by Joliet and Marquette, two French explorers, in 1673. In 1763 the country was ceded by the French to the British. In 1783, Great Britain recognised the title of the United States to Illinois, which was admitted into the Union on December 3, 1818. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 51 members elected for four years (about half of whom retire every two years), and a House of Representatives of 153 members elected for two years. Sessions are biennial. Qualified electors are all citizens 21 years of age, resident in the State one year, in the county 90 days, and in the district 30 days next before the election.

The State is divided into Senatorial districts, in each of which one Senator and three Representatives are chosen. For the election of Representatives each elector has three votes, of which he may cast one for each of three candidates, or one and a half for each of two, or all three for one candidate.

Governor.—Len Small, 1921–25 (12,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Louis L. Emmerson.

The Constitution in effect in Illinois at the present time is that of 1870. In 1917 the 50th General Assembly adopted a resolution to submit to the electors of the State the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. This resolution was approved by a majority of all votes cast at the election on November 5, 1918. In 1919 the 51st General Assembly passed an Act calling a "Convention to revise, alter or amend the Constitution of the State of Illinois" to meet January 6, 1920. The revision, alteration or amendments prepared by the Convention will be submitted to the electors for ratification or rejection at an election within six months after the adjournment of the Convention. The Constitutional Convention adjourned on June 12, 1920, without coming to a decision, but will reconvene in January, 1922.

Illinois is divided into 102 counties, the most important being Cook County, within which is the city of Chicago. The State capital is Springfield.

Area, Population.—Area of 56,665 square miles, of which 622 square miles is water. Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 6,485,280.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1900	4,736,472	85,078	4,821,550	86.1
1910	5,529,542	109,049	5,638,591	100.6
1920	6,303,006	182,274	6,485,280	115.7

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	3,207,773	93,835	3,117	108	3,304,833
Female . . .	3,091,560	88,439	362	86	3,180,447
Total . . .	6,299,233	182,274	3,479	194	6,485,280

Of the total population in 1920, 1,206,951 were foreign-born, of whom 205,491 were from Germany, 74,274 from Ireland, 105,577 from Sweden, 54,247 from England, 45,233 from Canada, 46,457 from Austria, 34,437 from Hungary, 27,785 from Norway, 117,899 from Russia, 94,407 from Italy, 14,344 from Holland, 19,598 from Scotland.

The urban population in 1920 was 67·9 per cent. of the whole. The largest city in the State, and after New York, the largest in the United States, is Chicago. In 1920 it had a census population of 2,701,705. Other cities of importance are Peoria (1920), 76,121; East St. Louis, 66,740; Springfield (State Capital), 59,183; Rockford, 65,651; Decatur, 43,818; Joliet, 38,372; Quincy, 35,978; Aurora, 36,265; Danville, 33,750; Evanston, 37,215; Elgin, 27,431; Bloomington, 28,638; Moline, 30,709; Rock Island, 35,177; Oak Park Village, 39,830; Galesburg, 23,834; Alton, 24,714; Belleville, 24,741; Freeport, 19,669; Waukegan, 19,199; Jacksonville, 15,713; Cairo, 15,203; Streator, 14,779; Kankakee, 16,721; Cicertown, 44,995; Champaign, 15,873; Kewanee, 16,026; Mattoon, 13,449.

Religion, Education.—The churches are, in order of strength, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist, Presbyterian.

In Illinois education is free and compulsory for children between seven and 14 years of age. In 1920 the 11,921 public elementary schools had 80,381 teachers, and 999,866 pupils; 838 high schools with 6,218 teachers and 127,694 pupils. Five public normal schools had 260 teachers and 11,539 students in 1918. Total expenditure on public schools (1920), 51,506,043 dollars. There are 29 colleges and universities in the State, the principal being mentioned below, with teachers and students, for 1919:—

Begun in	Colleges, &c.	Control	Professors, &c.	Students
1868	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana	(State)	959	9,493
1892	Univ. of Chicago	(Non-sect.)	814	9,032
1855	North-Western Univ., Evanston	(M.E.)	501	4,759
1850	Ill. Wesleyan Univ., Bloomington	(M.E.)	40	590
1868	St. Viator's Coll., Bourbonnais	(R.C.)	45	260
1869	Loyola Univ., Chicago	(R.C.)	129	1,621
1903	James Millikin Univ., Decatur	(C. Presb.)	73	1,538
1837	Knox College, Galesburg	(Non-sect.)	36	761
1892	Greenville Coll.	(F.M.)	23	250
1858	Lake Forest Coll.	(Presb.)	18	167
1828	McKendree Coll., Lebanon	(M.E.)	15	232
1861	North-western Coll., Naperville	(Ev. Assn.)	27	392
1860	Augustana Coll., Rock Island	(Luth.)	20	315

Within the State there are 257 benevolent institutions, hospitals, orphanages, homes, and schools for the deaf and blind. Of these institutions 20 are public, 117 private, and 120 ecclesiastical.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was

5,421, being 96.1 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 5,111, being 90.6 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance.—For the year ending September 30, 1921, the receipts and disbursements were :—

	Dollars
Balance on hand, Oct. 1, 1920	26,564,374
Receipts, 1920-21	51,200,124
Total	77,764,498
Disbursements, 1920-21	50,884,180
Balance, Oct. 1, 1921	26,880,318

The principal of the bonded debt of the State outstanding on September 20, 1921, was 17,500 dollars. For 1920 the assessed value of real property was 2,941,803,403 dollars, and of personal property, 940,971,794 dollars; railroad, 313,170,623 dollars, and capital stock, 39,005,610 dollars, making a total of 4,234,951,430 dollars.

Production, Industry.—Illinois is largely agricultural. In 1910 there were 237,181 farms, with an area of 31,977,513 acres, of which 27,294,517 acres were improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1920, 6,666,817,235 dollars. The chief cereal crops are maize, 305,966,000 bushels in 1921; wheat 45,234,000 bushels; oats, 121,741,000 bushels; barley, rye, and buckwheat being also grown. The potato crop in 1921 amounted to 6,413,000 bushels; and hay to 3,743,000 tons. Tobacco, grown on 700 acres, yielded 525,000 pounds, valued at 163,000 dollars in 1920. The State has an active live-stock industry. On January 1, 1921, there were 1,324,000 horses (farm animals), 146,000 mules, 1,028,000 milch cows, 1,244,000 other cattle, 889,000 sheep, and 4,585,000 swine in the State. The wool clip in 1920 yielded 3,923,000 pounds of wool.

In 1917 it was estimated that Illinois had 19,250 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 2,500,000,000 dollars, employing 800,000 persons (salaried and wage-earning), using material costing 2,100,000,000 dollars, and giving an output worth 3,250,000,000 dollars. The chief industries with the capital number of wage-earners, cost of materials, and value of output, are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 516.

Illinois ranks third among the Federal States for mineral output. The chief mineral product of Illinois is coal, the productive coal-fields having an area of about 42,900 square miles. In 1920 the output was 80,401,786 long tons. On Dec. 31, 1920, there were 25 furnaces in blast and the production of pig-iron for 1920 was 3,280,875 tons; the yield of petroleum was 10,772,000 barrels. The natural gas sold in 1916 was of the value of 396,357 dollars. Zinc is worked, and in 1916 the output was 3,404 short tons (valued at 912,272 dollars). The output of limestone was 80,012 short tons, of the value of 369,038 dollars; of Portland cement, in 1916, 3,562,659 barrels, valued at 3,386,431 dollars; of clay products (bricks, tiles, pottery) in 1916, 17,633,351 dollars. Total mineral output in 1916 was estimated at 146,780,236 dollars.

On the Great Lakes there is a large fleet of steamers engaged in carrying iron ore, cereals, and other products between the lake ports. Within the State there are (1918) 12,125 miles of railway, besides 3,737 miles (1920) of electric railway track.

British Consul-General at Chicago.—H. D. Nugent, C.M.G.

There is also a Vice-consul in Chicago.

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INDIANA.

Government.—Indiana was admitted into the Union on December 11, 1816. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years. Sessions are held biennially. All citizens of the United States who have resided in the State two years and in their county or district one year next preceding the election are eligible to sit in either House; but Senators must be 25, and Representatives 21 years of age.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 13 Representatives.

Governor.—Warren T. McCray, 1921-25 (8,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Ed. Jackson.

The State is divided into 92 counties and 1,016 townships. The State Capital is Indianapolis.

Area and Population.—Area 36,354 square miles, of which 309 square miles is water. Population according to census of 1920 is 2,930,390.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1860	1,339,000	11,428	1,350,428	37.6
1900	2,458,957	57,505	2,516,462	70.1
1910	2,640,556	60,320	2,700,876	74.9
1920	2,849,580	80,810	2,930,390	81.3

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

The population by sex and birth in 1920 was:—

	White	Negro	Indians and Asiatic	Total
Male	1,446,825	41,817	432	1,489,074
Female	1,402,246	38,993	77	1,441,316
Total	2,849,071	80,810	509	2,930,390

Of the total in 1920, 150,868 were foreign born, 37,377 being from Germany, 9,100 from Austria, 9,351 from Hungary, 7,271 from Ireland, and 8,522 from England. Urban population formed 50.6 per cent. of whole. The largest cities in the State are Indianapolis (capital), with a population, according to the census of 1920, of 314,194; Fort Wayne with 86,549; Evansville, 85,264; South Bend, 70,983; Terre Haute, 66,083; East Chicago, 35,967; Muncie, 36,524; Hammond, 36,004; Richmond, 26,765; Anderson, 29,767; Elkhart, 24,277; Lafayette, 22,486; Michigan City, 19,457; New Albany, 22,992; Logansport, 21,626; Kokomo, 30,067; Marion, 23,747; Vincennes, 17,160.

Religion, Education.—The religious denominations most numerous represented are in order of rank, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Disciples or Christian, Baptist, Presbyterian, United Brethren, Lutheran, and Friends.

School attendance during the full term is compulsory from 7 to 14 years of age, and from 14 to 16 unless employed. In 1921 the public elementary schools had 15,584 teachers and 491,369 enrolled pupils. The public high schools numbered 820, and had 5,123 teachers with 86,063 pupils in 1921. Teachers are trained in a State normal school. The total expenditure for all public schools in 1921 was 53,768,002 dollars.

Indiana has many institutions for superior education, the principal being, 1920 :—

Begun	Institution	Control	Professors and Instructors	Students
1821	Indiana University, Bloomington . . .	State . .	206	2,659
1837	De Pauw University, Greencastle . . .	M.E. . .	45	1,025
1842	University of Notre Dame . . .	R.C. . .	66	1,123
1874	Purdue University, Lafayette . . .	State . .	213	3,113

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 3,114, being 115.3 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 2,870, being 106.3 per 100,000 of the population. On August 31, 1917, the almshouses contained 3,416 paupers.

Finance.—In the year ending September 30, 1920, the net receipts and disbursements were as follows :—

	Dollars
In hand, October 1, 1920	4,568,397
Receipts, 1920-21	21,604,263
Total Receipts	26,172,660
Disbursements, 1920-21	23,183,170
Balance Sept. 30, 1921	2,989,490

On September 30, 1921, the State had a debt of 340,000 dollars.

The assessed value of real property and of personal property in 1919 was 2,233,761,065 dollars.

Production and Industry.—Indiana is largely agricultural, about 94 per cent. of its total area being in farms. In 1921 there were 202,355 farms of 5 acres and over, and the farm-land had an area of 20,948,981 acres, of which 17,393,982 was improved land. The total assessed value of all farm property in 1919 was 2,752,301,538 dollars. The chief crops are corn (169,848,000 bushels in 1921), wheat (24,144,000 bushels), oats, 45,072,000 bushels, hay, and rye. The area under tobacco in 1921 was 14,000 acres, yielding 12,250,000 pounds, valued at 1,837,500 dollars. Large quantities of tomatoes are grown, besides other vegetables and fruits of all sorts. The live-stock on January 1, 1921, consisted of 591,289 horses, 534,865 other cattle, 724,313 milch cows, 591,289 sheep, 2,238,618 swine, and 96,476 mules. In 1920 the wool clip yielded 5,306,000 pounds of wool.

The coal-fields of the State have an area of 6,500 square miles. In 1920 the output of coal was 30,420,000 short tons, valued (1917) at 52,940,106 dollars; the output of crude petroleum in 1920 was 3,059,000 barrels, valued at 11,000,000 dollars, while the value of the natural gas sold (1918) was 1,510,404 dollars. The output of sandstone and limestone was valued at 6,529,298 dollars. The production of Portland cement (1920) was 10,700,000 barrels, valued at 21,507,000 dollars. The clay-working industries are important, yielding bricks, tiles, pipes, pottery, &c., to the value of 10,999,474 dollars in 1917. Mineral springs in the State yielded (1919) water to the value of 181,495 dollars. The total mineral output was valued at 56,926,558 dollars in 1916, and 85,079,370 dollars in 1917.

The manufacturing industries in the State are extensive and various numbering (1919 Census) 7,918 in all, employing 329,227 persons (including proprietors, clerks, and wage-earners), using materials worth 1,174,971,000 dollars, and turning out products valued at 1,901,846,000 dollars. Some of the most important industries with their invested capital, their wage-earners, and their output (1909 Census) are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 520.

Indianapolis is an important centre of the live stock traffic; and also the largest inter-urban railway traffic in the United States.

Natural facilities for transport are provided by the Ohio and Wabash rivers and by Lake Michigan, while for traffic by land (1918) there are 7,707 miles of steam railway, besides 2,418 miles (1919) of electric railway. All the lines from the east to Chicago pass through Indiana, as do other lines connecting east and west, and north and south. In 1915 there were 34 operating railroads.

In 1919, there were 5 savings banks in the State with 35,093 depositors who had to their credit 14,602,000 dollars, being 416·08 dollars to each depositor.

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IOWA.

Government.—Iowa was admitted into the Union on December 28, 1846. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 and a House of Representatives of 108 members, meeting every two years for an unlimited session. Senators are elected for four years, half of them retiring every second year; Representatives for two years.

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 11 Representatives.

Governor.—N. E. Kendall, 1921–23 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—W. S. Allen.

Iowa is divided into 99 counties. The State capital is Des Moines.

Area and Population.—Area, 56,147 square miles (561 square miles water). Census population on January 1, 1920, 2,404,021. Indian Reservations in 1920, 3,251 acres with a population of 345.

Census Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1880	1,615,099	9,516	1,624,615	29.2
1910	2,209,693	15,078	2,224,771	40.0
1915	2,341,323	16,743	2,358,066	41.9
1920	2,385,016	19,005	2,404,021	43.2

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	1,218,711	10,121	280	280	1,229,392
Female . . .	1,165,470	8,884	26	249	1,174,629
Total . . .	2,384,181	19,005	306	529	2,404,021

At the Census of 1920, of the total population 225,647 were foreign-born.

The largest cities in the State, with their census population in 1920 are Des Moines (capital), 126,468; Dubuque, 39,141; Sioux City, 71,227; Davenport, 56,727; Council Bluffs, 36,162; Cedar Rapids, 45,566; Burlington, 24,057; Clinton, 24,151; Ottumwa, 23,003; Keokuk, 14,423; Muscatine, 16,068; Fort Dodge, 19,333; Waterloo, 36,230; Marshalltown, 15,731; Mason City, 20,065. Of the total population in 1920, 36.4 per cent. were urban.

Religion, Instruction.—The more important bodies (with 1915 Census figures) are given as follows: Methodist Episcopal, 325,959; Roman Catholic, 206,701; Lutheran, 107,523; Disciples of Christ, 60,720; Presbyterian, 47,059; Baptists, 39,321; Congregational, 35,538; United Brethren, 10,366; reorganized Latter Day Saints (Anti-Polygamy), 10,216.

School attendance is compulsory for 16 consecutive weeks annually

during school age (7-16). In 1918 the 11,266 public elementary schools had 475,375 pupils and 24,012 teachers. The 905 high schools had 3,620 teachers and 61,202 pupils. One public normal school had 120 teachers and 3,461 students in 1918. Total expenditure on education (1918) 32,395,983 dollars. The more important institutions in the State for higher education were as follows (1919) :—

Year of Opening	Institution	Control	Professors	Students
1855	The University of Iowa at Iowa City	State	260	2,889
1881	Drake University at Des Moines	Discip. of Christ	66	1,460
1857	Upper Iowa University at Fayette	M. E.	17	388
1863	State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames.	State	276	4,859

Besides almshouses and hospitals for the insane, &c., Iowa has 41 hospitals (seven public, the rest private or ecclesiastical), 12 orphanages (one public), 24 homes (one public), two schools for the deaf and dumb (one public), besides two dispensaries and two day nurseries. On June 30, 1914, the almshouses contained 1,283 pauper inmates.

Finance.—For the year ending July 1, 1921, the revenue and expenditure were :—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1920	11,048,928
Revenue, 1920-21	16,978,576
Total	28,027,504
Disbursements, 1920-21	22,365,216
Balance, July 1, 1921	5,662,388

The State has no bonded debt.

The assessed value of real property in 1921 was 3,427,329,848 dollars and of personal property, 632,234,740 dollars.

Production and Industry.—Iowa is pre-eminently an agricultural State, nearly the whole area being arable and included in farms. In 1920 it had 213,439 farms with 33,474,896 acres of farm land. The value of all farm property in 1920 was 8,525,270,956 dollars. About half the farm area is devoted to the growing of cereals. In 1921 the crop of maize was 444,190,000 bushels; of wheat, 10,102,000 bushels; oats, barley, rye, and buckwheat being also grown. The crop of potatoes amounted to 4,128,000 bushels; of hay, to 4,659,000 tons; of flax-seed, to 96,000 bushels. The State has active live-stock industries. On January 1, 1921, it contained 1,328,000 horses, 1,252,000 dairy cows, 2,969,000 other cattle, 71,000 mules, 948,000 sheep, and 9,510,000 swine. The wool clip (1920) yielded 4,908,000 pounds of wool. In 1914, dairy products were valued at 38,779,860 dollars, and eggs at 20,593,720 dollars.

The productive coal-fields of the State have an area of about 19,000 square miles and are worked by 16,215 miners, and produced 8,187,500 tons in 1920. Gypsum and ochre are worked, and mineral waters are sold. Sandstone and limestone are found, and clay products and cement.

The output of manufactured goods in Iowa increased in value from 259,238,000 dollars in 1910 to 310,750,000 dollars in 1914. The chief industries deal with pastoral and agricultural produce.

Statistics of the chief industries are given in *THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK* for 1916, p. 523.

Within the State in 1918 there were 9,807 miles of railway, besides 946 miles (1920) of electric railway track. The rivers also provide facilities for transport.

On June 30, 1919, there were 926 savings banks in the State, with 905,970 depositors having to their credit 391,505,000 dollars, being 432.14 dollars to each depositor.

References.

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The Iowa Official Register, annual, compiled under the supervision of the Secretary of State. Des Moines, annual.

Brigham (Johnson), Iowa: its history and its foremost citizens. Des Moines, 1915.

Ethoek (J.), Die Deutschen von Iowa und deren Errungenschaften. Iowa, 1900.

Harsha (W. J.), The Story of Iowa. Omaha, 1890.

KANSAS.

Government.—Kansas was admitted into the Union on January 29, 1861. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 40 members, elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 125 members, elected for two years. Sessions are biennial.

The right to vote is (with the usual exceptions) possessed by all citizens.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and eight Representatives.

Governor.—Henry Allen, 1921-23 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—J. T. Botkin.

The State is divided into 105 counties. The State Capital is Topeka.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 82,158 square miles, 384 square miles being water. Census population on January 1, 1920, 1,769,257.

The population in 5 census years was:—

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	996,096	12.2	1910	1,690,949	20.7
1890	1,428,108	17.5	1920	1,769,257	21.5
1900	1,470,495	18.0			

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	878,150	29,739	1,332		909,221
Female. .	830,756	28,186	1,094		860,036
Total . .	1,708,906	57,925	150	2,276	1,769,257

Of the total population in 1920, 110,578 were foreign-born : 23,380 German, 10,337 Swedish, 7,899 English, 4,825 Irish, 12,050 Russian, and 5,319 Canadian.

The cities of the State with estimated population in 1920 are :—

—	Pop.	—	Pop.	—	Pop.
Kansas City .	101,177	Leavenworth	16,901	Parsons .	16,028
Wichita .	72,128	Pittsburg .	18,052	Independence	11,920
Topeka (Capital)	50,022	Coffeyville .	13,452	Lawrence .	12,456
Hutchinson .	23,298	Atchison .	12,630	Salina .	15,085

Of the total population in 1920, 34.9 per cent. was urban.

The most numerous religious bodies are Methodist, or various denominations, others (in order of rank) being Roman Catholic, Baptist, Disciples of Christ, Presbyterian, and Friends.

In 1920 the 8,707 public elementary schools had 10,000 teachers, 348,154 enrolled pupils; 650 public high schools had 4,000 teachers and 58,729 pupils. Teachers are trained in three public normal schools, which in 1920 had 232 teachers and 7,314 students. Expenditure in 1918, 17,102,644 dollars.

For higher instruction are (1919):—

Founded	Institution	Control	Professors	Students
1866	University of Kansas, Lawrence . . .	State . .	292	3,915
1863	Agricultural College, Manhattan . . .	" . .	212	2,171
1858	Baker University, Baldwin . . .	M.E. . .	30	411
1896	Kansas City University . . .	M. Prot. .	15	175
1865	Ottawa University . . .	Bapt. . .	22	186
1865	Washburn College, Topeka . . .	Cong. . .	40	840

On January 1, 1910, the number of persons in almshouses was 735, being 43.5 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 1,537, being 90.9 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance.—For the year ending June 30, 1919, the total receipts and disbursements were :—

	Dollars
Cash Balance, July 1, 1918	175,615
Receipts, 1918-19	5,784,683
Total	5,960,298
Disbursements, 1918-19	5,605,707
Balance, July 1, 1919	454,591

The State had no bonded debt in 1919; the assessed valuation of real and personal property was 3,437,541,808 dollars.

Production and Industry.—Kansas is pre-eminently agricultural, but suffers from lack of rainfall in the west. In 1920 there were 165,286 farms,

with an area of farmland of 45,425,179 acres, of which 30,600,760 acres was improved land. The total value of farm property was 3,302,806,187 dollars. The chief crops are maize (102,142,000 bushels in 1921), wheat (128,695,000 bushels), and hay, but oats, barley, rye, potatoes and flax are grown. The production of Kaffir corn is mostly confined to this State. Various orchard fruits are cultivated. The State has an extensive live-stock industry comprising, on January 1, 1921 1,108,000 horses, 250,000 mules, 898,000 milch cows, and 2,075,000 other cattle, 405,000 sheep, and 1,810,000 swine. The wool clip in 1920 yielded 2,087,000 pounds.

Kansas has coal-fields with an area of about 15,000 square miles, from which 5,982,143 long tons were mined in 1920. In Kansas there are also found oil fields (the yield of crude petroleum in 1920 was 38,501,000 barrels), natural gas, and zinc. The quarries yield sandstone, limestone, gypsum, and there is a large output of Portland cement. The State also produces salt, which is important both for live-stock and dead-meat industries.

In the manufacturing industries in 1914 there were 3,136 establishments with 3,247 proprietors or firm members, 7,536 clerks, &c., and 41,259 wage-earners. The raw material used during the year cost 261,948,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 323,234,000 dollars. The slaughtering and milling industries are the most important. Further statistics of these and other industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1917, p. 524.

Kansas, traversed by numerous rivers and six important trunk railways, has abundant transport facilities. There were 9,386 miles of railway line in 1918 and 515 miles of electric railway track (1920) within the State.

In 1919 there was 1 savings bank with 744 depositors, who had to their credit 295,000 dollars, being 396.51 dollars to each depositor.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments.

Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History. 3 vols. Chicago, 1912.

Robinson (C.), The Kansas Conflict. Lawrence, 1898.

Spring (L. W.), Kansas, Prelude to the War for the Union. Boston, 1907.

KENTUCKY.

Government.—Kentucky was admitted into the Union on February 4, 1791. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 38 members elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years. Sessions are biennial. All citizens who have resided in the State one year, and in the county six months, are (with necessary exceptions) qualified as electors.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 11 Representatives.

Governor.—Edwin P. Morrow, 1919–23 (6,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Fred A. Vaughn.

The State is divided into 120 counties. The State Capital is Frankfort (census pop. in 1920, 9,805).

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 40,598 square miles, of which 417 square miles are water. Census population on January 1, 1920, 2,416,630.

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1860	1,155,684	28·8	1910	2,289,905	57·0
1880	1,648,690	41·0	1920	2,416,630	59·5
1900	2,147,174	53·4			

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	1,108,853	118,548	93		1,227,494
Female . .	1,071,707	117,390	39		1,189,136
Total . .	2,180,560	235,938	75	57	2,416,630

The foreign-born population numbered 30,780, of whom 11,137 were German (35·9 per cent.), 3,422 Irish, 2,736 Russian, and 1,863 English.

The census population of the principal cities was in 1920 as follows :—

Cities	Popula- tion	Cities	Popula- tion	Cities	Popula- tion
Louisville .	234,891	Newport .	29,317	Ashland .	14,729
Covington .	57,121	Paducah .	24,738	Henderson .	12,169
Lexington .	41,534	Owensboro' .	17,424	Frankfort .	9,805

Of the total population in 1920, 26·2 per cent. was urban.

The predominant religious denominations of the State are Baptist, Roman Catholic, and Methodist, less numerous bodies being Disciples of Christ and Presbyterians.

Kentucky has a law for compulsory attendance at school between the ages of 7 and 14 years for eight consecutive weeks, but in the larger cities, for the full term. In 1919 the elementary schools of the State had 13,349 male and female teachers and 535,332 pupils. 293 public high schools had 1,327 male and female teachers and 23,511 pupils. The State had 2 public normal schools with 129 teachers and 2,310 students in 1918. For superior instruction there are universities and colleges, the more important of which (1919) were as follows :—

Begun	Institutions	Staff	Students
1819	Central University of Kentucky, Danville (Presb.)	16	269
1855	Berea College (non-Sect.)	75	2,260
1865	Kentucky University (State), Lexington	110	2,284
1837	University of Louisville	150	502

Expenditure on education in 1919, 8,628,476 dollars.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 1,522, being 66·5 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 2,729, being 119·2 per 100,000 of the population.

FINANCE—PRODUCTION, ETC.—BOOKS OF REFERENCE 555

Finance.—For the year ending June 30, 1921, the receipts and expenditure were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1920	429,008
Receipts, 1920-21	16,222,062
Total	16,651,070
Disbursements, 1920-21	14,360,008
Balance, July 1, 1919	2,291,062

The bonded debt of the State is 6,285,962 dollars, and the assessed value of real and personal property was 2,248,356,058 dollars in 1919.

Production and Industry.—Kentucky is largely an agricultural State. In 1920 there were 270,626 farms with an area of 21,612,772 acres, of which 13,975,746 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 1,511,901,077 dollars. The central portion of the State contains the "blue grass region" which, having a rich soil, produces cereals, grasses and fruits of fine quality. In 1921 the maize crop amounted to 82,150,000 bushels; and the wheat crop to 6,340,000 bushels, other farm products being hay, potatoes, sweet potatoes, water-melons, and fruits of many sorts. Besides hemp is grown some cotton, and also sorghum. The chief crop, however, is tobacco, under which in 1920 were 550,000 acres, yielding 467,500,000 pounds, valued at 70,125,000 dollars.

Stock raising is important in Kentucky, which has long been famous for its horses. The live-stock on January 1, 1921, consisted of 420,000 horses, 250,000 mules, 466,000 milch cows, 562,000 other cattle, 1,137,000 sheep, and 1,429,000 swine. In 1920 the wool clip yielded 3,115,000 pounds of wool.

The principal mineral product of Kentucky is coal, 27,678,572 tons being mined in 1920. Output of petroleum for 1920, 8,692,600 barrels. The quarries also yield sandstone and limestone, and the clay working establishments turned out bricks, tiles, pottery, &c. Other mineral products are iron, lead, stone, barytes, lime, natural cement, asphalt, natural gas, and mineral waters.

In 1914 the census of manufactures showed there were 4,184 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 193,423,000 dollars; 64,586 wage-earners who earned 31,830,000 dollars, and turned out manufactures worth 230,249,000 dollars. The output of the flour and grist industries was valued at 22,365,000 dollars; lumber and timber products, 21,381,000 dollars; tobacco, 18,598,000 dollars; spirits and ales, 44,360,000 dollars; men's clothing, 3,276,000 dollars.

The Ohio and Mississippi rivers provide natural facilities for transport. In 1918 the State had 3,871 miles of railway besides 455 miles (1920) of electric railway track. The principal railway lines are the Louisville and Nashville the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Illinois Central, and the Southern.

Books of Reference.

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McElroy (R. M.), Kentucky in the Nation's History. 2 vols. Louisville, 1909.
Shaler (U.S.), Kentucky. In 'American Commonwealths' Series. Boston, Mass. 2nd Edition, 1885.
Speed (T.), The Union Cause in Kentucky. New York and London, 1907.
Townsend (J. Wilson), Kentucky in American Letters. Cedar Rapids, 1913.

LOUISIANA

Government.—Louisiana was admitted into the Union on April 8, 1812. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 39 members and a House of Representatives of 101 members, Senators and Representatives being chosen for four years. Sessions are biennial.

Qualified electors are (with the usual exceptions) all registered citizens resident in the State for two years and in the parish one year next before the election. For registration, however, the citizen must show his ability to read and write, or must own property worth 300 dollars, or must prove that his father or grandfather was entitled to a vote on January 1, 1867, but in this case the applicant must have resided in the State for five years next before the election.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and eight Representatives.

Governor.—John M. Parker, 1920–1924 (7,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—James J. Bailey.

Louisiana is divided into 64 parishes (corresponding with the counties of other States). The State Capital is Baton Rouge.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 48,506 square miles (3,097 square miles being water). Census population on January 1, 1920, 1,798,509.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1900	730,821	650,804	1,381,625	30.4
1910	942,514	713,874	1,656,388	36.5
1920	1,098,252	700,257	1,798,509	39.6

¹ Including Asiatics and Indians.

The population in 1920 by sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	557,498	344,794	1,043		903,335
Female . .	539,113	355,463	598		895,174
Total .	1,096,611	700,257	575	1,066	1,798,509

Most of the white population are descended from the early French settlers. In 1920 the foreign-born numbered 44,871, of whom 16,264 were Italian (31.4 per cent.), 5,147 German, 4,182 French, 2,000 Irish, and 1,819 English. The largest city in the State is New Orleans with a census population of 387,219 in 1920. Other cities are Shreveport, 43,874; Baton Rouge (Capital), 21,782. Of the total population in 1920, 34.9 per cent. was urban.

Most of the Southern States are strenuously Protestant, but over 61 per cent. of the population of Louisiana are Roman Catholic. Of Protestants in the State, Baptists and Methodists are the most numerous, then Protestant Episcopalians and Presbyterians.

According to the State constitution no funds raised for the support of the public schools of the State shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any private or sectarian school. In 1919-20 the 3,180 elementary public schools had 8,060 teachers and 339,687 enrolled pupils; 222 public high schools had 906 teachers and 14,392 pupils. The 4 public normal schools had 134 teachers and 3,439 students in 1919. Expenditure on education (1919-20) was 11,088,689 dollars. Superior instruction is given in the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College. The university was opened in 1860, and the college in 1874; on June 1, 1877, they were by law united into one and the same institution with its seat at Baton Rouge. In 1920 it had 81 professors and 1,503 students. Tulane University (founded in 1834) in New Orleans had, in 1919, 348 professors and 2,908 students. This university has State support to the extent of the remission of certain taxes. The Roman Catholics have Jefferson College at Convent with 19 professors and 180 students, and a University (Loyola University, founded 1904) at New Orleans with 65 professors and 530 students. The New Orleans University (established 1874) is for coloured persons. It had 20 instructors and 492 enrolled students in 1920. There is an Industrial Institute at Ruston and another at Lafayette. The State has also an institution for the deaf and dumb and another for the blind, both at Baton Rouge.

Louisiana has 56 benevolent institutions, most of which have been provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies. They comprise ten hospitals (four public), 25 orphanages, 17 homes for adults (two public), and three schools for the deaf and blind (two public).

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 187, being 11·3 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 2,400, being 144·9 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For the year 1919 the receipts and the disbursements were:—

	Dollars
Balance in hand, January 1, 1919	1,944,629
Receipts, 1919	15,863,852
Total	17,808,481
Disbursements, 1919	16,404,803
Balance December 31, 1919	1,403,678

The bonded and floating debt of the State up to March 1 1919, amounted to 14,345,981 dollars. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders the State has a defaulted debt estimated at 6 million dollars. The assessed valuation of property in 1919 amounted to 726,291,145 dollars.

The militia or State National Guard, with headquarters at Baton Rouge consists of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, with a mounted signal corps. There is also a naval militia.

Production, Industry.—The surface of the State is chiefly a great plain sloping from north and north-east to the Mississippi delta. The State is divided into two parts, the uplands and the alluvial and swamp regions of the coast. A delta occupies about one-third of the total area. Louisiana surpasses the other States in extent of navigable waterways—3,782 miles. The Gulf coast line is 1,250 miles in length. The climate is

semi-tropical, the summers being long and hot, the winters more severe than in corresponding latitudes. Agriculture is the leading industry.

In 1910 the State had 120,546 farms; in 1920, 135,642 with an area of 10,019,822 acres, of which 5,626,226 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 589,826,679 dollars. The products and manufactures of Louisiana are very various. The chief crops in 1921 were corn, 1,796,000 acres, producing 35,022,000 bushels; rice grown on 480,000 acres, yielding 16,560,000 bushels. For 1921 the cotton area was 1,282,000 acres, and the yield 295,000 bales, valued at 22,125,000 dollars. Oats, potatoes, and tobacco are also grown, but not extensively. On January 1, 1921, the State contained 211,000 horses, 166 mules, 209,000 sheep, 1,250,000 swine, and 382,000 milch cows. In 1920 the wool clip yielded 612,000 pounds.

Louisiana has valuable fisheries. Oyster reefs extend almost continuously along the coast, and the oyster fisheries are the most valuable south of Virginia, the area suitable to planting and growing oysters being over 7,000 sq. miles.

Rich sulphur mines are found in Louisiana, and wells for the extraction of sulphur by means of hot water and air at the surface are in operation. The yield of crude petroleum in 1920 was 35,649,000 barrels.

The manufacturing industries are chiefly those associated with the products of the State: sugar, lumber, cotton-seed, rice. In 1914 there were 2,211 manufacturing establishments which employed altogether 8,499 clerks, &c., and 77,655 wage-earners. The material used cost 157,886,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 255,313,000 dollars. The statistics (1910 census) of the more important industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 531.

Brewing, confectionery, printing, and other works are also prosperous.

A large international trade is carried on through the port of New Orleans, where in 1920 the imports amounted to 252,587,790 dollars, and the exports to 589,409,222 dollars. The exports consisted of cotton and cotton-seed products, wheat, flour, rice, and other produce.

The State has ample facilities for traffic, having, besides 24,900 miles of public roads, the Mississippi and other waterways, with 4,794 miles of navigable water. In 1918 the railways in the State had a length of 5,276 miles, besides (1920) 322 miles of electric railway track. The principal lines are operated by the Illinois Central, Louisville and Nashville, Texas and Pacific, the Gulf Coast Line, the Rock Island, and the Southern Pacific systems.

In 1918, there were 14 savings banks in the State with 100,000 depositors having to their credit 38,863,885 dollars, which is 338.64 dollars to each depositor. The bank clearings at New Orleans in 1918 amounted to 2,575,655,000 dollars.

British Consul-General at New Orleans.—Lt.-Col. C. Braithwaite-Wallis.

Books of Reference.

- The Reports (biennial) of the various Executive Departments of the State.
Johnson (C.), Highways and Byways of the Mississippi Valley. New York and London, 1906.
Phelps (A.), Louisiana. In 'American Commonwealths' Series. Boston, Mass.

MAINE.

Government.—Maine was admitted into the Union on March 3, 1820. There is a Legislature of two Houses, the Senate, consisting of 31 members, and the House of Representatives with 151 members, both Houses being elected at the same time for two years. The suffrage is possessed by all registered male citizens of the United States, 21 years of age, who can read English and write his own name; but paupers and un-taxed Indians have no vote.

Governor.—Frederick H. Parkhurst, 1921-23 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Frank W. Ball.

For local government the State is divided into 16 counties, subdivided into towns, cities, plantations and various unincorporated places. The State Capital is Augusta.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 33,040 square miles, of which 29,895 square miles is land. Census population on January 1, 1920, 768,014.

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1880	648,936	21·7	1910	742,371	24·8
1900	694,466	23·2	1920	768,014	25·7

The population by sex and race in 1920 was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	387,455	716	581		888,752
Female	378,240	594	428		379,262
Total	765,695	1,310	170	839	768,014

The foreign-born population numbered 107,349, of whom 38,570 were English Canadian, 35,580 French Canadian, 5,748 Irish, and 5,149 English. Within the State, especially in the north, there is a strong French and French-speaking element.

The largest city in the State is Portland with an census population of 69,196 in 1920. Other cities and towns (with population in 1920) are : Lewiston, 31,707 ; Bangor, 25,948 ; Biddeford, 18,008 ; Auburn, 16,985 ; Augusta, 14,144 ; Bath, 14,731 ; Waterville, 13,351. Of the total population in 1920, 39·0 per cent. was urban.

The largest religious body is Roman Catholic ; then come Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Protestant Episcopalians.

Education is free for pupils from 5 to 21 years of age, and compulsory from 5 to 14. Cities and towns have elective school attendance committees. In 1921 the 4,516 public elementary schools had 4,781 teachers and 118,233 enrolled pupils. The 202 public high schools had 951 teachers and 19,831 pupils. For the training of teachers in 1921 there were five public Normal Schools with 101 teachers and 1,000 students. The University of Maine, founded in 1868 at Orono, had (1919) 155 professors and teachers and 691 students. It is endowed by and receives large appropriations from

the State. Bowdoin College, founded in 1794 at Brunswick, had (1919) 28 professors and 425 students, Bates College at Lewiston 29 professors and 447 students, and Colby College at Waterville 25 professors and 360 students.

Public schools are mainly supported by appropriations from the towns or cities and from the State, and by the income from school funds. Total expenditure on education in 1921, 8,048,535 dollars.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 945, being 127·3 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 730, being 98·3 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance.—For 1921 (January 1, to December 31) the amount of revenue and expenditure was as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance from 1921	5,550,703
Receipts in 1921	13,340,226
Total	18,890,929
Payments, 1921	17,615,156
Balance, January 1, 1922	1,275,773

The bonded debt on January 1, 1922 amounted to 8,483,300 dollars.

In 1921 the assessed value of real property amounted to 484,754,706 dollars, and of personal property to 152,648,727 dollars.

Production, Commerce, Railways.—The products of Maine are derived chiefly from agriculture, forestry, quarrying, and fisheries. The State has, besides other attractions, excellent hunting and fishing, and is a favourite summer resort. The soil is not generally fertile, an important exception being that of the Aroostook valley, which is well adapted for the growing of fruit and vegetables. In 1920 the State contained 48,227 farms with a total acreage of 5,425,968 acres, of which 1,977,329 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 270,526,733 dollars. The chief crops are oats (1921), 4,340,000 bushels; maize, 1,500,000 bushels; buckwheat, potatoes, and hay. On January 1, 1921, the farm animals comprised 104,000 horses, 171,000 milch cows, 129,000 other cattle, 140,000 sheep, and 97,000 swine. The wool clip in 1920 amounted to 973,000 pounds of wool.

The commercial mineral products of Maine are, considering the size and population of the State, few in number and of minor importance. Only in one mineral, feldspar, has Maine ranked first during the last 3 years.

In the State are large granite works, cotton mills, paper mills, manufactures of clothing, &c. In 1914, according to the census of manufactures of that year, the State had 3,378 manufacturing establishments employing all together 5,265 salaried officials and 82,149 wage-earners. Their aggregate capital amounted to 233,844,000 dollars; the cost of raw materials in a year to 117,655,000 dollars, and the value of a year's output to 200,450,000 dollars. Statistics of some of the leading industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 535.

In 1918 there were 2,269 miles of railway and 519 miles (1920) of electric railway within the State. The railways are connected with the Canadian railway systems.

In June, 1919, there were 44 savings banks in the State, with

235,277 depositors, having to their credit 97,253,000 dollars, being 413·35 dollars to each depositor.

At Portland there is a British vice-consul.

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MARYLAND.

Government.—Maryland was one of the thirteen original States. The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Delegates. There are 27 senators and 102 Delegates. The Senators serve for four years, and the Senate is renewed to the extent of half every two years. Delegates are elected for two years.

There is universal suffrage for United States citizens who have resided one year in the State, six months in the Congressional District, and one day in the precinct next preceding election. It is necessary for a person entering the State to declare his intention of becoming a resident of the State one year before he is entitled to register as a voter.

Maryland is represented in Congress by two Senators and six Representatives.

Governor.—Albert C. Ritchie, 1920-24 (4,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Philip B. Perlman.

The State is divided into 23 counties and Baltimore City. The State Capital is Annapolis.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 12,327 square miles, of which 9,941 square miles is land and 2,386 are water, the Chesapeake Bay alone occupying 1,203 square miles. The extreme breadth from north to south is 128 miles; the extreme length from east to west is 315 miles. Census population on January 1, 1920, 1,449,661.

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1820	407,350	41·3	1910	1,295,346	130·3
1900	1,188,044	119·5	1920	1,449,661	145·8

In 1920 the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	605,601	123,453	401		729,455
Female	599,136	121,026	44		720,206
Total	1,204,737	244,479	445	82	1,449,661

Of the total population 102,177 were foreign born, of whom 22,032 were from Germany (21·5 per cent.), 6,580 from Ireland, 24,791 from Russia and Russian Poland, and 5,095 from England.

The largest city in the State and also the chief manufacturing and commercial centre, is Baltimore, with a census population in 1920 of 733,826. Other cities, with population in 1920, are Cumberland, 29,837; Hagerstown, 28,029; Frederick 11,066; Annapolis (Capital), 11,214. Of the total population in 1920, 68 per cent. was urban. Nearly 51 per cent. of the population of the State live within the corporate limits of the City of Baltimore.

The prevailing forms of religion are Protestant, but Roman Catholics have 35·3 per cent. of the Church membership in the State.

Education is compulsory for children 8 to 12 years of age in the entire State since September 1, 1916, and 8 to 16 unless legally employed.

In 1920, there were in the 2,423 public elementary and high schools of the State, 181,547 white (92,964 boys and 88,583 girls) and 43,543 coloured (21,091 boys and 22,452 girls) elementary pupils and 15,541 white (6,825 boys and 8,716 girls), and 987 (278 boys and 709 girls) high school pupils. The State had 3 normal schools, with 74 teachers and 350 pupils in 1920. The total expenditure on education in 1920 was 8,916,441 dollars.

The most important institution for higher education is Johns Hopkins University, organised in 1876. It is non-sectarian, and in 1919 had 350 instructors and 2,000 students. Its hospital with educational features is famous. Goucher College, formerly the Woman's College of Baltimore, founded in 1888, has 60 instructors and 712 students. Other institutions are the Peabody Institute for the Education of Music, the Maryland Institute School of Art and Design, Walter's Art Gallery, Maryland University, Maryland Agricultural College with 40 professors and 224 students; the Princess Anne Academy for Coloured Youths, with 4 teachers and 47 students.

The Enoch Pratt Free Library has 11 branches, and a recent donation made by Andrew Carnegie of 500,000 dollars provides for 20 additional branches.

For charitable purposes the State contains (besides almshouses and asylums for the insane) 117 institutions nearly all provided by private or ecclesiastical charity. They comprise 32 hospitals (one public), 10 dispensaries (two public), 38 orphanages, three day nurseries, 30 homes for adults, and four schools for the deaf and blind (two public).

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending September 30, 1920, the total receipts and disbursements were as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, Sept. 30, 1919	2,445,716
Receipts, 1919-20	13,083,601
Total	15,529,317
Disbursements, 1919-20	12,304,346
Balance, Sept. 30, 1920	3,224,971

On September 30, 1920, the gross debt of the State amounted to 23,364,880 dollars, and the net debt to 18,343,876 dollars. In 1919 the assessed valuation of real and personal property amounted to 1,392,944,923 dollars.

The Militia or National Guard consists of infantry, cavalry, a signal corps, and a hospital corps. The naval militia has 21 officers and 188 enlisted men. The Federal authorities have a navy recruiting rendezvous and a navy pay office at Baltimore. The United States Naval Academy, for the education of boys intended for the Federal naval service, is at Annapolis.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is an important industry in the State, about 82 per cent. of the area being in farms mostly worked by their owners. In 1920 there were 47,908 farms with an area of 5,057,140 acres, of which 3,354,767 acres was improved land. The total value of farm property in 1920 was 436,638,120 dollars. The chief crops are wheat (568,000 acres, producing 7,952,000 bushels in 1921), maize (25,155,000 bushels, valued at 12,326,000 dollars), hay, potatoes (49,000 acres, 3,185,000 bushels, valued at 3,504,000 dollars in 1921), vegetables and fruit. In 1921 the yield of tobacco was 18,590,000 pounds, valued at 3,532,000 dollars. Maryland canned 29.4 per cent. of the tomatoes put up in the United States in 1920. The dairy output in 1910 was worth 4½ million dollars; the poultry products, 3,650,000 dollars. The flour mills in 1910 gave an output of 1,015,866 barrels of wheat-flour, besides corn meal, feed, and offal. The farm animals in the State on January 1, 1921 were: horses, 158,000; mules, 25,000; milch cows, 180,000; other cattle, 136,000; sheep, 220,000; swine, 427,000. The wool clip in 1920 yielded 825,000 pounds of wool.

Of mining industries in the State the most important is coal mining, which, in 1920, gave an output of 3,616,071 short tons. Second in importance is clay working. Quarrying is also of importance. Other products were sand, talc, slate, lime, and natural rock cement.

The fisheries of the State are valuable, especially the oyster fisheries, which yield more than any other State in the Union. Other fishery products are shad, bass, perch, and various shell-fish.

According to the Census report of 1915, Maryland had 4,799 manufactories, capital employed 295,934,000 dollars; persons engaged in manufactories 131,333; proprietors and firm members 5,014; salaried employees 14,801; average number of wage-earners 111,518; salaries 18,008,000 dollars; wages 53,821,000 dollars; cost of material 238,982,000 dollars; value of products 377,764,000; an increase over 1910 of 19.7 per cent.

The State has ample facilities for traffic both by sea and land, having a network of roads nearly 1,000 miles in extent (1920), railways with (1918) 1,440 miles of line in the State and 707 miles of electric railway (1920), while 87 steamboat lines enter the port of Baltimore, which is one of the best ports on the Atlantic coast.

The construction of a Chesapeake and Delaware ship canal by the Federal Government is progressing. The Inter-coastal commission has recommended its purchase at a cost of 2,500,000 dollars (514,400%), and that it be increased to a width of 250 feet on the surface and a depth of 25 feet. It further recommended that the canal be continued from Norfolk to North Carolina by the purchase of the existing Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, linking the Elizabeth River near Norfolk with Currituck Sound in North Carolina. This canal is to have a depth of 12 feet. The entire section, from the Delaware to Beaufort, is estimated to be fully completed within four years after construction has been begun.

There were 193 State banks and trust companies in the State on December 31, 1920, including 15 branches with resources of 267,648,738 dollars; 19 saving institutions with 108,406,807 dollars resources. The total amount of deposits in all the banks of Maryland on December 31st, 1920, was 166,473,063 dollars.

On June 30, 1919, there were 17 mutual savings banks in the State, with 264,940 depositors, who had to their credit 116,086,000 dollars, being 438·14 dollars to each contributor.

British Consul at Baltimore.—H. A. Ford.

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MASSACHUSETTS.

Constitution and Government.—In 1614, the Plymouth Company undertook exploring expeditions to New England, and obtained a Royal Charter granting sovereign powers over the region lying to the north of Virginia. It is supposed that the coast of Massachusetts was visited by the Norsemen as early as the year 1,000, but the first permanent settlement within the borders of the present state was made at Plymouth in December, 1620, by the Pilgrims from Holland, who were separatists from the English Church. This was the nucleus of the Plymouth Colony. In 1628 another company of Puritans settled at Salem, and from that beginning the Massachusetts Bay Colony was formed. In 1630 Boston was settled. In 1629 the whole region called New England was formed into a province. By a special Charter the Government was divided between the colony of Plymouth and that of Massachusetts Bay, but in 1692 they were re-united, and thenceforward acted together both in peace and war. In the struggle which ended in the separation of the American colonies from the mother country, Massachusetts took the foremost part, and became one of the thirteen original States of the Union.

There is a legislative body consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, styled collectively the General Court of Massachusetts. The Senate consists of 40 members elected biennially by popular vote, the State being divided into 40 senatorial districts each of which returns one senator. The House of Representatives consists of 240 members, elected in 165 districts, each of which returns one, two, or three representatives according to population. There is an annual session of the Legislature.

All citizens of the United States who can read and write may vote in all State elections, provided they are not paupers or under guardianship, and provided they have lived one year in the State and six months in the election district or precinct.

The State sends 2 Senators and 16 Representatives to the Federal Congress.

Governor.—Channing H. Cox, 1922 (salary, 10,000 dollars).

Secretary of the Commonwealth.—Frederic W. Cook, 1922.

There are 14 counties in the State, varying largely in population, and there are 38 cities and 317 towns. The State Capital is Boston.

Area and Population.—Area 8,266 square miles (227 square miles being water.) The population as determined by the Federal Census of January 1, 1920, was 3,852,356.

The population at the date of each of the Censuses was as follows:—

Years Census)	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile
1890	2,215,373	23,574	2,238,947	284.8
1900	2,769,764	35,582	2,805,346	356.2
1910	3,324,926	41,490	3,366,416	427.4
1915	3,644,273	49,037	3,693,310	468.9
1920	3,803,524	48,832	3,852,356	479.2

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	1,864,317	22,912	2,785		1,890,014
Female . . .	1,989,207	22,554	581		1,962,342
Total . . .	3,803,524	45,466	2,811	555	3,852,356

Of the total population in 1920, 1,077,534 were foreign-born, of whom 183,171 (18.2 per cent.) were from Ireland; 117,007 (10.6 per cent.) from Italy; 92,034 (8.4 per cent.) from Russia; 86,895 (8.3 per cent.) from England; 69,157 (7.2 per cent.) from Poland; 28,315 (4.5 per cent.) from Portugal; 8,098 (1.0 per cent.) from Austria; 38,012 (3.6 per cent.) from Sweden; 28,474 (2.8 per cent.) from Scotland; 22,113 (2.5 per cent.) from Germany; 451 (0.04 per cent.) from Turkey; 20,441 (1.6 per cent.) from Greece; and 14,570 (1.2 per cent.) from Finland.

In 1920 the population of each of 38 cities of the State was as follows:—

Cities	Popu- lation	Cities	Popu- lation	Cities	Popu- lation
Boston (capital) .	748,060	Malden . . .	49,103	Gloucester . .	22,947
Worcester . . .	179,754	Quincy . . .	47,876	Beverley . . .	22,561
Springfield . .	129,614	Newton . . .	46,054	North Adams .	22,282
New Bedford . .	121,217	Chelsea . . .	43,184	Northampton .	21,951
Fall River . . .	120,485	Salem	42,529	Leominster ¹ . .	19,744
Lowell	112,759	Pittsfield . .	41,763	Attleboro . . .	19,731
Cambridge . . .	109,694	Fitchburg . .	41,029	Peabody ² . . .	19,552
Lynn	99,148	Everett . . .	40,120	Melrose	18,204
Lawrence	94,270	Medford . . .	39,038	Woburn	16,574
Somerville . . .	93,091	Taunton . . .	37,137	Newburyport . .	15,618
Brockton	66,254	Chicopee . . .	36,214	Methuen	15,189
Holyoke	60,203	Waltham . . .	30,915	Marlborough . .	15,028
Haverhill	53,884	Revere	28,823		

¹ Became a city January 1, 1916.

² Became a city January 1, 1917.

The Registrar's Report for 1920 showed: Live births, 91,859, or 23.8 per 1,000 population; deaths, 53,632, or 13.9 per 1,000 population; marriages, 38,048, or 19.7 per 1,000 population.

Divorces granted in 1920 numbered 3,647, or 1.7 per 1,000 married population. Divorces were granted for desertion, adultery, cruel and abusive treatment, intoxication, imprisonment, impotency and non-support.

The infant mortality rate in 1920 was 91·2 per 1,000 live births. The maternal mortality rate in 1920 for diseases caused by pregnancy and confinement was 7·4 per 1,000 confinements.

The "corrected death rate" (excluding deaths of non-residents) for the City of Boston in 1920 (based on the population of 757,634 on July 1, 1921) was 11·09 as compared with a corresponding "corrected death rate" in 1920 of 13·03.

The principal religious bodies are the Roman Catholics and Protestants. The leading Protestant bodies are Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodist-Episcopalian, Protestant-Episcopalian, Unitarians, Presbyterians, Universalists, and Christian Scientists.

Instruction.—There is a State Department of Education. School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 14 years of age. For the school year ending June 30, 1921, the total expenditure was 45,779,016 dollars. The number of teachers required for the public schools was 20,756, the total number of pupils enrolled was 639,085, and the average attendance was 554,647. The 250 public high schools had 4,029 teachers and 92,357 pupils. There are 10 State normal schools with a total enrolment for the school year, 1921-22, of 2,151 pupils and 177 teachers. In 1915 the Legislature passed an Act establishing a Department of University Extension, and to provide for educational extension courses under the direction of the Board of Education. Student enrolment between January 1, 1916, and December 1, 1921: in classes, 67,572; in correspondence courses, 18,432; total, 86,004. Number of students who have completed courses, 33,140.

Within the State there are 17 colleges and universities, of which 14 are non-sectarian and 3 are sectarian (2 Catholic and 1 Methodist). Of these 17 institutions, 5 are exclusively for women. Data for these institutions as of November, 1921, are:—

Year of origin	Name and Location of College	Professors and other Instructors	Students
1636	Harvard University, ¹ Cambridge . . .	957 ⁵	6,073 ³
1793	Williams College, Williamstown . . .	51	583
1925	Amherst College, Amherst . . .	56	521
1837	Mount Holyoke College, ³ South Hadley . . .	104	796
1843	College of the Holy Cross, Worcester . . .	47	752
1850	Tufts College, ⁴ Medford . . .	368	2,091
1861	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, ⁴ Cambridge . . .	381	3,535
1863	Massachusetts Agricultural College, ⁴ Amherst . . .	100	896
1868	Boston College, Newton . . .	48	868
1865	Worcester Polytechnic, Worcester . . .	59	498
1869	Boston University, ⁴ Boston . . .	425	2,853
1870	Wellesley College, ³ Wellesley . . .	150	1,548
1871	Smith College, ³ Northampton . . .	184	2,004
1882	Radcliffe College, ³ Cambridge . . .	133	626
1887	Clark University, ⁴ Worcester . . .	32	349
1899	Simmons College, ³ Boston . . .	121	1,327

¹ Radcliffe College for women is affiliated with, but is not legally a part of, Harvard University.

² Not including students in Radcliffe College, nor students in the summer school.

³ For women only.

⁴ For men and women.

⁵ Includes instructors in Harvard University offering instruction to students in Radcliffe College.

Charity and Correction.—In 1921 there were in the State thirteen public institutions strictly, or in part, for the insane, two for the feeble-minded, and one for epileptics, and in addition to these, there were 15 private institutions for the insane, epileptics, and inebriates, 5 for feeble-minded, and 1 for epileptics. The whole number of insane in institutions and in family care in the State in 1921 was 16,176, of which number 15,812 were under public care. Of the total number, 7,851 were males and 8,325 were females. The total number of feeble-minded in the State was 3,304, of whom 1,677 were males and 1,627 females.

On December 1, 1921, there were 5 institutions under the supervision of the Department of Public Welfare, consisting of the State infirmary with 2,354 inmates, three industrial schools with 1,066 inmates, and a hospital school for crippled children with 283 inmates. In addition to the above, there were on December 1, 1921, as State minor wards, under the custodial care of the Board, 3,918 children boarded in families and 1,581 children in families without board, also 3,129 children in care of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Training Schools, placed in families and supervised by the Department of Public Welfare. The number of paupers in almshouses during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, was 5,469.

The penal institutions in the State consist of 5 strictly State institutions and 21 county jails or houses of correction. On September 30, 1921, the number of prisoners in these institutions was 2,939 males and 314 females.

Finance, Defence.—For the fiscal year ending November 30, 1921, the net revenue and expenditures of the State were, as follows:—

	Dollars
Cash in Treasury, December 1, 1920	16,300,012
Net receipts, year ending November 30, 1921	116,411,952
Total	132,711,964
Total net expenditure, year ending Nov. 30, 1921	115,403,917

Cash in Treasury, December 1, 1921	17,308,047
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The total bonded debt of the State on December 1, 1921, amounted to 138,049,134 dollars, while the sinking fund amounted to 53,782,219 dollars, leaving a net total debt of 84,266,915 dollars.

For the year 1921 the figures for certain tax values are as follows:—

	Dollars
Assessed value of real estate	4,523,518,802
Assessed value of personal property	1,014,670,206
Amount of deposits in savings banks (average for last six months)	1,259,956,637
Valuation of corporate excess taxed by the Commonwealth	1,306,186,956
	8,104,332,601

For the financial year ending January 31, 1921, the actual receipts of the city of Boston were 59,810,033 dollars, and the actual expenditures were 56,473,779 dollars, while the net funded debt of the city, including the Cochituate Water Debt and the Suffolk County Debt for which the city is responsible, was 79,379,924 dollars.

The military force of the State is the Massachusetts National Guard, with an estimated actual strength of 472 officers and 6,956 enlisted men on December 31, 1921.

Production, Industry, Commerce.—In 1920 the number of farms in Massachusetts (a farm being defined for census purposes as 'any tract of land of three or more acres used for agricultural purposes, and also any tract containing less than three acres which produced at least 250 dollars' worth of farm products in the year 1919') was 32,001, with an area of 2,494,477 acres, of which 908,834 acres was improved land. The value of all farm property (including land valued at 127,653,607 dollars) in the State in 1920 was 300,471,743 dollars. Of the 32,001 farms in the State approximately 87 per cent. were operated by the owners, 5 per cent. by managers, and 7 per cent. by tenants. The total value of the agricultural products of the State during the year 1919, was 53,700,925 dollars, representing an increase of 66 per cent. over the corresponding total for the year 1909. The principal crops in 1921 with their values were: Hay and forage, 529,000 tons, valued at 14,283,000 dollars; potatoes, 3,335,000 bushels, valued at 5,069,000 dollars; maize, 3,120,000 bushels, valued at 2,402,000 dollars; tobacco, 13,700,000 pounds, valued at 4,932,000 dollars. On Jan. 1, 1921, there were in the State 47,000 horses, 157,000 milch cows, 100,000 other cattle, 28,000 sheep, and 130,000 pigs. In 1920 the wool-clip yielded 131,000 pounds.

In the last half of the nineteenth century so many industrial enterprises came into existence that Massachusetts has been quite transformed from an agricultural into a manufacturing community. At present nearly three-fourths of the population dwell in the cities or closely settled places.

The census of manufactures in the State in 1919 showed that the total capital invested in manufactures was 2,939,836,821 dollars, employing on the average 713,836 persons, who earned 766,623,337 dollars, using raw material valued at 2,260,713,036 dollars, and turned out products worth 4,011,181,532 dollars (in 1905, 1,124,092,051 dollars).

Condensed statistics of the more important industries are given in the following table (Massachusetts Statistics of Manufactures, 1919):—

Industries	No. of Establishments	Capital invested	Stock used	Goods made and work done	Persons employed	Wages
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars
Boots and shoes .	493	217,662,610	269,350,895	442,466,236	80,166	89,489,715
Cotton goods .	191	504,295,292	359,675,239	596,880,441	122,499	109,902,503
Woollen, worsted, and felt goods.	197	278,639,429	219,349,771	352,912,506	54,950	57,904,468
Foundry and machine shop products. . . .	875	298,631,425	92,253,003	256,618,166	61,860	77,642,623
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	110	90,953,845	31,837,076	91,938,738	23,889	27,649,667
Paper and wood pulp	78	88,302,299	53,763,884	87,159,800	12,960	14,642,413
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished . . .	131	92,548,853	82,017,255	129,249,131	15,180	19,211,106
Slaughtering, including meat packing	40	42,216,147	101,235,340	110,238,088	4,307	5,391,004

There is very little mining within the State. The principal minerals, as in most of the New England States, are from the stone quarries and the clay

pits. There are large stone quarries at Quincy, Rockport, Worcester, and Milford.

A large foreign trade is carried on through the Massachusetts Customs District (*i.e.*, Boston and eight minor ports) by twenty-two Trans-Atlantic steamship lines. In the calendar year 1920 the imports were valued at 392,752,807 dollars and the exports (including foreign, transhipped) at 192,866,178 dollars.

In 1920 the vessels engaged in foreign trade which entered the Massachusetts District had a tonnage of 2,249,870; and those which cleared, 1,337,972.

The total number of immigrant aliens from Trans-Atlantic ports admitted at the port of Boston during the year 1920, arriving for the first time and intending to remain permanently, was 7,081.

On December 31, 1920, there were 2,107 miles of main and branch steam railroads in the State. The 3 principal railroads, the Boston and Albany (New York Central lessee), the Boston and Maine, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford, each having a terminus in Boston, have operated about 96 per cent. of the railroad mileage and conducted over 96 per cent. of the entire passenger and freight business as expressed in gross revenue from those sources. On December 31, 1920, the total length of electric railways (main and second track, surface and elevated) within the State was 2,766 miles. The elevated track is confined to Boston and Cambridge.

In September, 1921, there were 147 National banks in operation in the State, of which 15 were in Boston. The total assets of the 159 National banks amounted to 897,752,000 dollars. On October 31, 1921, there were in operation in the State 196 savings-banks with assets of 1,354,846,586 dollars and 206 co-operative banks with assets of 196,125,048 dollars. and 104 trust companies having aggregate assets of 1,015,293,047 dollars. For many years there have been no State banks, strictly so called, in Massachusetts, but two such banks were incorporated during the year 1917. On October 31, 1920, the total assets of both amounted approximately to 996,708 dollars. The total clearings of the Boston Clearing House during the calendar year 1921 amounted to 14,327,564,663 dollars.

British Consul-General at Boston.—Thomas P. Porter.

Vice-Consul.—A. H. Marlow.

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MICHIGAN.

Government.—Michigan was admitted into the Union on January 26, 1837. According to the revised constitution adopted in 1908 the legislative authority is vested in a Senate of 32 members elected by the counties or groups of counties for 2 years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members, the electoral districts being re-arranged according to population every 10 years. Electors are all citizens over 21 years of age resident in the State for 6 months next preceding the election, and resident at the time of the election in the district, county, or township for which the election is held.

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 13 Representatives.

Governor.—Alexander J. Groesbeck, 1921–23 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Charles J. De Land.

For local government the State is organised in counties, cities, townships, and villages. There are 83 counties, each of which is a corporate body with a Board of Supervisors as its administrative authority. Cities must have each a population of not less than 3,000, but a few which have been long incorporated have a smaller population. Cities hereafter incorporated must have at least 2,000 inhabitants and 500 persons per square mile. Villages in the legal sense have a population of at least 300 within an area of a square mile. The State Capital is Lansing.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 57,980 square miles, of which 500 square miles is water. • This is exclusive of 16,653 square miles of Lake Superior, 12,922 square miles of Lake Michigan, 9,925 square miles of Lake Huron, and 460 square miles of Lakes St. Clair and Erie. The total length of Michigan coast line is 1,620 miles.

Population 1920 census, 3,668,412.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1820	8,722	174	8,896	0·1
1860	742,314	6,799	749,113	13·0
1910	2,793,058	17,115	2,810,173	48·9
1920	3,608,330	60,082	3,668,412	63·8

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,890,265	84,249	3,922		1,928,436
Female	1,711,862	25,833	2,781		1,739,976
Total	3,601,627	60,082	1,089	5,614	3,668,412

Of the total population in 1920, 726,635 were foreign-born, of whom 164,502 were from Canada, 86,047 from Germany, 47,150 from England, 45,313 from Russia, 103,929 from Poland, 16,531 from Ireland, 24,707 from Sweden, 30,091 from Finland, 13,175 from Scotland, 6,888 from Norway, 30,216 from Italy, 22,004 from Austria, and 136,072 from all others. In 1920 the area of the Indian reservations was 191 acres, and the population 5,613.

According to the census of 1920 the population of the principal cities was :—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
Detroit . . .	923,678	Jackson . . .	48,374	Port Huron . .	25,944
Grand Rapids .	137,634	Bay City . . .	47,554	Ann Arbor . . .	19,510
Flint . . .	91,599	Highland Park .	46,499	Ironwood . . .	15,789
Saginaw . . .	61,903	Muskegon . . .	36,570	Wyandotte . .	13,851
Lansing . . .	57,327	Battle Creek . .	36,164	Escanaba . . .	13,103
Kalamazoo . .	48,858	Pontiac . . .	34,273	Marquette . .	12,718

Of the total population in 1920, 61.1 per cent. was urban.

The death-rate per 1,000 of population in the State was 14.4 in 1916; 14.7 in 1917, 16.7 in 1919, and 13.7 in 1920.

The more important religious bodies are the Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Congregational.

Education is compulsory for the school term for children from 7 to 16 years of age. The total net expenditure for graded and ungraded public schools, for the fiscal year 1919-20, was \$37,151,445 dollars; for the University, State colleges, normal and State schools, \$5,229,799 dollars. In 1920 the public schools had 663,948 enrolled pupils and 24,302 teachers. The State had 4 normal schools with 301 teachers and 6,559 pupils in 1920. The highest education provided by the State is given in the University of Michigan, founded in 1841 at Ann Arbor; in 1919 it had 555 professors and teachers and 8,857 students. There is a State Agricultural College at Lansing, founded in 1857; it had, in 1920, 171 professors and 2,085 students. There is a College of Mines at Houghton, founded in 1886; in 1920 it had 22 instructors and 180 students.

Poor Relief.—The whole number of poor persons maintained in the infirmaries during the year ending September 30, 1919, was 8,339, of whom 6,377 were males and 1,962 females. The number of persons temporarily relieved outside the infirmaries was 36,358. The number of permanent indigent persons maintained outside the infirmaries was 3,516, the number of persons supported at public institutions 1,801, and the whole number of different persons who received assistance in any form during the period was 50,014. The whole amount expended in the care and support of the poor is reported at 2,777,802 dollars. There are 14 charitable institutions, 3 penal, and 2 juvenile reformatory institutions maintained by the State; there are also 54 licensed child-placing agencies, 58 licensed maternity hospitals, 1,185 licensed boarding homes for children, and 24 private institutions for the aged and defective.

Finance.—For the year ending June 30, 1921, the revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1920	23,511,157
Receipts, 1920-21	60,959,694
Total	84,470,851
Disbursements, 1920-21	64,636,190
Balance, June 30, 1921	19,834,661

The total bonded indebtedness of the State was 113,500,000 dollars on June 30, 1921.

In 1920 the total assessed valuation of the State as equalised by the State Board of Equalization amounted to 5,319,702,886 dollars.

Production and Industry.—The State is largely agricultural. In 1920 it contained 196,447 farms with a total area of 9,340,204 acres. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 1,437,862,310 dollars. In 1921 the chief crops were oats, 28,101,000 bushels; corn, 66,417,000 bushels; wheat, 14,072,000 bushels; hay, 2,928,000 tons; potatoes, 27,200,000 bushels; beans, 2,972,000 bushels. The estimated yield of sugar beets was 1,108,000 tons. On January 1, 1921, there were in the State 2,135,000 sheep, 614,000 horses, 856,000 milch cows, 727,000 other cattle, and 1,435,000 swine. In 1920 the wool-clip yielded 9,554,000 pounds of wool.

Michigan ranks sixth among the States in production of mineral wealth. It yields iron ore and copper. Copper output in 1920 amounted to 153,432,952 lbs. Other minerals are silver, coal, clay and clay products (brick, tile, pottery), graphite, asbestos, grindstones, gypsum, sandstone, limestone, mineral waters, and (in small quantity) petroleum are worked. The value of the salt mined in 1919 was 9,456,138 dollars, and of Portland cement 838,300 dollars. The mineral output in 1917 was valued at 162,484,767 dollars; in 1918, at 199,264,604 dollars.

The industries of the State are concerned chiefly with lumber, timber, agricultural products, metal-working, and the manufacture of automobiles, furniture, stoves, and machinery. In 1919, the number of workshops and manufacturing establishments inspected was 16,405, with an aggregate daily wage of 3,115,272.09 dollars, 18,932 superintendents and 662,653 employees.

For the year 1917, the production of automobiles in Michigan was estimated at 1,250,000. Michigan manufactures about 75 per cent. of the entire output of motor vehicles in the United States. Detroit holds fourth place as a manufacturing city.

Other industrial products are butter and cheese, beet sugar, chemicals, and various forms of iron and steelwork. Slaughtering and meat-packing have also considerable importance. The fish catch for the Great Lakes is estimated at 50,000,000 lbs. for 1920.

In 1920 there were 8,927 miles of railway in operation, besides 976 miles of electric railway, and city mileage of 320. During 1920 a tonnage of 79,282,496 net tons with 68,451 passengers passed through the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal. This canal is located at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and serves as a gateway between the lakes; it is the largest ship canal in the world.

On Dec. 1, 1920, there were 559 State banks and trust companies, and 113 national banks in Michigan, having to their credit 159,570,000 dollars.

Books of Reference.

Reports of the various State Officers.

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MINNESOTA.

Government.—Minnesota was admitted into the Union on May 11, 1858. The legislature consists of a Senate of 67 members, one being elected in each of the legislative districts, and a House of Representatives of 131 members elected in the same districts in numbers proportioned to population. Senators are elected for 4 years, all terms expiring at the same time. Representatives are elected for 2 years.

Governor.—J. A. O. Preus, 1921-23 (7,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Mike Holm.

There are 86 counties, few of which contain less than 400 square miles and 2,000 inhabitants. Townships, as in other western States, are geographically, areas of land 6 miles square, each divided into 36 sections of one square mile, numbered on a uniform principle. When organised they are corporate bodies with a town-meeting, 3 supervisors, and other officers elected for one year. Incorporated villages have not less than 175 inhabitants; they form separate election and assessment districts and have each a village council. The State Capital is St. Paul.

Area, Population, Education.—Area 84,682 square miles, of which 3,824 square miles is water. This is exclusive of 2,514 square miles of Lake Superior. Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 2,387,125.

The population at the date of each of the Federal Censuses was as follows :

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile
1890	1,296,408	13,875	1,310,283	16.2
1900	1,737,036	14,358	1,751,394	21.7
1910	2,059,227	16,481	2,075,708	25.7
1920	2,368,936	18,189	2,387,125	29.5

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	1,235,723	4,851	4,958		1,245,537
Female . .	1,133,208	3,958	4,422		1,141,588
Total . .	2,368,936	8,809	619	8,761	2,387,125

The foreign born inhabitants in 1920 numbered 486,164 comprising 74,634 Germans, 112,117 Swedes, 90,188 Norwegians, 26,936 English Canadians, 10,289 Irish, 16,904 Danes, 6,796 French Canadians, and 10,958 English. The Indian Reservations in the State have an area (1920) of 865 square miles and contain 12,681 Indians.

The largest towns are Minneapolis with a population of 380,582 in 1920 ; St. Paul (the administrative capital), 234,680 ; Duluth, 98,917 ; Winona, 19,143 ; Hibbing, 15,089 ; St. Cloud, 15,873. Of the total population in 1920, 44.1 per cent. was urban.

The chief religious bodies are : Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist.

In 1921 the 8,834 public elementary schools of the State had 15,756 teachers and 444,854 enrolled pupils; 243 public high schools had 4,096 teachers and 60,253 pupils. For the instruction of teachers there were 6 public normal schools with 200 teachers and 4,000 pupils in 1921. Total expenditure on education in 1920, 38,358,555 dollars. The University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, founded in 1868, had 800 professors and 9,027 students in 1920. Hamline University, at St. Paul, founded in 1854, had 30 instructors and 418 students. St. John's (Roman Catholic) University, at Collegeville, founded in 1857, had 51 instructors and 420 students. Carleton College, at Northfield, founded in 1866, had 58 instructors and over 800 students in 1921.

Within the State there are (besides almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c.) 86 benevolent institutions, 74 of which have been provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies. They comprise 44 hospitals (seven public), three dispensaries (one public), 16 orphanages (one public), three day nurseries, 18 homes mainly for adults (one public), a school for the deaf and another for the blind (both public). On January 1, 1920, the number of paupers in almshouses was 856, being 33.1 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 1,289 (June 30, 1921), being 77.7 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending July 1, 1921, were:—

	Dollars
Balance on July 1, 1920	9,158,962
Receipts to June 30, 1921	54,370,555
Total	63,529,517
Payments to June 30, 1921	49,609,631
Balance July 1, 1921	13,919,886

State debt (1921), 20,199,800 dollars. The assessed value of property was (1920): 2,552,066,737 dollars.

The National Guard of the State of Minnesota on June 30, 1921, contained 4,502 officers and men.

Production and Industry.—Minnesota is largely an agricultural State. In 1920 it contained 178,478 farms with a total area of 30,221,758 acres, of which 21,481,710 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 3,787,420,118 dollars. In 1921, 3,427,000 acres of land under maize yielded 140,507,000 bushels. Other crops were wheat, 24,943,000 bushels; oats, 94,176,000 bushels; barley, 17,720,000 bushels; flax-seed, 2,726,000 bushels. On January 1, 1921, the farm animals included 932,794 horses, 2,080,469 milch cows, and 940,842 other cattle; 509,064 sheep, and 2,380,862 swine. In 1920 the wool-clip amounted to 3,536,000 pounds of wool. The total national forest area on June 30, 1921, was 1,047,857 acres.

The mining of iron ores, mostly red hematite, in the Mesabi and Vermilion ranges has reached great importance. Certain quarry products also are of value, viz., granite, sandstone, and limestone and clay products.

Other industries are connected with the traffic in cattle, sheep, and swine, while important manufacturing industries are the making of boots and shoes, clothing, furniture, metal goods, and machinery. According to the census of manufactures of 1914 there were in the State 5,974 manufacturing establishments with a total capital of 354,434,000 dollars, employing 92,834 wage-

earners, who were paid in the year 22,084,000 dollars; the cost of raw material used was 336,849,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 493,345,000 dollars.

Minneapolis is an important centre of the grain trade. Duluth is the chief port on Lake Superior.

In 1920, Minnesota had 9,045 miles of railway, besides 732 miles of electric railway track (1919). From St. Paul 10 railways, with a total length of 64.517 miles radiate. The Great Northern Railway Company of St. Paul has a line of steamers which sail between Puget Sound and China, Japan, and the Philippines, the railway of the company carrying vast loads of merchandise from St. Paul to the port of shipment at very low freights.

On June 30, 1921, there were 1,160 State banks, 9 savings banks, 26 trust companies and 341 national banks.

Total deposits in State banks were 347,852,084 dollars, in savings banks, 58,657,875 dollars, in trust companies, 27,951,155 dollars, and 212,813,000 dollars in national banks.

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MISSISSIPPI.

Government.—The State was admitted into the Union on December 10, 1817. The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, both elected for four years.

Qualified as electors are all United States citizens who have resided in the State two years and in the election district for one year (clergymen for six months) next before the election, have paid the legal taxes, and have been registered. The applicant for registration must be able to read the State Constitution or show that he understands it when it is read to him.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and eight Representatives.

Governor.—Lee M. Russell, 1920–24 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—J. W. Power.

The State capital is Jackson (population in 1920, 22,679). Mississippi is divided into 79 counties.

Area, Population, Education.—Area 46,865 square miles, 503 square miles being water. Census population on January 1, 1920, 1,790,618.

Years	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile
1900	643,640	907,630	1,551,270	33.5
1910	789,627	1,009,487	1,797,114	38.8
1920	858,962	936,700	1,790,662	38.6

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	433,396	462,829	908		897,133
Female . .	420,566	472,355	608		893,529
Total .	853,962	935,184	263	1,253	1,790,662

The foreign-born inhabitants in 1920 numbered 8,019, of whom 929 were German, 1,841 Italian, and 412 Irish. In 1920 the urban population was 13·4 per cent. of the whole; the larger cities (with population in 1915) being: Meridian, 23,436; Vicksburg, 17,931; Hattiesburg, 13,270.

About half the church-going inhabitants of Mississippi are Baptists and one-third are Methodists. The remainder are mostly Roman Catholics, Presbyterians and Christians.

There is no law for compulsory attendance at school; white and coloured children are taught in separate schools. In 1918 the public elementary schools had 11,611 teachers (2,560 men and 9,051 women), 540,756 enrolled pupils. In 1918 172 public high schools had 1,041 teachers and 29,139 pupils. One public normal school in 1918 had 27 teachers and 837 students. For higher education Mississippi has 6 universities and colleges. These institutions comprise the University of Mississippi, established 1848, which in 1919 had 36 instructors and 601 students; Mississippi College (1826), Clinton (Bapt.), with 16 professors and 495 students; Rust University, for coloured students (1872), Holly Springs (M.E.), with 16 professors and 463 students; and Millsaps College (1892), Jackson (M.E.So.), with 15 professors and 320 students. The Agricultural and Mechanical College (founded 1880) has 61 professors and 1,200 students. The Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College for coloured youths has 25 professors and 456 students. The Mississippi Industrial Institute and College, founded in 1885 at Columbus for the education of the young women of the State, has 62 teachers and 816 students.

Charity.—Within the State are (apart from almshouses, &c.) 17 benevolent institutions, of which 13 have been provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies. They comprise six hospitals (two public), six orphanages, three homes, mainly for adults, a school for deaf, and one for blind children (both public). On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in institutions was 436, being 24·3 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 2,283, being 127 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance.—The receipts and disbursements for the year ending Sept. 30, 1919, were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance in hand Oct. 1, 1918 . . .	1,705,401
Receipts to Sept. 30, 1919 . . .	5,529,938
Total . . .	7,235,339
Disbursements to Sept. 30, 1919 . . .	5,837,692
Balance in hand October 1, 1919 . .	1,397,647

In 1919 the bonded debt of the State amounted to 8,443,254 dollars. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders the State has a defaulted debt of 7,000,000 dollars. For 1919 the assessed valuation of real property and personal property amounted to 649,644,340.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the chief industry of the State, which has a semi-tropical climate and a rich soil. In 1920 the farms numbered 272,101 with an area of 18,253,579 acres, of which 9,325,677 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 964,751,855 dollars. The chief product is cotton, which was grown on 2,668,000 acres, and yielded 70,000 bales in 1921, valued at 72,210,000 dollars. Other crops are maize, 57,096,000 bushels in 1921; rice, wheat, oats, potatoes. On January 1, 1921, there were in the State 256,000 horses, 312,000 mules, 571,000 milch cows, 680,000 other cattle, 149,000 sheep, and 1,783,000 swine. In 1920 the wool-clip yielded 550,000 lbs.

Though there are mineral deposits in Mississippi such as hydraulic limestone, coal, gypsum, and rich clay, there is no mining enterprise.

In 1914 there were 2,209 establishments engaged in the manufacturing industries; their aggregate capital amounted to 81,005,000 dollars; they employed 3,189 clerks, &c., and 46,702 wage-earners; the raw material used cost 41,340,000 dollars, and their output was valued at 79,500,000 dollars. The most important industries are associated with the products of the State, and statistics are given in *THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK* for 1916, p. 555.

The State in 1918 had 4,447 miles of railway, besides 97 miles of electric railway (1920). The railroads with greatest length of line in the State are the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, the Illinois Central, the Southern, the Mobile and Jackson and Kansas City, the Mobile and Ohio, and the Gulf and Ship Island railways. The Mississippi river and the Gulf Coast provide natural facilities for transport.

In 1918, there were 11 savings banks in the State, with 15,000 depositors who had to their credit 4,493,451 dollars, being 299.56 dollars to each depositor.

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MISSOURI.

Government.—Missouri was admitted to the Union on March 2, 1821. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 34 members elected for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and House of Representatives of 142 members elected for two years.

The right of suffrage extends (with the usual exceptions) to all citizens and to aliens who, not less than one nor more than five years before the election, have declared their intention of becoming citizens; but all who vote must have been resident in the State one year, and in the county or city 60 days next before the election.

Missouri is represented in Congress by two Senators and 16 Representatives.

Governor.—Arthur M. Hyde, 1921-25 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Charles N. Becker.

The State is divided into 114 counties. Jefferson City is the State Capital.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 69,420 square miles (693 square miles water). Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 3,404,055.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1900	2,945,481	161,234	3,106,665	45·2
1910	3,135,883	157,452	3,293,335	47·9
1920	3,225,814	178,241	3,404,055	49·5

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	1,631,697	90,991	631		1,723,319
Female . . .	1,593,347	87,250	139		1,680,736
Total . . .	3,225,044	178,241	599	171	3,404,055

The foreign-born population in 1920 numbered 186,026, of whom 55,776 were German (29·9 per cent.), 15,022 Irish, 10,400 English, 6,503 Canadian, 4,934 Swiss, 18,769 Russian, 4,741 Swedish.

The largest cities in the State, with population in 1920, are :—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
St. Louis . .	772,897	Joplin . . .	29,902	Moberly . .	12,808
Kansas City .	324,410	Hannibal . .	18,950	Columbia . .	10,681
St. Joseph . .	77,939	Sedalia . . .	21,114	Independence	11,686
Springfield .	39,620	Jefferson(Cap.)	14,490		

Of the total population in 1920, 46·6 per cent. was urban.

The strongest religious bodies in the State are Catholic, Baptist, and Methodist, after which (in order of importance), come Disciples of Christ, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Episcopalians, and Congregationalists.

School attendance is compulsory on children from 7 to 14 years for the full term. In 1920 the public elementary schools had 21,126 male and female teachers and 672,483 male and female enrolled pupils; 631 public high schools had 10,471 male and female teachers and 71,904 male and female pupils. There are 5 public normal schools. Total expenditure for public schools in 1920, 28,648,051 dollars. For superior instruction there are many universities and colleges, the more important being as follows (1920) :—

Opened	Institutions	Professors	Students
1847	Univ. of Missouri, Columbia (State)	296	3,586
1857	Washington Univ., St. Louis (non-sect.)	200	1,367
1818	St. Louis Univ. (R.C.)	245	1,945

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 2,388, being 72·5 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 3,523, being 107 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance.—For the year 1921 the revenue and expenditure were:—

	Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1921	12,449,030
Receipts, 1921	32,086,559
Total	44,535,589
Disbursements, 1921	29,732,403
Balance, Jan. 1, 1922	14,803,186

On January 1, 1922, the bonded debt of the State amounted to 5,598,839 dollars (interest being payable to State funds). The assessed value of real property (1921) was 3,348,437,983 dollars; of personal property, 920,527,673 dollars.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the chief occupation in the State. In 1920 the number of farms was 263,004, with a farm area of 34,774,679 acres, of which 24,832,966 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1921 was 3,591,068,085 dollars. The chief crops are cereals. In 1921 the maize crop amounted to 182,880,000 bushels, wheat to 34,462,000 bushels, and oats 42,960,000 bushels. Potatoes and sorghum are grown throughout the State. In the south-eastern lowlands the important product is cotton, the area under which (1921) was 117,000 acres, and the yield 78,000 bales, valued at 5,850,000 dollars. In 1920, 6,000 acres were under flax, yielding 45,000 bushels of flax-seed. The acreage in 1921 under tobacco was 4,000, from which the crop was 3,700,000 pounds, valued at 740,000 dollars. There are many orchards, and small fruit is grown. Stock-raising is important, especially the raising of hogs, of which, on January 1, 1921, there were 4,047,000 in the State; there were also 873,000 milch cows, 1,659,000 other cattle, 1,388,000 sheep, and 1,030,000 horses. The wool-clip in 1920 yielded 8,296,000 pounds of wool.

Missouri leads all the other States in the production of zinc and lead. The productive coal-fields of Missouri have an area of about 14,000 square miles, and employ 11,104 miners. In 1920, 5,133,929 tons of coal were produced. Other minerals are zinc and lead. The lead ores at Mine La Motte, Missouri, contain cobalt and nickel. Other products are Portland cement, grindstones, pig-iron, copper, blue and white lead, limestone, sandstone, and granite.

Missouri has prosperous manufacturing industries, the more important of which depend on agriculture and forestry. In 1914 there were 8,386 industrial establishments; the capital invested in all the industries of the State amounted to 522,548,000 dollars; the number of persons employed in them (including proprietors, clerks, and wage-earners) was 188,266, and the year's output was valued at 637,952,000 dollars. The chief industries, with their capital, their wage-earners, and their output in 1910, are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 558.

St. Louis and Kansas City are important centres of the traffic in grain and live stock.

In the State there were in 1918, 8,193 miles of railway, besides 1,166 miles of electric railway track (1920). The northern portion of the State is better supplied with railways than the southern. The principal lines in the State are the Missouri Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; the St. Louis and San Francisco; and the St. Louis South Western. St. Louis is the terminal for the larger river steamers, and there is a heavy traffic between

it and the Gulf of Mexico. The market for the grain and animal produce of the Western States is largely reached via Missouri.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Kansas City and another at St. Louis.

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MONTANA.

Government.—Montana was admitted into the Union on February 22, 1889. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives. There are 54 Senators, elected for 4 years in such a manner that the Senate is renewed to the extent of one half at each biennial election. The members of the House of Representatives, 107 in number, are elected for two years.

Governor.—Joseph M. Dixon, 1921–25 (7,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—C. T. Stewart.

The State is represented in the Federal Legislature by 2 Senators and 2 Representatives. For local administrative purposes the State is divided into 54 counties, and 20 judicial districts. The State Capital is Helena.

Area, Population, Instruction.—The State has a total area of 147,182 square miles, including a water surface of 796 square miles. Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 548,889.

The Federal census results give the population as follows :—

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	39,159	0·3	1910	376,053	2·6
1890	142,924	1·0	1920	548,889	3·7
1900	243,329	1·7			

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	291,592	962	1,708	5,679	299,941
Female	242,668	696	307	5,277	248,948
Total	534,260	1,658	2,015	10,956	548,889

Of the total population in 1920, 93,620 were foreign born. Of these 12,105 were Canadian English, 7,260 Irish, 8,159 English, and 7,873 German. There is an Indian reservation of (1920) 5,536 square miles, with a population of 12,374. The largest cities in the State are Butte, with a population of

41,611 in 1920; Missoula, 12,668; Great Falls, 24,121; Helena (capital), 12,037; Billings, 15,100; Anaconda, 11,668. Of the total population in 1920, 31·3 per cent. was urban.

The religious bodies are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Lutheran, and Congregational, Christian, Christian Scientist.

In 1920 the 3,619 public elementary schools had 5,305 teachers, and 111,721 enrolled pupils. In the 178 public high schools there were 910 teachers and 14,517 pupils. Amount expended for school purposes, 1920, 12,904,270 dollars. The normal school had 44 teachers and 611 students in 1921. The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Bozeman, the School of Mines at Butte, the Normal School at Dillon, and the State University at Missoula, founded in 1895, constitute the University of Montana. In 1921, the State University had 1,847 students and 71 instructors.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 415, being 110·4 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 963, being 256·1 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance.—The total receipts and disbursements for the six months ending January 1, 1922, were:—

	Dollars
Balance on July 1, 1921	3,061,305
Receipts, 1921	9,530,931
Total	12,592,236
Disbursements, 1921	8,773,367
Balance, December 31, 1921	3,818,869

The bonded debt of the State on January 1, 1922, was 6,077,576 dollars. The assessed valuation of real property was 996,499,612 dollars, and of personal property in 1921 was 585,857,064 dollars.

Production and Industry.—Montana has considerable undeveloped agricultural and mineral resources, and opportunity is offered to prospective settlers of acquiring land and becoming permanent residents. In 1920 there were 57,677 farms with an area of 35,070,656 acres, of which 11,007,278 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 985,961,308 dollars. In 1920 there were 10,807 farms irrigated. The area irrigated was 1,071,769 acres, but the enterprises were capable of irrigating 2,647,419 acres. The total forest area in 1920 was 5,942,821 acres. Lands open to homestead entry in 1915 aggregated 19,065,121 acres; in June 1920 there were open to entry only 5,973,741 acres.

The chief crop is wheat, amounting in 1921 to 28,168,000 bushels, and worth 23,943,000 dollars; oats, 10,787,000 bushels, value 3,668,000 dollars; barley, 1,200,000 bushels, value 720,000 dollars; flax seed, 1,125,000 bushels, value 1,575,000 dollars; potatoes, 5,060,000 bushels, value 4,048,000 dollars; hay, 1,881,000 tons, value 16,365,000 dollars. Fruit is now very widely cultivated in the State; there were 1,161,441 fruit-bearing trees in 1920. The raising of sheep, cattle, &c., is a very important industry. Montana has more sheep and produces more wool than any other State in the Union. The wool-clip in 1920 yielded 15,800,000 pounds of wool. On January 1, 1921, there were 2,450,000 sheep; horses, 520,000; milch cows, 185,000; other cattle, 918,000; swine, 200,000.

Montana has great mineral resources, including coal (3,964,286 tons in 1920), copper, lead, gold, silver, zinc, tungsten, grindstones, corundum, mineral waters, and sapphires.

The manufacturing industries of the State are prosperous. In 1914 there were 939 manufacturing establishments. The salaried officials numbered 1,827. Their wage-earners, 13,704. The wages paid amounted to 13,001,000 dollars; the salaries paid, to 2,779,000 dollars; the cost of materials used, to 46,744,000 dollars; the value of output, to 84,446,000 dollars; value added by manufacture, to 37,702,000 dollars. By far the most important of the industries is the smelting and refining of copper, but details of copper and some other works are necessarily withheld. Details of other industries are given in *THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK* for 1916, p. 561.

In 1920 there were 6,914 miles of railway in the State, besides (1920) 856 miles of electric railway. The telegraph lines had a length of 9,556 miles, and the telephone lines 5,384 miles.

In Nov. 1920, the total resources of all State and national banks doing business in Montana were 230,694,195 dollars, compared with 114,742,763 dollars in 1915. Their combined deposits in Nov. 1920, were 165,108,266 dollars compared with 85,654,485 dollars in 1915.

Books of Reference.

Report of the Bureau of Agriculture, Labour, and Industry of the State of Montana Helena, 1911-12.

Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.

Montana." Issued by Department of Agriculture and Publicity.

NEBRASKA.

The Nebraska region was first reached by white men from Mexico under the Spanish general Coronado in 1541. It was explored by French for traders in the period 1700-1800, and claimed by France, Spain and England in the early colonial period, ceded by France to Spain in 1763, retroceded to France in 1801, and sold by Napoleon to the United States as part of the Louisiana purchase in 1803. Fort Atkinson on the Missouri River, the farthest western post of the United States, was established in 1819, abandoned in 1827. Bellevue, the present oldest continuous settlement, was established by French fur traders about 1820. The creation of Nebraska territory was part of the programme of the United States government in 1844 as a step in establishing a military highway to hold Oregon, then in controversy with Great Britain. On May 30, 1854, Nebraska became a territory and on March 1, 1867, a State. "Arbor Day," now a world-wide institution observed with planting of trees, originated in Nebraska on January 4, 1872.

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 33 members and a House of Representatives of 100 members. The Legislators are elected for two years. The franchise extends only to native born citizens, including women, and to persons of foreign birth, who shall become citizens of the United States by naturalisation at least thirty days prior to an election. Voters must have resided in the State for six months, in the county for 40 days, in the precinct for ten days next before the election.

The present constitution was adopted in 1875. Important amendments adopted in 1912 provide for legislation through the initiative and referendum, for a State Board of Control over sixteen State institutions, for biennial instead of annual elections, and permit cities of more than 5,000 inhabitants to frame their own charters.

Nebraska is represented in Congress by two Senators and six Representatives.

Governor.—S. R. McKelvie, 1921-23 (2,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—D. M. Amsberry.

There are 93 counties in the State. The State Capital is Lincoln.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 77,510 square miles, of which 702 square miles is water. The population in decennial census years from 1880 was :—

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	452,402	5.9	1910	1,192,214	15.5
1900	1,066,300 ¹	13.9	1920	1,296,372	16.7

¹ Including 6,269 negroes and 3,322 Indians.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	663,230	7,309	807	1,459	672,805
Female . .	615,989	5,933	216	1,429	623,567
Total . .	1,279,219	13,242	1,023	2,888	1,296,372

The foreign-born population in 1920 numbered 149,652, of whom 40,969 were German, 18,821 Swedish, 12,338 Danish, 5,422 Irish, 6,000 English, 5,758 Canadian, and 15,718 Russian. The largest cities in the State are, Omaha with a population of 191,601 in 1920 ; Lincoln (capital), 54,934. Of the total population in 1920, 31.3 per cent. was urban. Indian Reservations in 1920 covered an area of 6,118 acres and had a population of 2,461.

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are, in order of numbers, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Disciples, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Congregational.

In Nebraska in 1910 only 1.9 per cent. of the population over ten years of age were illiterate. School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 15 years of age for not less than 12 weeks in school term. The 726 graded schools and 7,216 district schools, in 1918, had 13,248 teachers and 300,011 enrolled pupils. There were, in 1919, 534 public high schools with 2,194 teachers and 38,299 pupils. There are 4 State normal schools with 118 teachers and 3,804 students and 2 private normal schools. Total expenditure on education in 1919 was 16,960,314 dollars. Higher instruction is

provided in academic institutions, of which the more important are (1919):—

Opened	Institution	Professors, &c.	Students
1871	Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln (State) . .	290	6,958
1878	Creighton Univ., Omaha (R.C.) . . .	130	1,309
1887	Nebraska Wesleyan Univ. (M.E.) . . .	45	812
1889	Cotner University, Bethany (Disciples) .	25	387

A grant of 3,000,000 acres of public lands for permanent endowment of her schools was made by the Federal Government. Of this 1,661,405 acres are still held by the State. Further sale of this land, with some minor exceptions, is forbidden, Nebraska being the only State which has adopted the policy. The total value of the permanent school endowment is 21,564,714 dollars.

On August 1, 1920, the charitable and penal institutions had 5,105 inmates. The appropriation for their maintenance for the year ending March 31, 1921, was 3,992,770 dollars,

Finance.—For the biennium ending November 30, 1920, the receipts and disbursements of the State funds were :—

	Dollars
Balance, December 1, 1918	868,744
Receipts, 1918-20	25,239,505
Total	26,108,249
Disbursements, 1918-20	25,427,019
Balance, November 30, 1920	681,230

The State has no debt. In 1919 the assessed valuation of real and personal property (under a law requiring the assessed value to be 20% of the actual value) amounted to 568,456,926 dollars, of which 212,697,098 dollars was personal, and 355,759,828 dollars real property.

Production and Industry.—Nebraska is one of the most important agricultural States. In 1920 it contained 124,421 farms with a total area of 42,338,836 acres, of which 24,587,786 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 4,193,825,242 dollars. The Federal irrigation district in Western Nebraska embraces 300,000 acres, two-thirds of which is already under water. The principal crops are cereals, hay, potatoes, and apples. In 1921 the yield of maize was 207,732,000 bushels; wheat, 59,875,000 bushels; oats, 70,054,000 bushels. Beet-sugar is also produced, 125,000,000 pounds being the estimate for 1916. The live-stock industry is pursued on a large scale. On January 1, 1921, the State contained 965,000 horses, 99,000 mules, 560,000 milch cows, 2,650,000 other cattle, 290,000 sheep, and 3,063,000 swine. From 236,000 sheep in 1920 the wool-clip yielded 1,886,000 pounds of wool.

Nebraska has some quarries and mines. The more important of these are sand quarries, limestone quarries, potash plants, and brick and tile plants. There are also possibilities of oil and gas. The Nebraska potash industry is the largest in the United States.

The most important manufacturing industries are associated with the pastoral and agricultural produce of the State. In 1914 there were 2,492 manufacturing establishments in the State; their aggregate capital amounted to 121,008,000 dollars; the persons owning or working them (proprietors, firm members, clerks, &c., and wage-earners) numbered 33,695; the material used cost 174,114,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 221,616,000 dollars. The chief of these industries is slaughtering and meat-packing, which has its centre at South Omaha. Statistics of four industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 564.

Other industries are printing and publishing, soap and candle making, brick and tile work, smelting, sugar manufacture, &c. The Alkali Lakes of Nebraska have become the largest producers of potash for the American market. The estimated production in 1918 was 15,000 tons.

In 1918 there were 8,332 miles of railway in the State, besides the 301 miles of electric railway track (1920). Omaha is a centre whence 9 trunk lines of railway radiate. Commercial navigation of the Missouri river, which was abandoned for 35 years, has been resumed, steamboats and barges carrying grain and live stock ply between Omaha and Sioux City every week.

In September, 1919, there were 999 State banks and 176 National banks in the State, with total resources of 1,032,365,000 dollars. In June, 1918, there were also 19 savings banks with 19,940 depositors, who had to their credit 4,357,988 dollars, being 218.55 dollars to each depositor.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Omaha.

Books of Reference.

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NEVADA.

Government.—Nevada was admitted into the Union on October 31, 1864. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 17 members elected for four years, about half their number retiring every two years, and a House of Representatives of 37 members elected for two years. Qualified electors, and eligible to either House, are (with the usual exceptions) all citizens who have resided in the State six months and in the county or district 30 days next before the election.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and one Representative.

Governor.—Emmet D. Boyle, 1919-23 (7,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—George Brodigan.

The State capital is Carson City (population in 1910, 2,466). There are 17 counties.

Area, Population, Instruction, Charity.—Area, 110,690 square miles, 869 square miles being water. Area in 1920 of Indian reservations

1,134 square miles, with 5,900 Indians. Census population on January 1, 1920, 77,407.

The population in decennial census years was :—

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	62,266	0.6	1900	42,335	0.4
1890	47,355	0.4	1910	81,875	0.7
			1920	77,407	0.7

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	42,308	196	3,736		46,240
Female . . .	28,391	150	2,620		31,167
Total . . .	70,699	346	1,455	4,907	77,407

In 1920 the foreign-born population numbered 14,802, of whom 1,069 were German, 618 Greek, 2,641 Italian, 1,271 English, 970 Irish, 1,178 Canadians. The largest city in the State is Reno, with population in 1920 of 12,016. Of the total population in 1920, 19.7 per cent. was urban.

The most numerous religious body in the State is the Roman Catholic, other denominations being Episcopal, Methodist, Mormon, and Presbyterian.

School attendance is compulsory for children from 8 to 16 years of age. In 1920 the 378 elementary public schools had 735 teachers and 13,899 enrolled pupils, the total expenditure on education being 1,414,000 dollars. The 41 public high schools had 70 teachers and 875 pupils. The University at Reno was founded in 1886 and had 56 professors and instructors and 460 students in 1921.

Finance.—The receipts and disbursements in the year 1921 were as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1921	925,945
Receipts, 1921	3,700,126
Total	4,626,071
Disbursements, 1921	3,612,733
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1922	1,013,338

The outstanding bonds of the State on December 31, 1921, amounted to 1 669,000 dollars. The total assessed value of taxable property in 1920 was : 214,000,000 dollars.

Production and Industry.—In 1920 there were 3,163 farms with a farm area of 2,357,163 acres, of which 594,741 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 99,779,666 dollars. The Federal irrigation project embraces 160,000 acres within the State of Nevada. The development of agricultural land has been retarded by lack of transport facilities and local markets, but there is considerable activity in the raising of

stock. Principal crops in 1921:—Corn, 29,000 bushels; wheat, 493,000 bushels; barley, 187,000 bushels; potatoes, 592,000 bushels. On January 2, 1921, there were in the State 74,000 horses, 32,000 milch cows, 540,000 other cattle, 1,532,000 sheep, and 30,000 swine. In 1920 the wool-clip from 1,233,000 sheep yielded 9,000,000 pounds of wool. In 1919 the area of national forests in the State was 4,971,335 acres.

The mineral resources of the State are chiefly gold and silver, but copper, lead, zinc, pyrites, iron, quicksilver, tungsten, sulphur, graphite, borax, gypsum, and building stone are also worked. In 1919 the output of gold was valued at 6,619,937 dollars, and of silver, 10,000,599 dollars. Value of total mineral output for 1919, 48,528,124 dollars.

The manufacturing industries of the State are not of great importance, but they have shown a rapid growth since the census of 1900. In 1914 there were 180 manufacturing establishments employing altogether 279 salaried officials and 3,655 wage-earners. Their aggregate capital amounted to 13,591,000 dollars; the raw material used in the year, to 9,317,000 dollars, and their output, to 16,083,000 dollars. The more important works were for flour and grist, car making and repairing, butter, brewing, and printing.

In 1918 the length of railway in the State was 2,296 miles, besides 11 miles of electric railway (1920).

Books of Reference.

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Nevada Historical Society Papers. Published by the State.

Davis (S.), *History of Nevada*. 2 vols. Los Angeles, 1912.

Thompson (West), *History of Nevada*. Oakland, 1881.

Wren (T.), *History of Nevada*. 1900.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Government.—New Hampshire was one of the thirteen original States of the Union. The sense of the people as to the calling of a convention for the revision of the Constitution must be taken every seven years. If a convention is held the amendments to the Constitution which it proposes must be laid before the people, and approved by two-thirds of the qualified voters present and voting on the subject. The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate consists of 24 members, elected for two years. The House of Representatives consists of from 419 to 422 members, the number varying slightly with each session, as representation is on the basis of population. Electors are all citizens 21 years of age, resident six months in the place to be represented, able to read and write, duly registered and not under sentence for crime or paupers.

Governor.—Albert O. Brown, 1921–23 (3,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Edwin C. Bean.

New Hampshire is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 2 Representatives. The State is divided into 10 counties. The State Capital is Concord.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 9,341 square miles, of which 310 square miles is water. Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 443,083.

The population at the date of the Federal censuses was as follows:—

Years	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile.
1890	375,840	690	376,530	41·7
1900	410,791	797	411,588	45·6
1910	429,906	666	430,572	47·7
1920	442,331	752	443,083	49·1

In 1920 the population by sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	221,667	333	112		222,112
Female . .	220,664	288	19		220,971
Total . .	442,331	621	103	28	443,083

Of the total population in 1920, 91,233 were foreign born, of whom 1,886 were Swedes, 3,467 Russians, 1,714 Germans, 4,367 English, 7,908 Irish, 52,274 Canadian.

The largest city of the State is Manchester, with a population of 78,384 in 1920. Other cities are Nashua, 28,379; Concord (capital), 22,167; Dover, 13,629; Berlin, 16,014; Portsmouth, 13,569; Laconia, 10,897; Keene, 11,210; Rochester, 9,673. Of the population in 1920, 63·1 per cent. was urban.

The prevailing form of religion is the Roman Catholic, which has 63 per cent. of the Church membership; other bodies are Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, and Protestant Episcopal. Religious instruction is not given in the public schools. The Roman Catholics maintain parochial schools in all the cities and some of the large towns.

The State law requires that at least 36 weeks of schooling must be provided in every town annually. School attendance is compulsory for children from 8 to 14 years of age during the whole school term; and if they have not completed the elementary grades the school age extends to 16. In 1920 the public elementary schools of the State had 2,648 teachers, and 64,205 enrolled pupils; 86 public high schools had 673 teachers and 13,055 pupils. The 2 normal schools had 31 teachers and 286 students in 1920. The principal colleges within the State are Dartmouth College, at Hanover, founded in 1769, and the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, at Durham, founded in 1868. They are non-sectarian. Dartmouth had (1919) 125 instructors and 1,127 students; the State College 62 instructors and 659 students. Expenditure on Education in 1920, 3,960,075 dollars.

On August 31, 1918, the number of paupers in almshouses was 754, and of prisoners in penal institutions in 1918, 140.

Finance, Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the 10 months ending June 30, 1921,¹ were:—

	1920-21 Dollars
Cash balance, Sept. 1, 1920	186,733
Receipts, during 10 months	6,287,722
Total	6,474,455
Disbursements, to June 30, 1921	5,685,414
Balance, July, 1, 1921	789,041

¹ Fiscal year changed in 1921 to end June 30.

The net indebtedness on June 30, 1921, amounted to 2,314,306 dollars. The assessed value in 1919 of real property was 419,417,059 dollars and of personal property 121,736,955 dollars.

The militia of the State, called the New Hampshire State Guard, consists of artillery and infantry.

There is no federal naval establishment within the State, though the navy yard at Kittery, Me., is known as the Portsmouth Navy Yard, because Portsmouth, N.H., is its port of entry.

Production and Industry.—The majority of the population is employed in agriculture, but manufacturing interests are not far behind. The total land area of the State is 5,779,840 acres, of which 1,441,000 acres are cultivated, 720,000 acres uncultivated, and 3,602,000 acres under forest. In 1920 there were 20,523 farms with a total acreage of 2,603,806 acres, or 126.8 acres to each farm, and of this 702,902 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 118,656,115 dollars. The chief crops are (1921) in order of importance, hay (428,000 tons), corn (1,325,000 bushels), potatoes (2,240,000 bushels), oats (630,000 bushels); the chief fruit crop is apples. On January 1, 1921, the farm animals in the State were 39,000 horses, 101,000 milch cows, 70,000 other cattle, 31,000 sheep, and 57,000 swine. In 1920 the wool-clip yielded 204,000 pounds.

Minerals are little worked, but granite and mica are quarried, and mineral waters and scythe stones are worked.

The manufacturing interests, aside from forest products, are largely confined to the Southern part of the State. In 1914 the capital invested in manufactures amounted to 156,749,000 dollars; the wage-earners numbered 78,993; the raw materials used were valued at 114,993,000 dollars, and the output at 182,844,000 dollars. Boots and shoes rank first, followed by cotton and woollen goods. An important occupation in the State is the summer entertainment of guests in the mountain and lake regions.

The Boston and Maine Railroad owns or leases all the steam railroad lines within the State except the Grand Trunk in the extreme north. In 1918 the length of steam railway in the State was 1,253 miles, and of electric railway in 1920, 251 miles.

In 1919 there were 11 savings banks in the State, with 29,308 depositors, who had to their credit 10,857,000 dollars, being 370 dollars to each depositor. There were also 45 mutual savings banks, with 215,028 depositors, who had to their credit 110,241,000 dollars, being 512 dollars to each depositor.

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NEW JERSEY.

Government.—New Jersey is one of the thirteen original States in the Union. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a General Assembly, the members of which are chosen by the people, all male citizens (with necessary

exceptions) 21 years of age, resident in the State for a year and in the county for 5 months preceding the election, having the right of suffrage. The Senate consists of 21 senators, one for each county, elected by the voters for 3 years, in such manner that the Senate is renewed to the extent of one-third annually. The General Assembly consists of 60 members elected annually by the voters of the counties in numbers proportioned to the population of the counties as determined by the decennial Federal census.

Governor.—Edward J. Edwards, 1920–23 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Thomas F. Martin, 1920–23 (6,000 dollars).

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 12 Representatives. For local administration it is divided into 21 counties, which are subdivided into cities, boroughs, and townships. The State Capital is Trenton.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 8,224 square miles (710 square miles water area). Population, by State census on June 1, 1915, 2,844,342 (2,739,560 white and 95,281 coloured). Population, according to Federal Census, January 1, 1920, 3,155,900.

The population at the date of the Federal censuses was:—

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile
1890	1,306,581	48,352	1,444,933	192·3
1900	1,812,317	71,352	1,883,669	250·7
1910	2,445,894	91,273	2,537,167	337·7
1920	3,037,087	118,813	3,155,900	420·0

In 1920, the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,531,146	57,432	1,497		1,590,075
Female	1,505,941	59,700	184		1,565,825
Total	3,037,087	117,132	1,581	100	3,155,900

In 1920, the foreign-born numbered 738,613, of whom 46,781 were English; 65,971 Irish; 92,382 German; 157,285 Italian.

Census population of the larger cities was as follows in 1920:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Newark . . .	414,216	Hoboken . .	68,166	New Brunswick	32,779
Jersey City .	297,864	Passaic . .	63,824	Orange . . .	33,239
Paterson . .	135,866	Bayonne * .	76,754	Plainfield . .	27,700
Trenton(capital)	119,289	Atlantic City	50,682	West Hoboken	40,068
Camden . . .	116,309	East Orange .	50,587	Clifton . . .	26,470
Elizabeth . .	95,682	Perth Amboy	41,707	Montclair . .	28,810

Of the total population in 1920, 78·7 per cent. was urban.

The Roman Catholic Church has 51·5 per cent. of the church-going population; other bodies are Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Protestant Episcopal.

Elementary instruction is free and compulsory for all children from 7 to 15 years of age; the schools are open to all from 5 to 20 years of age. On June 30, 1920, the public schools had 12,775 teachers and 533,073 enrolled pupils, and 70 public high schools had 2,365 teachers and 58,710 pupils. In 1920, 3 public normal schools had 105 teachers and 2,015 students. The total expenditure on education (1920) was 30,854,795 dollars. There were altogether 2,163 school buildings.

Higher and non-sectarian instruction is provided at Princeton University (founded in 1746), which, in 1919, had 180 professors and 1,500 students; at Rutgers College (1766) at New Brunswick, with 75 professors and 460 students; and at Stevens Institute of Technology (1871) at Hoboken, with 46 professors and 522 students.

For philanthropic and charitable purposes New Jersey has 2 State insane hospitals; 9 county insane hospitals; 2 establishments for the feeble minded; an epileptic village; 10 county institutions for tuberculosis patients; 2 soldiers' homes; a school for the deaf and dumb.

Finance, Defence.—The receipts and disbursements of the State Fund for the financial year ending June 30, 1921, were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, June 30, 1920	11,047,672
Receipts, 1920–21	19,054,852
Total	30,102,524
Disbursements, 1920–21	20,046,619
Balance, June 30, 1921	10,055,905

There is no State debt.

The military forces of the State consist of four battalions of State militia of 1,500 men, and 1 regiment of infantry of 1,000 men of the National guard. There is a State camp ground and rifle range at Sea Girt on the Atlantic Ocean.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture, market-gardening, fruit-growing, horticulture, and forestry are pursued within the State. In 1920 New Jersey had 29,702 farms with a total area of 2,282,585 acres, of which 1,555,607 acres was improved land. The value of all farm property in 1920 was 311,847,948 dollars. In 1921 the chief crop was maize, acreage 241,000, producing 11,327,000 bushels, valued at 6,003,000 dollars; of hay there was an acreage of 300,000 acres, producing 396,000 short tons, valued at 7,128,000 dollars. The yield of potatoes in 1921 was 9,025,000 bushels. The farm animals on January 1, 1921, comprised 87,000 horses, 151,000 milch cows, 73,000 other cattle, 29,000 sheep, and 182,000 swine. In 1920 the wool clip yielded 109,000 pounds.

New Jersey has valuable fisheries, the lakes and streams being stocked with trout, perch, black bass, &c., while there are shad, menhaden, and sturgeon fisheries on the Delaware River and Bay and round the coast. Value of shell fish for the year ending September 1919, 6,700,000 dollars.

The mineral deposits consist of magnetic iron, zinc, manganese, talc, soap-stone, and graphite. Clay and clay-products led in 1918 with a total output valued at 21,837,396 dollars; the chief product being sanitary ware, in

which New Jersey is pre-eminent. New Jersey ranks second in the production of zinc ore; it mined 668,449 tons in 1918. The iron ore mined in 1918 was valued at 1,945,651 dollars. The chief stone quarried is trap rock, the total output in 1918 being valued at 1,475,358 dollars. Limestone was also quarried to the value of 674,397 dollars. In 1918 sand and gravel to the value of 2,462,864 dollars was produced. New Jersey also produces Portland cement, coke, lead and zinc pigments, mineral waters, peat, green-sand marl (from which potash salts are being made), and other products of minor importance.

The manufacturing industries within the State are prosperous. In 1918, the manufacturing establishments numbered 3,216 and employed 499,279 wage-earners; the raw material used was valued at 1,834,560,122 dollars, and the output at 2,990,939,855 dollars. The principal industries (with value of output in 1918) are oil refining (1918, 328,120,677 dollars), high explosives (197,074,042 dollars), foundry and machinery (184,085,155 dollars), silk goods (120,075,052 dollars), chemical products (189,117,335 dollars), drawn wire and wire cloth (93,350,127 dollars).

In 1918, according to State statistics, there were 44 establishments for canning fruit and vegetables, employing 4,610 persons, who packed 4,134,117 pounds of fruit, and 144,727,505 pounds of vegetables, of a total value of 5,797,094 dollars.

In 1919 the length of railroad within the State was 2,461 miles; electric railway track, 1,593 miles; the length of canals was 175 miles.

On June 30, 1919, there were 27 savings banks in the State with 374,839 depositors who had to their credit 173,756,000 dollars, being 465.55 dollars to each depositor. There are 24 State Banks having time deposits amounting to 12,619,889 dollars; and trust companies having 767,239 depositors and 372,282,783 dollars on deposit.

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NEW MEXICO.

Constitution and Government.—New Mexico from the time of its discovery by Europeans was politically associated with Mexico. On May 11, 1846, the Mexican war began; when peace was made February 2, 1848, New Mexico was recognised as belonging to the United States. On September 9, 1850, the Organic Act of the Territory was passed by the United States Congress. The boundaries of the Territory had been made to include part of Texas, but Utah was formed into a separate Territory; in 1861 part of New Mexico was transferred to Colorado, and in 1863 Arizona was disjoined, leaving to New Mexico its present area. On June 20, 1910, Congress passed an Enabling Act permitting the Territory of New Mexico to frame a State Constitution, and in November, 1911, New Mexico was admitted to Statehood.

The State legislature consists of 24 members of the Senate and 49 members of the House of Representatives.

Governor.—M. C. Mechem, 1921–23 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Manuel Martinez.

For local government the State is divided into 29 counties. The administrative capital of the State is Santa Fé, population (as shown by the census of 1920), 7,236.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 122,634 square miles (131 square miles being water area). Census population on January 1, 1920, 360,350.

In five census years the population was :—

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	119,565	1.0	1910	327,301	2.7
1890	160,282	1.3	1920	360,350	2.6
1900	195,310	1.6			

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	175,350	4,593	10,513		190,456
Female	159,323	1,140	9,431		169,894
Total	334,673	5,733	432	19,512	360,350

In 1920 29,077 were foreign-born, of whom 1,178 were Germans, 19,906 Mexicans, 888 English, 423 Austrians, and 1,678 Italians.

Of the total population in 1920, 18 per cent. was urban.

The largest towns are Albuquerque, with population of 15,157 in 1920; Raton, 5,544; Roswell, 7,062; and Santa Fé with 7,236. Indian reservations with an area of 6,287 square miles in 1920, have Indian population of 21,530, chiefly Navaho, Apache, and Pueblo (or town) Indians.

The prevailing form of religion is Roman Catholic, but various Protestant bodies have schools and churches within the State. Religious instruction in public schools is prohibited by law, but boards of directors may open school-houses for the use of religious societies, &c., at times outside the regular school hours.

Elementary education is free, and all children between 6 and 16 years of age are compelled to attend school. The use of the English language is enforced in schools. There are (1920) 1,430 public elementary schools in the State with 81,399 enrolled pupils, and 2,752 teachers; and 71 public high schools with 257 teachers and 3,870 pupils in 1920. Besides, there are 26 Indian schools with 2,291 pupils, and 141 teachers (maintained by the Federal Government). Three public normal schools had 60 teachers and 2,009 students. Total expenditure on education (1920), 3,301,712 dollars. For special and higher instruction there are various institutions; a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, founded in 1890, with 40 professors and 386 students, a School of Mines, founded at Socorro in 1895, with 8 professors and 34 students, a Military Institute, an Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, an Orphans' School, and a Reform School. At Albuquerque is the University of New Mexico, founded in 1891; it has 25 professors and 531 students in 1919. The State schools are maintained by funds assigned

by the State Government, and by the proceeds of the school tax levied by the commissioners of each county, municipality and district.

Finance.—For the year ending November 30, 1921, the revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, December 1, 1920	2,594,070
Receipts for year 1920-21	7,489,134
Total	10,083,204
Disbursements for year 1920-21	6,638,694
Balance, December 1, 1921	3,444,510

The total bonded indebtedness of the State on June 30, 1921, was 3,997,500 dollars. The assessed value of real and personal property in 1921 was 363,721,981 dollars.

Production and Industry.—New Mexico produces cereals, vegetables, fruit, and cotton. The principal crops in 1921 were: maize, 6,409,000 bushels; wheat, 3,088,000 bushels; potatoes, 296,000 bushels. Irrigation, which is indispensable over wide tracks of fertile country, is extending, in 1911 the irrigated area had reached 750,000 acres. The Rio Grande project provides for reservoir construction for the irrigation of 180,000 acres in New Mexico and Texas. Private enterprise also is devoted largely to reservoir and canal construction. In 1920 there were 29,844 farms with an area of 24,409,633 acres, of which 1,717,224 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 325,185,999 dollars. The farm animals on January 1, 1921, comprised 225,000 horses, 91,000 milch cows, 1,406,000 other cattle, 2,666,000 sheep, and 85,000 swine. In 1920 the wool-clip amounted to 15,528,000 pounds of wool. The national forest area (1917) covers 8,381,768 acres, and there are about 4,000,000 acres of heavily forested country in private ownership.

The State has valuable mineral resources, comprising gold, silver, copper, coal (3,348,217 tons were produced in 1920), lead, and zinc. The quarries yield granite, sandstone, limestone, and marble. Turquoise is profitably worked in four localities within the State; the sands contain traces of platinum.

The manufactured output of New Mexico in 1914 amounted to the value of 9,320,000 dollars, of which nearly half was for car construction and repair by railway companies. The industries next in importance are lumber and timber work, and flour and grist milling. There are also woollen mills and cement works. The aggregate capital of all industries was 8,984,000 dollars; the number of wage-earners was 3,776, earning in a year 2,695,000 dollars, and the cost of materials used was 4,430,000 dollars.

In 1918 there were 2,978 miles of railway and 11 miles of electric railway track within the State (1920).

Books of Reference.

- The New Mexico Blue Book. First issue 1916. Santa Fé.
 Report of the Secretary of New Mexico.—Legislative Manual. Biennial. Santa Fé.
 —Publications of the New Mexico Bureau of Immigration, descriptive of the various resources of the State. Albuquerque.
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NEW YORK STATE.

Constitution and Government.—From 1609 to 1664 the region now called New York was under the sway of the Dutch; then it came under the rule of the English, who governed the country till the outbreak of the War of Independence. Between July 9, 1776, and April 20, 1777, a Convention framed a Constitution under which New York was transformed into an independent State, afterwards, in 1788, entering the Union as one of the 13 original States.

The legislative authority is vested in a Senate of 51 members elected every two years, and an Assembly of 150 members elected annually. There are annual sessions.

The right of suffrage resides in every citizen 21 years of age, who has been a citizen for 90 days, and has resided in the State for a year preceding the election. A voter must also have resided four months in the county, and 30 days in the election district.

The question whether there shall be a Convention to revise the Constitution has to be submitted to the people every 20 years, beginning with 1916, 'and also at such times as the Legislature may by law provide.'

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 43 Representatives.

Governor.—Nathan L. Miller, 1921–23 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—John J. Lyons.

The seat of the State executive is at Albany.

For local government the State is divided into 62 counties.

Cities are in 3 classes, the first class having each over 175,000 inhabitants and the third under 50,000. Each is incorporated by charter, under special legislation. The government of New York City is vested in a board of Aldermen, elected for 2 years. Its members are the President, elected by the city; the presidents of the 5 city boroughs (Bronx, Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond); 67 aldermen, one elected in each of the 67 districts, constituting a board of 73 members. The chief executive officer is the Mayor, elected for 4 years; he appoints all the heads of departments, except the Comptroller, who is elected by the city.

Area, Population.—Area 49,204 square miles (1,550 square miles being water). Census population on January 1, 1920, 10,384,829. Population in census years :—

Year	Population		Year	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1800	589,051	12.4	1910	9,113,614	191.2
1900	7,268,894	152.5	1920	10,385,227	211.1

In 1920 the population by race and sex was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	5,081,010	95,418	10,922 8,795	5,503	5,187,350
Female	5,091,017	103,065			5,197,877
Total	10,172,027	198,483	9,214	5,503	10,385,227

Of the total in 1920, 2,786,112 were foreign-born, the nationalities most numerous represented being Italian 545,173, Russian 529,240, German 295,650, Irish 284,747, Austrian 151,172, English 135,805, Canadian 111,974, Swedish 53,025, Swiss 15,053, Scotch 37,654, French 32,179, Norwegian 27,578. The population of New York City on January 1, 1920, was:—

Manhattan . . .	2,284,103	Queens . . .	469,042
Bronx . . .	732,016	Richmond . . .	116,531
Brooklyn . . .	2,018,356		
Total N. Y.			5,620,048

Other cities with estimated population, 1920, were:—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
Buffalo . . .	506,508	Poughkeepsie	35,000	Ithaca . . .	17,004
Rochester . . .	295,750	Auburn . . .	36,142	Middletown . .	18,420
Syracuse . . .	171,717	New Rochelle	36,213	Glens Falls . .	16,591
Albany . . .	113,344	Newburg . . .	30,272	Lackawanna . .	17,918
Yonkers . . .	100,226	Watertown . .	31,263	Port Chester . .	16,573
Utica . . .	94,156	Kingston . . .	26,688	Watervliet . .	16,073
Schenectady . .	88,723	Oswego . . .	23,626	Hornell . . .	15,025
Troy . . .	72,013	Cohoes . . .	22,987	Ogdensburg . .	14,609
Binghamton . .	66,800	Rome . . .	26,341	Saratoga Sps. . .	13,181
Niagara Falls . .	50,760	Gloversville . .	22,026	N. Tonawonda . .	15,482
Elmira . . .	45,305	White Plains . .	21,031	Corning . . .	15,820
Jamestown . . .	38,917	Lockport . . .	21,308	Batavia . . .	13,541
Mt. Vernon . . .	42,726	Olean . . .	20,506	Geneva . . .	14,648
Amsterdam . . .	33,524	Dunkirk . . .	19,336	Little Falls . .	13,029

Of the total population in 1920, 82·7 per cent. was urban. Indian reservations in 1920 covered an area of 137 square miles and had a population of 6,432.

In 1915 the death-rate in cities was 14·8 per 1,000 of population, in rural districts 15·5; in the whole State, 15·6.

The chief churches are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, and Baptist.

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 16. Instruction in physical training and kindred subjects of all pupils above 8 years of age in the elementary and secondary schools of the State is made compulsory by an amendment of 1916 to the Education Law. In 1919-20 the children enrolled in the 11,824 public schools numbered 1,719,559; the number of teachers was 54,253. There were 978 public high schools and academies with 207,372 pupils and 8,705 teachers. There were 10 public normal schools with 371 teachers and 7,370 students. There were 132 vocational schools employing 1,423 teachers with 76,250 pupils. Total expenditure on education in 1920 was 151,899,914 dollars. There were 132 universities, colleges, professional and technical schools with 6,232 professors and teachers, and 62,129 students.

The University of the State of New York is governed by a Board of Regents, whose members are at all times three more than the existing judicial districts of the State—at present 9 districts and 12 Regents. The University is the State Education Department. The Regents elect by ballot the President of the University and the Commissioner of Education.

The names, year of foundation, and numbers of instructors and students in 15 of the 46 colleges and universities in 1919-20 were as follows :—

Founded	Name and Place	Professors, &c.	Students
1820	Colgate University, Hamilton ¹	40	571
1854	College of the City of New York ¹	168	2,440
1754	Columbia University ⁴	983	9,144
1831	New York University, New York ⁵	472	10,699
1883	Niagara University, Niagara Falls ¹	14	188
1846	Fordham University, New York ¹	130	1,286
1889	Barnard College, New York ²	83	755
1888	Hunter College, New York ²	126	1,476
1861	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie ²	189	1,107
1857	Alfred University, Alfred ⁵	50	841
1865	Cornell University, Ithaca ⁵	831	5,765
1856	St. Lawrence University, Canton ⁵	46	757
1870	Syracuse University, Syracuse ⁵	428	4,269
1846	University of Rochester ³	51	877
1795	Union University ⁵	171	1,167

¹ For men only.

² For women only.

³ For men and women.

⁴ Includes all departments except Barnard College. ⁵ Includes all departments.

There are also in the State 15 schools of theology, 9 of law, 4 of education, 10 of medicine, 4 of dentistry, 2 of dental hygiene, 5 of pharmacy, 2 of veterinary medicine, 8 of technology, 4 of library science, 1 of chiropody, 1 of optometry, 2 of accountancy, 2 of architecture, 4 of art and journalism, 6 of music, and 6 of agriculture.

Charity.—The institutions subject to the supervision of the State Board of Charities, State of New York, June 30, 1920, included 16 State institutions with a population of 9,649, divided as follows: Reformatories (5) 2,063 inmates; for feeble-minded (4) 4,406 inmates; for epileptics (1) 1,403 inmates; for sold ers and sailors (2) 956; for Indian children (1) 187; for the blind (1) 152; hospitals (2) 482. In addition are 522 County, City and private institutions, as follows: 170 institutions for children, with 33,634 inmates; 246 hospitals and sanatoria, with 24,674 patients; 94 almshouses and homes for the aged, with a population of 10,785 inmates; 2 institutions for mental defectives, with a population of 1,817; 9 reformatories for women and 1 for young men, caring for 1,415 inmates. Total number of institutions on June 30, 1920, 538; total census, 81,972.

Finance.—The State revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1920, were respectively as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance in hand, July 1, 1919	30,835,311
Receipts, 1919-20	123,090,020
Total	153,925,331
Disbursements, 1919-20	109,269,778
Balance, July 1, 1920 *	44,655,553

The total funded debt of the State, June 30, 1920, amounted to 236,024,000 dollars. The assessed value of real property in 1920 was 12,625,190,013 dollars; of personal property 364,248,720 dollars; total, 12,989,433,733 dollars.

The City of New York, January 1, 1920, had a gross bonded debt of 1,238,260,597 dollars.

Defence.—Under the provisions of the Military Law of the State a new active organisation was created September 1st, 1917, to take the place of the National Guard then in the Federal service. This was known as the New York Guard. Since the return of the National Guard divisions from France, the formation of a new National Guard, under Federal regulations, has made steady progress, until of the aggregate enlisted and commissioned strength of 20,079 in the organised militia on September 1st, 1921, 17,830 were federalised National Guard, and 2,249 New York Guard, which will be further reduced by federalisation of its organisations as they comply with Federal regulations.

In the same way the Naval Militia, while it was never federalised in the same sense as the National Guard, was actually in the Federal service as a part of the Naval Reserve. On September 1st, 1921, the new Naval Militia included 2,056 officers and men.

Production, Industry, Commerce.—New York has large agricultural interests. In 1920 it contained 193,195 farms of a total area of 20,632,803 acres, of which 13,158,781 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property was 1,908,483,201 dollars. Common agricultural crops are raised; market-gardening, fruit-growing, sugar-beet production, and tobacco culture are pursued. In 1921 the crops comprised corn, 36,708,000 bushels; wheat, 8,747,000 bushels; oats, 24,912,000 bushels, besides potatoes, hay, and other products. The area under tobacco was 2,000 acres; the yield, 2,500,000 pounds. Beet sugar is produced. The farm animals on January 1, 1921, comprised 536,171 horses, 7,323 mules, 2,081,074 dairy cattle, and 63,170 other cattle, 578,726 sheep, and 600,560 swine. The wool-clip in 1920 yielded 3,044,650 pounds of wool.

Other productive industries are mining and quarrying. In 1919 the mines within the State yielded 710,326 tons of iron ore, valued at 4,037,215 dollars. The output of gypsum in 1919 was 591,153 tons, valued at 3,530,743 dollars. Salt produced amounted to 13,913,064 barrels valued at 7,159,547 dollars. Mineral springs yielded 6,537,966 gallons, valued at 815,615 dollars. The output of Portland cement was 4,441,250 barrels, valued at 7,700,406 dollars. The output of talc was 62,495 tons, valued at 750,565 dollars. The quarry products of granite, trap rock, sandstone, marble, limestone, and lime was valued at 6,988,735 dollars. The value of brick, tile, and pottery was estimated at 13,000,000 dollars. The yield of crude petroleum in 1919 was estimated at 906,000 barrels, valued at 5,436,000 dollars; the value of natural gas produced in 1919 at 6,000,000 dollars. The State also produces crystalline quartz, diatomaceous earth, emery, feldspar, garnet, graphite, millstones, molding sand, pyrite, slate, slip clay, and zinc. The total value of mineral output in 1919 was estimated at 58,000,000 dollars.

Manufacturing Industries.—The statistics of the manufacturing industries of New York State according to the census results of 1905 and 1910 are summarised thus:—

		1905	1910
Establishments	Number	37,194	44,985
Capital	Dollars	2,031,459,515	2,779,497,000
Salaried officials.	Number	98,012	151,691
Salaries	Dollars	111,145,175	186,032,000
Wage-earners (average)	Number	856,947	1,003,981
Wages	Dollars	490,014,851	567,231,000
Miscellaneous expenses	"	301,575,788	386,074,000
Cost of raw material	"	1,348,603,236	1,856,904,000
Value of output	"	2,488,345,579	3,369,490,000

For the more important industries (or groups of industries), judged by the value of output in 1910, see *THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK* for 1917, p. 572.

In 1920 there were 2,093 newspapers, &c., of which 208 were dailies, 971 weekly, 27 semi-weekly, 7 tri-weekly, 713 monthly, 46 semi-monthly, 28 bi-monthly, 69 quarterly, and 13 miscellaneous. In English 1,874 were published; of the foreign languages there were 28 in Spanish, 24 in Italian, 22 each in German and Yiddish, 12 in Hungarian, 11 in Polish, 10 in French, 7 in Bohemian, 6 each in Arabic, Greek, Portuguese and Swedish, 5 in Russian, 4 each in Lithuanian, Slovak and Slovenian, 3 in Chinese, Croatian, Finnish and Serbian, 2 each in Albanian, Hebrew, Japanese, Judæo-Spanish, Swiss, Welsh, 1 each in Armenian, Danish, Lettish, Norwegian, Persian, Roumanian and Ukrainian.

New York City now ranks as the first shipping port of the world. The imports, including specie and bullion, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, amounted to the value of 2,904,648,933 dollars, and the exports to the value of 3,383,638,588 dollars. The exports consist largely of grain, flour, cotton, sugar, tobacco, apples and other fruits, preserved provisions, cattle, and frozen meat. Most of the great railway lines which bring merchandise from the west have their terminals on the New Jersey side of the harbour, but there are ample facilities for the transfer of goods to the docks on the eastern side by means of lighters and of barges which carry the loaded cars across.

In 1920 the bank clearings in New York City amounted to 252,338,249,466 dollars.

In New York State there were in 1918 8,389 miles of railway track and 5,772 miles (1920) of single track electric railway. The canals of the State, used for commercial purposes, have a length of 638 miles, of which the Erie canal has 361 miles. The State Barge Canal to connect New York City with Buffalo by means of a deep water route of 790 miles, having a minimum depth of 12 feet, is completed. It has a capacity of 20,000,000 tons per season.

In the year ending Nov. 30, 1920, there were 141 savings banks in the State, with total resources of 2,588,328,940 dollars, and total deposits of 2,318,328,940 dollars.

British Consul-General at New York.—H. G. Armstrong

There are six Vice-Consuls.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

Government.—North Carolina is one of the thirteen original States of the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 members, and a House of Representatives of 120 members, elected for two years.

All citizens of the United States, resident in the State one year, and in the county six months next before the election, and registered, have a vote. For registration, the requirement is ability to read any section of the Constitution in the English language.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and ten Representatives.

Governor.—Cameron Morrison, 1921–25 (6,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—J. Bryan Grimes.

North Carolina is divided into 100 counties. The State Capital is Raleigh.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 52,426 square miles, of which 3,686 square miles is water. Population of census in 1920, 2,559,123.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1820	419,200	219,629	638,829	13.2
1900	1,269,341	624,469	1,893,810	38.9
1910	1,508,444	697,843	2,206,287	45.3
1920	1,795,716	763,407	2,559,123	51.8

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	899,081	373,965	94	5,972	1,279,062
Female	884,748	389,442	19	5,852	1,280,061
Total	1,783,779	763,407	113	11,824	2,559,123

Of the total in 1920, 7,099 were foreign-born, 703 being German and 967 English. Urban population formed 19.3 per cent. of the whole. Cities (with population in 1920) are: Charlotte, 46,338; Winston-Salem, 48,395; Wilmington, 33,372; Durham, 21,719; Asheville, 28,504; Raleigh, (capital), 27,076; Greensboro, 19,861. Indian reservations in 1920 covered an area of 98 square miles and had a population of 8,268.

About half of the church members are Baptist, and one-third Methodist. The others are mostly Presbyterian, Lutheran, or Protestant Episcopal.

School attendance is compulsory. Separate schools are provided for white and for coloured children. In 1920 the 7,557 public elementary schools of the State had 16,854 teachers, and 691,249 enrolled pupils. There were 455 public high schools with 982 teachers and 30,868 pupils in 1920. Teachers are trained in 9 public normal schools, with 105 teachers and 1,362 students in 1911. Total expenditure in 1920, 12,214,258 dollars.

Higher instruction is given in 15 university and college institutions, the more important of which are the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (founded in 1795) in 1921 with 110 professors and 1,650 students; and the Agricultural and Engineering College at West Raleigh (founded in 1889) with 94 professors and 1,032 pupils. Higher education for young women is given in the State College for Women (Greensboro) which, in 1921, had 107 professors and 960 students. There are large sectarian colleges, and also schools and colleges for coloured youths.

Charity.—North Carolina has a State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. The county is the unit. Each county has a Superintendent of Public Welfare and a juvenile court to care for the children. These are compulsory in every county of the State. There are three hospitals for the insane, one for negroes, two for whites; a school for the blind and deaf of each race; a school for the white feeble-minded children and women under thirty; a reform school for white boys; a training school for delinquent girls and women; and epileptic colonies at the hospitals for the insane. A hospital-school for crippled children is in course of construction. The State also maintains a home for Confederate Veterans and a home for Confederate women.

Child-caring institutions are private, but must be licensed and inspected by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. Maternity homes and societies for children are also under this law. Twenty-five institutions and societies have been licensed.

Private hospitals for the care and treatment of insane, feeble-minded, and inebriates must be licensed. Five are so licensed.

The poor are cared for in County Homes. At the close of the fiscal year 1930, the number of inmates reported was 1,471.

Finance.—The State had receipts and disbursements in the year ending November 30, 1920, as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, December 1, 1920	1,039,543
Receipts, 1919-20	26,944,237
Total	27,983,780
Disbursements, 1919-20	25,069,879
Balance, December 1, 1920	2,913,901

In 1920 the outstanding debt amounted to 11,513,400 dollars. The assessed value of personal and real property in 1920 was 3,158,480,072 dollars. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders the State has a defaulted debt estimated at 12,600,000 dollars. The State declares these bonds to have been fraudulently and corruptly issued during reconstruction days.

Production and Industry.—The chief occupation of the inhabitants of the State is agriculture. In 1920 the State had 269,763 farms, while the area of the farm land was 20,021,736 acres, of which 8,198,409 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm products in 1920 was 1,250,166,995 dollars. Wheat and maize are grown, the yield of the former in 1921 having been 4,500,000 bushels, and of the latter, 49,254,000 bushels. The chief crop, however, is cotton, of which the area for 1921 was 1,491,000 acres, and the yield 800,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross weight). Another

important product is tobacco, grown on 582,000 acres, which yielded in 1920, 384,120,000 pounds, valued at 97,182,000 dollars. Other products are peanuts, potatoes, oats, and rye. The rice crop in 1920 amounted to 10,000 bushels. Stock-raising is not important, but there is a growing dairy industry. On January 1, 1921, the farm animals were 179,000 horses, 231,000 mules, 331,000 milch cows, 386,000 other cattle, 138,000 sheep, and 1,528,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1920 yielded 420,000 lbs.

In the eastern portion of the State there are shad and oyster fisheries, both valuable.

Minerals in great variety, but not in large quantities, are found in the State, the chief being mica, iron, talc, and soapstone barytes, feldspar, coal, phosphate rock, gold, silver, sand and gravel. The quarries yield granite, limestone, and sandstone. Monazite and zircon, used in the manufacture of incandescent light mantles, are also found.

The prosperity of North Carolina is associated chiefly with cotton, tobacco, and lumber, but within the State a variety of other industries are pursued. The value of the output of all manufactures in the State in 1918 was put at 658,547,476 dollars.

The chief seaport is Wilmington, the exports from which, in 1919, amounted to 33,941,084 dollars, nearly all for cotton grown in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and shipped mostly to Bremen, Liverpool, and Ghent. Harbour improvements are in progress.

The State has several navigable rivers; in 1919 it contained 4,954 miles of steam railway, and 285 miles of electric railway track. The chief railway lines are the Atlantic coastline, the Seaboard Air line, the Southern railway, and the Norfolk and Southern railway, the latter being formed by the union of about half-a-dozen independent lines.

In 1921, deposits in savings banks amounted to 80,366,033 dollars.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Wilmington.

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NORTH DAKOTA.

Government.—North Dakota was admitted into the Union on February 22, 1889. The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate of 49 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 113 members elected for two years. Qualified electors are (with necessary exceptions) all citizens and civilised Indians. Residence required: in the State one year, in the county six months, in the precinct ninety days next before the election. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and three Representatives.

Governor.—R. A. Nostos, 1921-23 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Thomas Hall.

The State is divided into 53 organised counties. The capital is Bismarck (population 6,951 in 1920, Census).

Area, Population.—Area, 70,605 square miles (662 square miles being water). The area in 1920 of the Indian reservations was 156 square miles with a population of 9,018 Indians. The population of the State in 1920 (Census) was 646,872.

The population at each of the Federal censuses was :—

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per square mile
1890	182,407	8,576	190,983	2·7
1900	311,712	7,434	319,146	4·5
1910	569,855	7,201	577,056	8·2
1920	639,954	6,918	646,872	9·2

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	338,081	276	3,366		341,673
Female . . .	301,923	191	3,085		305,199
Total . . .	639,954	467	197	6,254	646,872

The number of foreign-born in 1920 was 131,503, of whom 38,190 were Norwegian, 15,550 Canadian, 29,617 Russian, and 11,960 German. The urban population formed 13·6 per cent. of the whole in 1920. The only considerable cities in the State are Fargo with population, 1920, of 21,961, and Grand Forks, 13,450.

Of the aggregate membership of the Churches in the State, 38·5 per cent. is Roman Catholic, 37·7 Lutheran, the remainder being divided among the Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, and Baptist denominations.

Instruction.—School attendance is compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 15. In 1921 the 4,532 public schools had 79,474 pupils and 2,885 teachers. There were 690 high schools with 90,195 pupils and

3,457 teachers; and 5 normal schools with 1,800 pupils and 210 teachers. The State University, founded in 1884, had, in 1918-19, 86 teachers and 1,294 students; Fargo College (Congregational), founded 1887, had 32 teachers and 602 students; and the State Agricultural College had 58 teachers and 720 students.

School revenues are derived from the State Fund, district taxes, and various other sources. Expenditure in 1920-21, 13,306,724 dollars.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 81, being 14 per 100,000 of the population. In 1918 the number of prisoners in penal institutions was 201, being 27·8 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance.—The revenue expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1921, was:—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, July 1, 1920	3,691,217
Receipts, 1920-21	12,595,082
Total	16,286,299
Expenditure, 1920-21	13,231,909
Balance in hand, June 30, 1921	3,054,390

Bonded debt on July 1, 1921, 2,367,300 dollars; assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1919, 496,978,049 dollars.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the chief pursuit of the North Dakota population. In 1920 there were 77,690 farms, with an area of 36,214,751 acres, of which 24,563,178 acres was improved land. The assessed valuation of all farm property in 1920 was 1,759,742,995 dollars. The area to be irrigated within the State under the Federal Reclamation Act extends to 40,000 acres. The chief products are cereals, potatoes, hay and flax. The wheat crop in 1921 amounted to 73,264,000 bushels; oats, 49,761,000 bushels; barley, 16,988,000 bushels. In the same year the area under flax (grown for the seed) was 396,000 acres, and the yield amounted to 2,534,000 bushels of seed, valued at 3,624,000 dollars. The State has also an active live-stock industry, chiefly horse and cattle-raising. On January 1, 1921, the farm animals were: 800,000 horses, 464,000 milch cows, 604,000 other cattle, 272,000 sheep, and 402,000 swine. The wool-clip yielded 1,737,000 pounds of wool in 1920.

The mineral resources of North Dakota are inconsiderable. Cement is made and there are coal mines.

In the State in 1914 there were 699 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 14,213,000 dollars, employing 3,275 wage-earners, using raw material costing 14,484,000 dollars, and giving an output valued at 21,147,000 dollars. The most important of these industries was flour and grist milling. The value of the dairy and creamery industry (butter, cheese, and condensed milk) amounted in 1918 to 16,901,267 dollars. Quantity of cream sold in creameries, 19,694,669 pounds.

In 1919 there were 5,316 miles of steam railway in the State, and 27 miles of electric railway (1920). The principal lines are the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Sault Ste. Marie.

In 1918 there were 4 savings banks in the State, with 21,405 depositors who had to their credit 3,017,223 dollars, being 264·55 dollars to each depositor.

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OHIO.

Government.—Ohio was admitted into the Union on February 19, 1803. The question of a general revision of the Constitution is submitted to the people every 20 years, provision being made for the election of a Convention to draft alterations.

The Legislature consists of a Senate of 37 members and a House of Representatives of 125 members, both Houses being elected for two years. Qualified as electors are (with certain necessary exceptions) all citizens 21 years of age who have resided in the State one year, in the county 30 days, and in the township 20 days next before the election.

Ohio is represented in Congress by two Senators and 22 Representatives.

Governor:—Harry L. Davis, 1921-23 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Harvey C. Smith.

Ohio is divided into 88 counties. The State Capital (since 1816) is Columbus.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 41,040 square miles, of which 300 square miles is water (exclusive of 3,443 square miles of Lake Erie.)

Census population on January 1, 1920, 5,759,394.

The population at the date of each census was:—

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. m.		Total	Per sq. m.
1800	45,365	1.1	1910	4,767,121	117.0
1900	4,157,545	102.1	1920	5,759,394	141.4

In 1920 the population by sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male ..	2,854,664	100,160	1,150		2,955,960
Female ..	2,717,229	86,027	158		2,803,414
Total ..	5,571,893	186,187	1,168	161	5,759,394

The foreign-born population in 1920 numbered 678,697, of whom 111,393 were German, 29,262 Irish, 43,140 English, 24,176 Canadian, 48,073 Austrian.

Population of the chief cities was as follows, according to the Census of 1920 :—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Cleveland . .	796,841	Hamilton . .	39,675	Ashtabula . .	22,082
Cincinnati . .	401,247	Lorain . . .	37,295	Alliance . . .	21,603
Toledo . . .	243,167	Portsmouth .	33,011	East Liverpool	21,411
Columbus . .	237,031	Zanesville .	29,569	Elyria . . .	20,474
Akron . . .	203,435	Steubenville .	28,508	Massillon . .	17,428
Dayton . . .	153,559	Marion . . .	27,891	Findlay . . .	17,015
Youngstown .	132,258	Mansfield . .	27,824	Chillicothe .	15,831
Canton . . .	87,091	Newark . . .	26,718	Marietta . . .	15,140
Springfield .	60,840	Norwood . .	24,966	Bellaire . . .	15,061
Lakewood . .	41,732	Middletown .	23,594	Piqua . . .	15,044
Lima . . .	41,326	Sandusky . .	22,897	Lancaster . .	14,706

Of the total population in 1920, 63·8 per cent. was urban.

The chief religious bodies are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Baptist.

School attendance during full term is compulsory for children from 6 to 18 years of age. In Ohio in 1920 the 9,753 public elementary schools had 19,022 teachers (3,502 men and 15,520 women), and 868,449 enrolled pupils, (445,443 boys and 423,006 girls) ; 574 public high schools had 5,943 teachers (2,253 men and 3,690 women), and 121,538 pupils (59,175 boys and 69,363 girls. Expenditure on education in 1920 was 69,599,629 dollars. For superior instruction the State contains 40 Universities and colleges, of which the following are the more important (1920) :—

Founded	Institutions	Professors &c.	Students (all depart- ments)
1872	Ohio State University, Columbus	487	5,165
1874	Cincinnati University (City)	303	3,006
1826	Western Reserve University, Cleveland	331	1,990
1844	Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware (M.E.)	78	1,258
1833	Oberlin College, Oberlin	92	1,178
1809	Ohio University, Athens (State)	56	984
1824	Miami University, Oxford (State)	67	1,499
1831	Denison University, Granville (Bapt.)	47	781
1830	Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland	74	887
1863	Wooster University (Presb.)	37	671
1845	Wittenberg College, Springfield (Luth.)	23	364
1846	Mt. Union College, Alliance (M.E.)	24	316
1847	Otterbein University, Westerville (J.B.)	22	365
1824	Kenyon College, Gambier (Episcopal)	17	127

The daily average number of paupers in the county homes during 1920 was 6,722, being 116·7 per 100,000 of population, and the average daily number of prisoners in the penal institutions during the year ending July 1, 1920, was 3,575, being 62·1 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance.—The receipts and disbursements, for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1921, were :—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, July 1, 1921	11,706,557
Income, 1920-1921	50,394,364
Total	62,100,921
Disbursements, 1920-21	47,774,248
Balance, July 1, 1921	14,326,673

The public debt of the State on June 30, 1921, amounted to 1,665 dollars, being the Canal Loan not bearing interest.

Production and Industry.—Ohio is extensively devoted to agriculture. In 1920 it contained 256,699 farms, a decrease in number of 15,346, or 5.6 per cent: since 1910. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 3,095,666,336 dollars. The chief crops are cereals, hay, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, besides tobacco. The maize crop in 1921 amounted to 159,326,000 bushels, and the wheat crop to 28,697,000 bushels; oats, 37,122,000 bushels. The area under tobacco (42,000 acres in 1921) yielded 38,640,000 pounds. Beet sugar to the amount of 51,000 short tons was produced in 1920. Horse-rearing, cattle-breeding, and dairy farming are important. On January 1, 1921, the live-stock in the State was 795,000 horses, 28,000 mules, 1,009,000 milch cows, and 998,000 other cattle, 2,773,000 sheep, and 3,921,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1920 yielded 12,449,000 pounds of wool. The farm products and live-stock industries give rise to the manufacture of butter and cheese, and the meat-packing industries. The corn crop in 1921 amounted to 146,341,000 bushels; the wheat crop to 27,125,000 bushels; oats, 35,395,000 bushels; sugar beets to the amount of 294,000 tons were produced in 1921, while the tobacco yield was 35,245,000 pounds. The wool-clip yielded 13,200,000 pounds of wool.

Ohio has also extensive mineral resources; it is the fourth State in the Union for mineral output. The two leading products are coal and manufactures from clay. In 1920, 40,178,572 tons of coal were mined and 8,533,470 tons of pig-iron were produced by 79 furnaces.

In 1914 the capital invested in manufacturing industries in the State was 1,677,552,000 dollars; the amount paid in salaries and wages was 424,189,000 dollars; the raw material used cost 1,020,782,000 dollars, and the value of the output was 1,782,808,000 dollars. The value of the corresponding output in 1900 was 748,670,855 dollars. The chief manufacturing industries, according to the census results for 1910; are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 590.

The railways of the State had in 1920 a length of 9,195 miles, besides 4,169 miles of electric railway track. Ohio has also facilities for traffic by water, and its most important city, Cleveland, has sprung up on the shore of Lake Erie.

On June 30, 1921, there were 757 State banks in Ohio, with a total of 1,223,067 dollars deposits; 375 national banks having 627,496 dollars deposits, and 745 building and loan associations having 186,199,802 dollars deposits, making a grand total of 1,877 institutions for saving in Ohio having in the aggregate, 188,050,365 dollars deposits.

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OKLAHOMA.

Government.—The State of Oklahoma, comprising the former Territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, was constituted on November 16, 1907, by Proclamation made by the United States President under the enabling act of June 16, 1906. The constitution provides for the *initiative* and the *referendum*, 8 per cent. of the legal voters having the right to propose any legislative measure and 15 per cent. to propose amendments to the constitution by petition. The *referendum* may be ordered (except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety) either by petition signed by 5 per cent. of the legal voters or by the Legislature. The referendum applies to municipalities as well as to the State. The control of railways and other public service corporations is vested in a commission of 3 members elected for six-year periods, from whose decision an appeal lies only to the Supreme Court, no other court having power to interfere with its duties.

The Legislature consists of a Senate of 44 members who are elected for 4 years, and a House of Representatives elected for 2 years, and consisting of not less than 99 nor more than 102 members. Qualified as electors are (with necessary exceptions) all citizens resident six months in the State, 60 days in the county or town, 30 days in the precinct. Indians, to be qualified as voters, must have severed tribal relations.

Governor.—J. B. A. Robertson, 1919-23 (4,500 dollars).

Secretary.—Joe S. Morris 1919-23.

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 8 members of the House of Representatives. The State capital is Oklahoma City.

Area and Population.—Area, 70,057 square miles, of which 643 square miles is water. Census population on January 1, 1920, 2,028,283. Indian reservations in 1920 had an area of 5 square miles with a population of 119,255.

[For the history of the relations between the Indians and the Federal Government see *THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK* for 1907, p. 593.]

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was :—

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per square mile
1900	670,204	120,187	790,391 ¹	10·31
1910	1,444,531	212,624	1,657,155	23·9
1920	1,821,194	207,089	2,028,283	29·2

¹ Including Indian territory.

RELIGION, EDUCATION—FINANCE—PRODUCTION, ETC. 609

In 1920 the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	952,691	76,294	29,059		1,058,044
Female. . . .	868,503	73,114	28,622		970,239
Total	1,821,194	149,408	344	57,337	2,028,288

In 1920, 39,968 were foreign born, of whom 17,029 were Germans, 5,005 Russians, 2,122 Italians, 1,393 Austrians, 2,686 English, 2,475 Canadians, and 1,120 Scotch.

Of the total population in 1920, 26.6 per cent. was urban. The most important cities are Oklahoma City (population in 1920, 91,258), Muskogee (30,277), Tulsa (72,075), Enid (16,576), McAlester (12,095), Shawnee (15,348), Okmulgee (17,430), Guthrie (11,757), Ardmore (14,181).

Religion, Education.—The chief religious bodies are Methodist, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Disciples (Christians), and Presbyterians.

The State has a school system embracing elementary and high public schools, normal schools, and also colleges for superior instruction. Separate schools have to be provided for whites and negroes, all children not negroes being classed as white. In 1918 there were in the State public elementary schools 510,139 white and 41,276 negro pupils and 14,181 teachers; 605 public high schools with 34,932 enrolled pupils and 1,954 teachers in 1916. There were in 1918 7 normal schools with 125 teachers and 4,660 students. Total expenditure on education (1918) 13,803,861 dollars. The University (founded at Norman in 1892) had, in 1919, 150 professors and 3,683 students; the Agricultural and Mechanical College (founded in 1891 at Stillwater) had 106 professors and 1,769 students; while the coloured Agricultural and Normal University (founded 1897 at Langston), with 27 instructors, has 823 students.

Oklahoma has 3 hospitals, 6 orphanages, and 2 homes for adults and children, a school for the deaf and one for the blind.

Finance.—Income and expenditure for the year 1920:—

	Dollars
Balance in hand, Jan. 1, 1920	7,649,020
Receipts, 1920	41,374,406
Total	49,023,426
Disbursements, 1920	38,922,356
Balance in hand, Jan. 1, 1921	10,101,070

On Jan. 1, 1920, the State debt amounted to 2,972,900 dollars. The assessed value of real and of personal property was 1,664,448,745 dollars.

Production and Industry.—Oklahoma is mainly agricultural. In 1920 it had 191,987 farms with a total area of 31,939,950 acres, of which 18,488,105 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property was 1,660,435,973 dollars. The yield of maize in 1921 was 76,925,000 bushels; of wheat, 47,325,000 bushels; of oats, 35,300,000 bushels. Other products are potatoes, hay, sorghum, fruits, and cotton. The cotton crop for

1921 on 2,206,000 acres amounted to 530,000 bales, valued at 40,810,000 dollars. Flax is also widely grown. The western part is devoted to stock-raising. On January 1, 1921, the stock comprised 549,000 milch cows, and 1,118,000 other cattle; 836,000 hogs, 110,000 sheep, 667,000 horses, and 292,000 mules. Wool-clip yielded 526,000 lbs. in 1920.

Oklahoma has become an important mineral State in the last few years principally because of the increase in the production of petroleum, which followed the discovery of oil in 1904. In 1920, 105,725,000 barrels of crude petroleum were produced. Natural gas is also obtained. Coal, 3,750,000 tons in 1920, lead and zinc are also worked.

There are few manufacturing industries, flour and grist-milling, cotton ginning, the manufacture of cotton-seed oil and oil cake being the more important. In 1914 the State had a total of 2,518 industrial establishments, employing 17,443 wage-earners, with a total capital of 65,478,000 dollars, the cost of material being 70,970,000 dollars, and the value of the output 102,006,000 dollars. Statistics of leading industries are given in *THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK* for 1916, p. 593.

In 1918 Oklahoma had 6,527 miles of steam railway besides 331 miles of electric railway (1920). The principal lines are the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf; and the St. Louis and San Francisco; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; the St. Louis and San Francisco; and the Santa Fé Pacific Railways.

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OREGON.

Government.—Oregon was admitted into the Union on February 14, 1859. The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate of 30 members, chosen for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and a House of 60 Representatives, elected for two years.

The Constitution was amended in 1902, under the terms of which amendment the people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the Legislative Assembly, and also reserve the power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any Act of the Legislative Assembly. This is known as the initiative and referendum. Not more than eight per cent. of the legal voters are required to propose any measure to be voted upon by the people at the next ensuing general election. Measures thus initiated are enacted or rejected at the polls independently of the Legislative Assembly. Under the referendum, any Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly, except such as are for the preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, may, by petition signed by five per cent. of the legal voters, be referred to the people to be voted on for approval or rejection at the next ensuing general election.

At the General Election held November, 1912, suffrage was extended to women and "every citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years and upwards who shall have resided in the State during the 6 months immediately preceding such election shall be entitled to vote."

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and three Representatives.

Governor.—Ben. W. Olcott, 1919–1923. (5,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State.—Sam A. Kozier.

The State Capital is Salem. There are 36 counties in the State.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 96,699 square miles, 1,092 square miles being water.

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was :—

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	174,768	1.80	1910	672,765	7.00
1900	413,536	4.40	1920	783,389	8.10

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	407,159	1,197	7,978		416,334
Female . . .	361,987	947	4,121		367,055
Total . . .	769,146	2,144	7,510	4,589	783,389

The foreign-born in 1920 numbered 102,151 of whom 13,740 were German, 13,744 Canadian, 7,953 English, 10,532 Swedish, 4,203 Irish, 4,324 Italian, 1,928 Greeks, and 6,955 Norwegian. The Indian reservations in 1920 comprised 1,860 square miles with a population of 6,629 Indians.

Of the total population in 1920, 49.9 per cent. was urban. The largest towns, according to the 1920 census, are Portland, with a population of 258,288; Salem, 17,679; Medford, 5,756; Eugene, 14,027; Astoria, 10,595.

The chief religious bodies in the State are (in order of strength) Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Disciples of Christ, and Congregational denominations.

School attendance is compulsory for the full school term for children 9 to 15 years of age. For school year ending June 30, 1921, the 2,527 public schools had 6,915 teachers and 160,924 enrolled pupils, 235 standard 4 year high schools had 1,164 teachers and 29,235 pupils; and the public normal school had, in 1921, 42 teachers and 1,350 pupils. Total expenditure on public school education (1919) 14,783,718 dollars. The State supports an Agricultural College at Corvallis, founded in 1870, which has an instructional staff of 230 to Dec. 1, 1921, and 3,400 students, and a University, known as the University of Oregon, organised at Eugene in 1876. In 1921 it had 153 professors, and 2,164 students. There are also Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Congregational, and Baptist Colleges.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 48, being 2.9 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 1,668, being 100.7 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The receipts and disbursements of the General Fund of the State, for the year ending September 30, 1921 :—

	Dollars
Balance, October 1, 1920	16,487
Receipts, Oct. 1, 1920—Sept. 30, 1921	10,939,804
Total	10,956,291
Disbursements, Oct. 1, 1920—Sept. 30, 1921	10,885,682
Balance, September 30, 1921	70,609

On September 30, 1921, the amount of the State bonded indebtedness was 28,090,000 dollars. In 1920 the assessed value of taxable property, as equalised, was 1,040,839,049 dollars.

On November 30, 1921, the National Guard of the United States and of the State of Oregon consisted of 1 regiment and 2 companies of Infantry, 1 Headquarters company, 1 Supply Company and 1 Machine Gun Company, completely equipped and officered; also, 4 companies of Coast Artillery.

Production and Industry.—Oregon is one of the semi-arid States. In the river valley west of the Cascades there is a good rainfall and almost every variety of crop common to the temperate zone is grown. East of the Cascades lack of rainfall has been to some extent compensated for by irrigation by private companies as well as by State enterprise. Oregon has one-sixth of the standing timber of the United States; in 1920 the forest area was 20,000,000 acres, of which 10,500,000 were in forest reserves. In 1920 there were 50,206 farms with an acreage of 13,542,318, of which 4,913,851 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 818,559,751 dollars; in 1912, it was 631,317,255 dollars. The leading crops are wheat (24,317,000 bushels in 1921), hay (2,288,000 tons), and potatoes (3,870,000 bushels). Oats, barley, and flax-seed are grown to some extent. Sugar beet and hops are important crops. Fruits are grown, especially plums, apples, pears, strawberries, cherries, and loganberries. There is an active live-stock industry. Horses on January 1, 1921, numbered 276,000; milch cows, 216,000; other cattle, 675,000; sheep, 2,270,000; swine, 272,000. In 1920 the wool-clip yielded 14,040,000 pounds. The salmon, sturgeon, halibut, and oyster fisheries are abundant.

The State has not risen to much importance as a mining State, although it possesses various mineral resources, including gold, silver, copper. The output of coal in 1917 was 28,327 net tons, valued at 95,663 dollars. Granite and other building stones were extracted to the value of 413,867 dollars. Other minerals are occasional gems, cobalt, lead, gypsum, and platinum.

In 1914 the manufacturing industries of Oregon had 2,320 establishments with an aggregate capital of 139,500,379 dollars; they employed 4,431 salaried officials and 28,829 wage-earners; the cost of the raw material used was 63,257,821 dollars, and the value of the output, 109,761,951 dollars. These industries are associated with the forest, agricultural, pastoral, and fishery products of the State.

Oregon has good water facilities in the Pacific Ocean, the Columbia river, the Willamette river, and the Snake river. The Dalles and Celilo Canal, completed in 1915, opens the Columbia and Snake rivers to river navigation to a length of 570 miles from the ocean. Large ocean-going vessels can navigate the Columbia as far as Portland. Rivers and harbours are constantly dredged and improved. The value of imports at Portland for year ending

December 30, 1919, was 3,151,964 dollars, and of exports, 112,464 dollars. In 1919 the State had a total railway mileage of 3,455, besides 722 miles of electric railway track. The principal lines are the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company and the Southern Pacific and the so-called 'Hill lines.'

In November, 1920, there were 283 banks in the State, with total deposits of 238,560,502 dollars; of this amount 58,210,612 dollars was in savings deposits, including postal savings accounts; demand deposits amounted to 157,593,275 dollars; time deposits, 22,756,664 dollars.

British Consul at Portland.—J. P. Trant.

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PENNSYLVANIA.

Government.—Pennsylvania is one of the thirteen original States in the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Every citizen 21 years of age, resident in the State for one year, and in the election district for two months preceding the election, is entitled to vote, provided that he has paid a State or County tax within two years and at least one month before the election. The Senate consists of 50 members chosen for four years, 25 Senators being elected at each General Assembly election bi-annually. The House of Representatives consists of 208 members chosen for two years.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 36 Representatives.

Governor.—Wm. C. Sproul, 1919-1923 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary of the Commonwealth.—Bernard J. Myers (8,000 dollars).

For local administration the State is organised in counties, cities, boroughs, and townships. On a population basis, cities are divided into three classes and townships into two classes. There are 67 counties. The State Capital is Harrisburg.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 45,126 square miles, of which 294 square miles is water area (excluding 891 square miles of Lake Erie).

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. m.		Total	Per sq. m.
1860	2,906,215	64.6	1910	7,665,111	171.0
1900	6,302,115	140.6	1920	8,720,017	193.2

In 1920 the population by race and sex was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Males	4,278,332	148,297		2,391	4,429,020
Females	4,154,394	136,271		332	4,290,997
Total	8,432,726	284,568	2,386	437	8,720,017

The population is mainly English but contains elements of various European nationalities. In 1920 the foreign-born population of the State numbered 1,387,850, of whom 120,194 were German, 121,601 Irish, 90,666 English, 122,755 Austrian, 222,764 Italian, 161,124 Russian, and 171,380 Hungarian.

The population of the larger cities, according to the census of 1920, was:

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Philadelphia . .	1,823,779	Allentown . .	73,502	Newcastle . .	44,938
Pittsburg . . .	588,343	Johnstown . .	67,327	Williamsport .	36,198
Scranton . . .	137,783	Altoona . . .	60,331	Easton	33,813
Reading	137,784	Chester . . .	58,030	Hazleton . . .	32,277
Erie	93,372	Lancaster . .	53,150	Lebanon . . .	24,643
Harrisburg . .		Bethlehem . .	50,358	Butler	23,778
(capital) . . .	75,917	York	47,512	Pottsville . . .	21,876
Wilkesbarre . .	73,833	McKeesport . .	46,781		

Of the total population in 1920, 63·3 per cent. was urban.

The chief religious bodies in the State are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, and Reformed bodies.

School attendance is compulsory for children 8 to 14 years of age for the full school term, but in fourth class (under 5,000) districts this may be reduced to 70 per cent. of the term for children over 12. In the year 1919-1920 the 42,354 public elementary schools had 37,702 teachers and 1,472,492 enrolled pupils; and the 954 public high schools had 7,160 teachers and 136,081 pupils. In the 13 State normal schools in 1920 there were 370 teachers with 3,042 students. Total expenditures on public school education (1920) 84,638,660 dollars. The Pennsylvania State College devotes special attention to modern industrial pursuits and to agriculture; in connection with the college there is an Agricultural Experiment Station which receives from the United States Government an appropriation of 110,000 dollars a year. In addition to the above expense the State normal schools receive from the State (1921) 2,159,000 dollars.

The more important academic institutions (1921) within the State are as follows:—

Begun	Institutions.	Professors	Students
1740	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (non-sect.)	949	11,344
1787	University of Pittsburg (non-sect.)	579	6,165
1855	Pennsylvania State College (State)	429	2,824
1846	Bucknell University, Lewisburg (Bapt.)	49	840
1878	Duquesne University, Pittsburg (R.C.)	85	1,500
1857	Lincoln University (Presb.)	12	232
1884	Temple University, Philadelphia (non-sect.)	377	8,000
1858	Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove (Luth.)	26	327

Charity.—In Centre County a State Penitentiary has been constructed. It is considered a model for such institutions. In it all electrocutions take place. There are 31 State Institutions, of which 2 are in state of construction (10 general hospitals, 9 insane, 3 feeble-minded and epileptic, 3 reformatories, 1 home for soldiers and sailors, 2 penitentiaries, 2 deaf and dumb, 1 inebriate); and 7 semi-State institutions (1 insane, 1 feeble-minded and epileptic, 2 blind, 1 reform school, 2 deaf and dumb). There are 208 private hospitals, of which 167 receive State aid, 14 sanatoria of which 7 receive State aid, and 304 homes, of which 120 receive State aid. Of the State-aided homes 45 are for children, 10 for women and children, 6 for males, 33 for females, 9 for men, women and children; and 10 for men and women, and 8 children's aid and humane societies. In these homes there were 16,860 inmates, and 6,416 children taken care of by the children's aid and humane societies. There are 20 county insane asylums subject to State supervision. On May 31, 1920, there were 21,853 inmates of almshouses (8,665 of this number were insane), and 3,050 inmates of county jails.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending Oct. 1, 1921, the receipts, payments, and balances were:—

	Dollars
Balance, October 1, 1920	17,874,426
Receipts, October 1, 1920, to Sept. 30, 1921 .	84,226,325
Total	102,100,751
Disbursements, October 1, 1920, to Sept. 30, 1921	92,092,021
Balance in Treasury, Oct. 1, 1921	10,008,730

On October 1, 1921, the outstanding bonds of the State amounted to 39,451,110 dollars, which are partly covered by a sinking fund of 2,151,110 dollars. On October 1, 1921, the assessed value of real property amounted to 7,581,365,410 dollars, and the taxable value of personal property amounted to 1,917,340,210 dollars.

The State of Pennsylvania has been authorised under the Act of Congress, approved June 3, 1916, known as the National Defence Act, and which has been amended by the Act of Congress, approved June 5, 1920, to organise one division of National Guard troops, to be known as the 28th Division, and which is authorised to wear the insignia of the red keystone.

In addition to this Division, the War Department has authorised the State of Pennsylvania to organise one brigade of cavalry, one brigade of heavy artillery, 155 mm. howitzers, one anti-aircraft regiment, one battalion of pioneer engineers, and an extra medical regiment. Of the total number of troops authorised, consisting of 825 officers and 15,392 men, there have been enlisted and commissioned to date 648 officers and 11,672 men.

Tables of organisation provide for four infantry regiments, one engineer regiment, one medical regiment, two artillery regiments, 75 mm. rifle, and the various trains for a division.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture, market-gardening, fruit-growing, horticulture and forestry are pursued within the State. In 1920 there were 202,250 farms; the farm area was 17,657,513 acres,

of which 11,847,719 acres were improved. The total value of farm property was 1,729,353,000 dollars. In 1921 the yield of wheat was 27,370,000 bushels; corn, 65,544,000 bushels; rye, 3,613,000 bushels; oats, 33,840,000 bushels; buckwheat, 4,762,000 bushels; potatoes, 17,765,000 bushels; tobacco, 52,304,000 pounds; hay, 3,247,000 tons; apples, 4,161,000 bushels; peaches, 279,000 bushels; pears, 318,000 bushels. The wool-clip for 1921 is estimated at 4,191,000 pounds. In 1921 farm animals in Pennsylvania were 539,957 horses, 45,832 mules, 897,626 milch cows, 575,578 other cattle, 585,902 sheep, and 1,081,098 swine.

Pennsylvania so far exceeds all the rest of the States in the value of its mineral products as to stand almost alone. This is due principally to the State's leadership in the production of coal. In 1920, 149,117 workers were employed in and about the anthracite coal-mines, and 184,168 in and about the bituminous coal-mines. In 1920 the output of anthracite coal was 89,636,036 short tons, and of bituminous coal, 166,029,002 short tons. Other minerals are petroleum, natural gas, iron ore (magnetite and hematite), and pig-iron. Pennsylvania has important quarries, cement works, and brick and tile works. The output of by-product coke in 1920 was 6,673,300 net tons. In 1920 the output of Portland cement was 28,222,100 barrels, value 59,883,800 dollars. Pittsburg, having abundant supplies of coal, has become the principal iron-work centre.

According to the census of manufactures in 1919, there were in Pennsylvania, 20,888 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital amounting to 5,075,561,900 dollars, employing 167,572 salaried officials and 1,523,609 wage-earners. The salaries in the year 1919 amounted to 312,022,000 dollars, and the wages in the year 1919, 1,864,427,100 dollars. The value of the output was 8,853,047,600 dollars.

Statistics of the more important industries, or groups of industries (according to the census of manufactures of 1910), are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 600.

The textile manufactures are chiefly worsted goods, woollens, hosiery, carpets, silk goods, and cotton goods. In 1919 there were 1,024 textile establishments, employing 118,650 workers with earnings of 118,000,000 dollars.

Pennsylvania, owing to the abundance of tanning substances, is the largest leather producing State in the Union; 60 per cent. of the glazed kid of the United States is made in Philadelphia. In 1919 the leather and rubber industries employed 36,513 workers, earning a total wage of 37,635,400 dollars, the total product being valued at 359,202,200 dollars. In 1919 there were 1,393 clothing manufacturing establishments, employing 85,932 workers earning a total of 75,142,000 dollars.

The total value of imports at the port of Philadelphia for the year ending June 30, 1921, was 205,872,494 dollars, and of exports 322,296,316 dollars. The steamship lines trading with the port are classified for the year 1920 as follows:—Regular sailings, 58 lines; occasional sailings, 20 lines; coastwise, 9 lines; oil, 8 lines; and local and inland, 12 lines. Thirty-five hundred and thirty-three vessels arrived from foreign ports, with a tonnage of 14,961,736 tons, while 4,817 vessels arrived from coastwise ports, with a tonnage of 10,105,068 tons. Of the vessels arriving from foreign ports, 1,483 were American. In 1920 Philadelphia exported 130,746 tons of anthracite coal valued at 1,467,462 dollars, and 2,492,886 tons of bituminous coal valued at 28,386,705 dollars. On Dec. 31, 1918, Pennsylvania contained 12,872 miles of steam railway, and 4,870 miles of electric railway track.

Statistics on September 1, 1921, of banks and banking institutions are :—

	No.	Amount of Deposits	Total Assets	Deposit Accounts
		Dollars	Dollars	
Mutual Savings Banks . . .	10	807,241,225	329,979,823	559,025
State Banks	265	27,373,702	382,037,429	933,705
Trust Companies	350	1,054,957,740	1,494,576,658	2,034,143
National Banks	861	1,829,937,000	2,413,133,000	2,614,809
Private Banks	121	3,300,410	8,957,121	14,213
Total	1,607	3,512,810,077	4,623,713,531	6,155,895

These figures do not include 2,788 Building and Loan Associations with 1,036,052 shareholders and assets of 475,615,427 dollars.

British Consul at Philadelphia.—G. Campbell.

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RHODE ISLAND.

Constitution and Government.—The earliest settlers in the region which now forms the State of Rhode Island were colonists from Massachusetts who had been driven forth on account of their non-acceptance of the prevailing religious beliefs. The first of the settlements was made in 1636; and their numbers and importance quickly increased, settlers of every creed being

welcomed. In 1647 a patent was granted for the government of the settlements, and on July 8, 1663, a charter was executed recognising the settlers as forming a body corporate and politic by the name of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. On May 29, 1790, the State accepted the Federal Constitution and entered the Union as one of the 13 original States. The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate has 39 members, besides the Lieutenant-Governor who is *ex officio* President of the Senate. The House of Representatives consists of 100 members. Every citizen, 21 years of age, who has resided in the State for 2 years, and is duly registered, is qualified to vote for any State officer.

Governor.—E. J. San Souci, 1921–23 (8,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—J. Fred Parker.

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 3 Representatives.

The State is divided into 5 counties and 39 cities and towns. The State Capital is Providence.

Area, Population, Education.—Area 1,248 square miles, of which nearly 181 square miles is water. Census population on January 1, 1920, 604,397. Population of Census years:—

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1820	79,457	3,602	83,059	76.6
1900	419,464	9,092	428,556	407.0
1905	470,735	9,993	480,082	455.4
1910	533,081	9,529	542,610	508.5
1915	584,865	11,621	595,986	558.5
1920	594,361	10,036	604,397	566.4

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	292,131	5,096	297		297,524
Female . . .	301,849	4,940	84		306,873
Total . . .	593,980	10,036	381		604,397

The foreign-born in 1920 numbered 173,499 white, of whom 25,782 were English, 5,692 Scottish, 22,253 Irish, 7,525 English Canadian, 28,887 French Canadian, 32,241 Italian, 3,126 German. The chief city is Providence, which (1920) had a population of 237,595; Pawtucket, 64,248; Woonsocket, 43,496; Newport, 30,255; Warwick, 13,481; West Warwick, 15,461; Central Falls, 24,174; Cranston, 29,407; E. Providence, 21,793. The urban population in 1920 was 97.5 per cent. of the whole. In 1920 there were 15,257 births in the State, 8,689 deaths, and 6,737 marriages. The death rate in cities in 1920 was 14.4, and in rural districts 13.00 per 1,000 of population.

The principal religious bodies are Catholic, Baptist, Protestant Episcopal, Congregational, and Methodist.

In 1920 the 2,588 public elementary schools had 2,588 teachers and 84,382 enrolled pupils; 163 high schools had 383 teachers and 9,119 pupils. Total

expenditure on education 4,590,214 dollars. The State maintains a College of Education with 37 teachers and 448 female students (1921), and an Agricultural and Mechanic Arts College with 38 teachers and 385 students (1920). The Brown University at Providence, founded in 1764, is under Baptist control. In 1921-22 it had 87 professors and teachers, and 1,494 students, male and female.

Charity.—The State has several charitable institutions, comprising a school for the deaf (114 inmates), a State home and school for children (159 inmates), a soldiers' home, a sanatorium for consumptives (233 (daily average for 1920) patients), a State Hospital for Mental Diseases (1,407 inmates), a school for the feeble-minded (364 inmates), and a State infirmary (532 inmates). There are also 37 benevolent institutions, hospitals, orphanages, homes, &c., provided by private associations and religious bodies.

Finance.—For the year 1921 the receipts and payments were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars
Cash on hand January 1, 1921	1,397,428
Receipts during 1920	6,827,164
Total	8,224,592
Payments during 1921	6,801,680
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1922	1,422,912

The net bonded debt of the State in January, 1922, amounted to 9,162,971 dollars. The assessed value of the property within the State in 1921 was as follows:—Real property, 603,864,000 dollars; personal property, 400,000,000 dollars; total, 1,003,864,000 dollars.

Production and Industry.—Rhode Island is a manufacturing State, though there is a little farming. In 1920 it had 4,083 farms with an area of 331,600 acres, of which 132,855 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 33,636,766 dollars.

According to the Federal census returns of manufacturing establishments in the State in 1919, the capital invested in manufacturing industries amounted to 589,936,563 dollars; the establishments numbered 2,466; their proprietors or firm members, 2,118; clerks, &c., 13,764, and wage-earners, 139,665; the materials used in the year were valued at 416,318,000 dollars, and the output at 747,323,000 dollars.

The dyeing and finishing of textiles with an average of 7,928 wage-earners and an output of 16,300,783 dollars in 1914, rank fourth compared with other industries of the State.

Rhode Island ranks fifth among the States in the production of cotton goods, third in woollen and worsted goods, sixth in silk and silk goods, and and fifteenth in hosiery and knit goods.

The manufacture of rubber and elastic goods is also an important industry. At Pawtucket during the close of the eighteenth century were established the first cotton spinning works in the United States. In 1914 the cotton mills of the State had 2,574,942 spindles, consuming 122,403,247 pounds of cotton costing 17,813,655 dollars.

Rhode Island has deposits of graphite, lime, and building stone.

On June 30, 1921, there were 17 national banks in the State, 3 state banks, with 1 branch, 15 savings banks, and 2 branches, 13 trust companies and 14 branches. The savings banks had 182,195 depositors with 118,051,819 dollars to their credit, being 648 dollars to each depositor.

Railways.—In 1920 the railroads within the State comprised 214 miles single track and 331 miles single track of electric railway. The total length of single track, operated steam and electric, was 472 miles.

There is a British, Italian, Portuguese, and Guatemalan Vice-Consul at Providence.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

Constitution and Government.—South Carolina was one of the thirteen original States of the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 44 members, elected for four years (half retiring biennially), and a House of Representatives of 124 members, elected for two years.

All citizens of the United States who have paid the poll tax and are registered have the right to vote. For registration, it is necessary to be able to read and write English, and to have paid the taxes, payable in the previous year, on property in the State assessed at 300 dollars or more.

South Carolina is represented in the United States Congress by two Senators and seven Representatives.

Governor.—Robert A. Cooper, 1921-23 (3,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—W. B. Dove.

The State is divided into 42 counties. The capital is Columbia.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 30,989 square miles, of which 494 square miles is water. Census population on January 1, 1920, 1,683,724.

YEARS	White ¹	Negro .	Total	Per sq. mile
1880	391,245	604,332	995,577	32.6
1900	557,995	782,321	1,340,316	44.4
1910	679,557	835,843	1,515,400	49.7
1920	819,005	864,719	1,683,724	55.2

¹ Including Asiatics and Indians.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	415,823	422,185	235		838,293
Female . .	402,715	442,534	182		845,431
Total . .	818,538	864,719	163	304	1,683,724

The foreign-born population in 1920 numbered 6,401, of whom 1,079 were German, 491 English, 442 Irish, and 1,187 Russian.

Of the total population in 1920, 17·5 per cent. was urban. Large towns are: Charleston, with a population of 67,957 in 1920; Columbia, (Capital), 37,524; Spartanburg, 22,638; Greenville, 23,127.

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are Methodist and Baptist.

School attendance is not compulsory, but there are restrictions on the employment of illiterate children in factories or mines. There are separate schools for white and coloured children. In 1920 the 14,824 public schools of the State had 478,045 enrolled pupils and 9,699 teachers. The 13 public high schools had 427 teachers and 12,555 pupils in 1920. For the training of teachers there is one public normal school with 67 teachers and 974 students in 1916. For higher instruction the State has the University of South Carolina, founded at Columbia in 1805, with, in 1919, 37 professors and 508 students; Clemson Agricultural College, founded in 1893, had 71 professors and 840 students in 1916; Charleston City College, founded in 1790, with 10 professors and 73 students; Allen University, founded at Columbia in 1880 for coloured students (A.M.E.), with 17 professors and 631 students; Erskine College, founded at Due West in 1837 (A. R. Presb.), with 10 professors and 143 students; Wofford College (M. E. So.), founded in 1854 at Spartanburg, with 12 professors and 385 students. There are several smaller denominational colleges, and also 8 colleges for women. There is also a college for coloured youths, a military academy, and a normal and industrial college. Expenditure on public school education in 1920, 6,660,399 dollars.

Charity.—The State maintains several charitable institutions, including an Hospital for the insane, and an Asylum for the deaf, dumb, and blind. There are besides 9 orphanages, 10 hospitals, and 10 homes for adults and children maintained mainly by private charity.

Finance.—The receipts and expenditure in 1921, including loans, transfers, &c., were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1921	1,402,020
Receipts in 1921	12,628,514
Total	14,030,534
Expenditure in 1921	13,258,780
Balance, December 31, 1921	771,754

On December 31, 1921, the outstanding debt amounted to 5,382,059 dollars. The assessed value of real property in 1921 was 215,803,782 dollars, of personal property 190,055,188 dollars.

Production and Industry.—South Carolina is an agricultural State containing in 1920, 192,693 farms, more than half of which were negro farms. The farm area covered 12,461,945 acres, 6,206,644 acres being improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 953,064,742 dollars. About 68 per cent. of the area of the State is woodland. The chief cereal crops in 1921 were wheat, 1,298,000 bushels; maize, 32,959,000 bushels; oats, 8,112,000 bushels; and rice, 175,000 bushels. Of greater importance is the cultivation of cotton, under which in 1921 were 2,593,000 acres, yielding 1,760,000 bales of upland cotton, valued at 60,800,000 dollars. Under tobacco in 1921 were 80,000 acres, yielding 50,400,000 pounds, valued at 5,544,000 dollars. On January 1, 1921, the farm animals in the State were 79,000 horses, 217,000 mules, 215,000 milch cows, 254,000 other cattle, 26,000 sheep, and 1,099,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1920 yielded 103,000 lbs.

The State has active fisheries, mainly oysters, whiting, shad, and sea-bass.

The minerals worked are phosphate rock, granite, clay products, gold, silver, manganese, iron ore, lime, and monazite in small quantities.

The manufacturing industries of the State in 1914 had a total capital of 203,211,000 dollars; the establishments numbered 1,885; their proprietors and firm members, 1,815; their clerks, &c., 3,964, and wage-earners, 71,914. The raw material used was valued at 91,099,000 dollars, and the output at 138,891,000 dollars. Statistics of the chief industries for 1912 are given in *THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK* for 1917, p. 595.

In the year ending August 31, 1920, the State had 4,966,460 spindles active.

There are also works for making and repairing carriages, waggon, cars, &c., flour and grist mills, distilleries, tobacco factories, and turpentine and rosin works. The turpentine and rosin industries, formerly prosperous, are now losing ground owing to the exhaustion of suitable timber.

In 1918 the length of railway in the State was 3,804 miles, and 147 miles of electric railway in 1920. The assessed value of the railroad in 1915 was 45,816,096 dollars.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Charleston.

Books of Reference.

- The Reports of the various Administrative Departments of the State.
McCrary (Edward), *The History of South Carolina*. New York and London, 1902.
Ravenel (Mrs. St. J.), *Charleston: The Place and the People*. New York and London, 1906.
Watson (E. J.), *Handbook of South Carolina*. Columbia, 1903.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Government.—South Dakota was admitted into the Union on February 22, 1889. Full rights of suffrage are enjoyed by all persons over 21 years of age who are citizens of the United States, and who have resided in the United States for one year, in South Dakota for six months, in the county for thirty days, and in the election precinct for ten days, immediately preceding any election.

Legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives; but to the people is reserved the right that not less than 5 per cent. of the electors may (1) propose measures which the legislature shall enact and submit to a vote of the general body of electors; (2) demand a referendum in respect

of laws enacted by the legislature, before such laws take effect, save in cases of urgency. The Senate consists of not less than 25 and not more than 45 members, and the House of Representatives of not less than 75, nor more than 135 members.

Amendments to the Constitution must be sanctioned by the direct vote of the people, at the first general election after such amendments have been approved by a majority of the members elected to each House of the legislature.

Governor.—W. H. McMaster, 1921-23 (3,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Charles A. Burkhardt.

The State sends two Senators and three Representatives to the Federal Congress. For purposes of local government the State is divided into 63 organised counties, which are subdivided into townships and municipal corporations. The State Capital is Pierre.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Land area, 77,615 square miles, of which 747 square miles is water area. The area of the Indian reservations in 1920 was 630 square miles, having a population of 16,384 Indians.

Census population on January 1, 1920, 636,547.

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was:—

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile
1890	323,010	20,590	348,600	4.5
1900	380,714	20,856	401,570	5.2
1910	563,771	19,117	583,888	7.6
1920	619,147	17,400	636,547	8.3

In 1920 the population by sex and race was as follows:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male .	328,197	475	8,448		337,120
Female .	290,950	257	8,120		299,427
Total .	619,147	832	184	16,384	636,547

In 1920, 182,391 were foreign born, of whom 15,674 were German, 16,813 Norwegians, 11,193 Russians, 2,943 English, 1,151 Austrians, 1,954 Irish.

The urban population formed 16.0 per cent. of the whole in 1920. Vital statistics for 1920:—Births, 15,076; illegitimate births, 110; deaths, 5,542; marriages, 6,881; divorces, 687.

The population of the chief cities in the State according to the Federal Census of January 1, 1920, was: Sioux Falls, 25,202; Aberdeen, 14,537; Lead, 5,013; Watertown, 9,400; Mitchell, 8,478; Huron, 8,302; Yankton, 5,024; Rapid City, 5,777.

The religious bodies with most numerous adherents are, in their order: Lutheran, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Congregational, and Protestant Episcopal.

Elementary and secondary education are free to all from 6 to 21 years of age. Between the ages of 8 and 16 attendance at a public day school is

compulsory on all not otherwise taught. In the 4,749 elementary schools in 1920 there were 78,746 pupils (37,648 girls) and 4,873 teachers (4,458 women). 421 secondary schools had 1,018 teachers (740 women) and 12,694 pupils (7,642 girls). State educational institutions in 1920 were four Normal Schools with 156 instructors and 4,997 students; (in 1920) a School of Mines, established 1885, with 12 instructors and 143 students; an Agricultural College with 88 instructors and 1,112 students; a University, founded at Vermilion in 1882, with 84 instructors and 909 students. In addition the State maintains schools for the Blind, Deaf Mutes, and the Feeble-minded, as well as a Reform School. Colleges under sectarian control are Huron College (Presb.) with 31 professors and 475 students, Dakota Wesleyan University (Methodist) with 39 professors and 586 students, Yaukton College (Cong.) with 31 professors and 308 students. The Government maintains three Indian Schools in the State, one at Flandreau with 36 instructors and 330 enrolled pupils, one at Rapid City with 25 instructors and 250 enrolment in 1915, and one at Pierre with 21 instructors and 220 enrolment. Total expenditure on education (1920) 11,620,117 dollars.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 145, being 24·8 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 279, being 47·8 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance.—For the year ended June 30, 1920, the receipt and disbursements were :—

	Dollars
Balance on June 30, 1919	3,144,924
Receipts for 1919-20	12,029,445
Total	15,174,369
Disbursements for 1919-20	9,711,964
Balance on June 30, 1920	5,462,405

The Constitution limits the bonded debt of the State to 100,000 dollars over and above the debt of the Territory of Dakota assumed by the State at its foundation. The State at present has no bonded debt.

The assessed value of real and personal property in 1920 was 2,019,241,895 dollars, of moneys and credits, 104,673,631 dollars, of corporate property, 133,938,130 dollars, making a total of 2,257,853,656 dollars.

Production and Industry.—With the exception of scattered fringes of timber along the water-courses and the planted groves in the eastern part of the State, the only forest area is in the Black Hills, and in 1916 it extended to 1,115,846 acres. In 1920 there were 74,655 farms, with an acreage of 34,523,775, of which 19,051,922 acres were improved. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 2,824,413,768 dollars. The yield of wheat in 1921 amounted to 25,980,000 bushels; corn, 125,632,000 bushels; oats, 58,300,000 bushels; barley, 17,323,000 bushels. Rye and flax are also grown in considerable quantities, the latter yielding 1,404,000 bushels of seed in 1921. Hay, fruit and vegetables (particularly potatoes), dairy and creamery produce, eggs and poultry, are important. The live-stock within the State on January 1, 1921, consisted of 539,000 milch cows and 1,297,000 other cattle, 1,525,000 hogs, 680,000 sheep, 736,000 horses, and 14,000 mules. From 686,000 sheep in 1920 the wool-clip amounted to 4,804,000 pounds of wool.

The mineral products are chiefly gold, silver, copper, lead, stone of various sorts, and clay products.

The chief manufacturing industries of the State are the making of butter, cheese, and flour and grist milling. In 1914 there were 898 industrial establishments, employing 3,788 wage-earners, and having a capital of 15,060,000 dollars; the cost of materials being 17,079,000 dollars and the value of the output 24,139,000 dollars. The statistics of the chief groups of industries in 1910 are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 610.

In 1915 there were in the State 4,205 miles of telegraph line and 14,586 miles of telephone line (20,723 miles of wire). In 1918 the steam railways of the State were 4,278 miles in length, besides 26 miles of electric railway.

In 1919 the deposits in the State Bank totalled 186,254,276 dollars, those in the National Bank 99,963,000 dollars, making a total of 285,617,276 dollars.

Books of Reference.

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 Peterson's Historical Atlas of South Dakota. Vernillion.
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TENNESSEE.

Constitution and Government.—Tennessee was admitted into the Union on June 1, 1796. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 33 members elected for two years, and a House of Representatives of 99 members elected also for two years.

No clergyman of any denomination is eligible to either House. Qualified as electors are (with the usual exceptions) all citizens who have resided in the State 12 months and in the county six months next before the election and have paid the poll-tax.

Tennessee is represented in Congress by two Senators and ten Representatives.

Governor.—Alfred A. Taylor, 1921–23 (4,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—J. B. Stevens.

The State is divided into 96 counties. The State Capital is Nashville.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 42,022 square miles (335 square miles water). Census population on January 1, 1920, 2,337,885.

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1880	1,542,359	37.0	1910	2,184,789	52.4
1900	2,020,616	48.5	1920	2,337,885	56.1

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	951,224	222,639	104		1,173,967
Female . .	934,769	229,119	30		1,163,918
Total .	1,885,993	451,758	78	56	2,337,885

The foreign-born numbered (in 1920) 15,478, of whom 2,159 were German, 1,291 Irish, and 1,665 English. Of the total population in 1920, 26·1 per cent. was urban. The cities, with population in 1920, are Memphis, 162,351; Nashville (capital), 118,842; Chattanooga, 57,895; Knoxville, 77,818; Jackson, 18,860; Johnson City, 12,442.

About 40 per cent. of the Church membership in the State are Baptist, and 33 per cent. Methodist; Presbyterians and Disciples of Christ rank next; and then Roman Catholics.

School attendance is now compulsory throughout the State and the employment of children under 14 years of age in workshops, factories or mines is illegal. There are separate schools for white and for coloured children. In 1918 the 7,313 public elementary schools had 591,346 enrolled pupils with 12,947 teachers. 226 public high schools had 1,396 teachers and 30,534 pupils in 1918. Total expenditure on education for year ending June, 1918, 7,702,014 dollars. There are in the State 2 public normal schools with 71 teachers and 914 pupils in 1918. Higher education is provided in 26 universities and colleges, the more important of which (1919) are:

Begun	Institutions	Professors	Students
1867	University of Chattanooga (M.E.) . .	27	815
1794	University of Tennessee at Knoxville (State) . .	225	1,893
1866	Fisk University at Nashville (Cong.) . .	40	468
1875	Vanderbilt University at Nashville (non-sectarian) . .	145	785
1842	Cumberland University at Lebanon (Presb.) . .	21	225
1868	University of the South, Sewanee (P.E.) . .	22	239

There are also 7 colleges for women, 8 commercial schools, a manual training school within the State, and 3 universities for coloured students.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 1,569, being 71·8 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 2,642, being 120·9 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance.—For the fiscal period ending December 20, 1919, the revenue and expenditure were :—

	Dollars
Balance, Dec. 21, 1918	720,668
Receipts, 1918-19	11,622,903
Total	12,343,571
Disbursements, 1918-19	10,209,023
Balance, Dec. 20, 1919	2,134,548

The bonded debt (including old bonds unfunded) on June 13, 1919, amounted to 17,988,352 dollars. The assessed value of property (1919) was, including real and personal property, 726,369,281 dollars.

Production and Industry.—In 1920 there were 252,774 farms in the State with an acreage of 19,510,856, of which 11,185,302 acres was improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1920 was 1,251,964,585 dollars. The most important crop is maize, amounting in 1921 to 9,713,000 bushels. The wheat yield was 4,500,000 bushels. Oats, hay, potatoes and sweet potatoes, pease, sorghum, and other products are grown, the physical conditions permitting a great diversity of crops. Peanuts are grown in the Tennessee valley. The cotton crop for 1921 covered 707,000 acres and yielded 340,000 bales, valued at 2,720,000 dollars. The tobacco crop (1921) from 105,000 acres was 78,750,000 pounds valued at 15,750,000 dollars. Fruit-trees and small fruits (notably strawberries) are cultivated. There are important forest products from about 27,300 square miles of woodland. Stock-raising in the State is falling off. On January 1, 1921, the domestic animals consisted of 338,000 horses, 277,000 mules, 386,000 milch cows, 570,000 other cattle, 526,000 sheep, and 1,636,000 swine. In 1920 the wool-clip yielded 2,052,000 pounds of wool.

The most important mineral product of Tennessee is coal. The coal-fields have an area of about 4,400 square miles, and in 1920 produced 6,026,186 tons. Other mineral products are pig-iron, copper, zinc, gold, sandstone, marble, and limestone.

The manufacturing industries include iron and steel working, but are mainly concerned with agricultural products. Flour-milling, lumbering, the manufacture of cotton-seed oil and cake, the preparation of leather and of tobacco are progressing. There are also textile manufactures. According to the results of the census of manufactures in 1914, there were in the State, 4,775 manufacturing establishments, with a total capital of 211,423,000 dollars, employing 8,999 salaried officials and 74,373 wage-earners. The salaries paid in a year amounted to 11,829,000 dollars, and the wages to 33,083,000 dollars; the cost of materials used amounted to 120,430,000 dollars and the value of the output was estimated at 212,071,000 dollars. The statistics of the more important industries in 1910 are given in *THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK* for 1916, p. 613.

The Mississippi and Tennessee rivers are natural waterways, and the State contains (1918) 4,082 miles of steam railway, besides 454 miles of electric railway (1920).

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.
Karns (T.), Civil Government of Tennessee. Philadelphia, 1897.

TEXAS.

In 1836 Texas declared its independence of Mexico, and after maintaining an independent existence, as the Republic of Texas, for 10 years, it was on December 29, 1845, received as a State into the American Union.

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 31 members elected for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and a House of Representatives of 150 members elected for two years. Qualified electors are all citizens (and aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens) resident in the State one year and in the district or county six months next before the election, but persons subject to the poll-tax must have paid their tax prior to February 1 of the year in which they desire to vote.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 18 Representatives.

Governor.—Pat M. Neff, 1921-23 (4,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—S. L. Staples.

The State is divided into 253 counties. The State Capital is Austin.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 265,896 square miles (including 3,498 square miles of water). Population on January 1, 1920, 4,663,228, of which total 32·4 per cent. was urban.

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1890	2,235,527	8·5	1910	3,896,542	14·8
1900	3,048,710	11·6	1920	4,663,228	17·8

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	2,035,519	371,474	2,229		2,409,222
Female .	1,882,646	370,220	1,140		2,254,006
Total .	3,918,165	741,694	1,260	2,109	4,663,228

Of the total number (1920) 360,519 were foreign-born, 249,652 being Mexican, 31,062 German, 26,441 Austrian, and 7,685 English. The largest cities of the State with population in 1920 are :—Houston, 138,276 ; San Antonio, 161,379 ; Dallas, 158,976 ; Fort Worth, 106,482 ; El Paso, 77,550 ; Waco, 88,500 ; Galveston, 44,255 ; Beaumont, 40,422 ; Austin, 34,876 ; Wichita Falls, 40,079 ; Denison, 17,065 ; Port Arthur, 22,251.

The largest religious bodies are the Baptist and Methodist, other important denominations being Catholic, Disciples of Christ, Presbyterian, and Episcopalian.

Separate schools are provided for white and coloured children. In 1920 the 8,401 public elementary schools had 927,869 enrolled pupils and 25,592 teachers ; the 2,621 public high schools had 107,779 pupils and 4,766 teachers. There are also 6 normal schools. Expenditure on education (1920) ;

25,185,550 dollars. For superior instruction there are numerous institutions, the principal of which (1921) are :—

Founded	Institutions	Control	Professors	Students
1883	University of Texas, Austin	State	296	4,453
1876	Agr. and Mech. Coll., College Station . .	State	159	3,588
1902	College of Industrial Arts, Denton . . .	State	110	2,016
845	Baylor University, Waco	Baptist	354	1,679
845	Baylor College, Belton	Baptist	75	1,500
1873	Texas Christian, Fort Worth	Christian	—	—
1911	Southern Methodist University, Dallas .	Methodist	73	1,879
1889	Howard Payne College, Brownwood . . .	Baptist	26	887
1873	South-Western University, Georgetown .	Methodist	25	685
1849	Austin College, Sherman	Presb.	13	269
—	Texas Women's College, Fort Worth . .	Methodist	35	550
1906	University of Dallas (men), Dallas . .	R.C.	12	60
1912	Rice Institute (Private endowment of W. M. Rice)	—	125	864
1889	Daniel Baker College, Brownwood . . .	Presb.	19	200

Two State junior agricultural colleges were created in 1917.

The Prairie View State College (Normal and Industrial) for coloured youths had 51 professors and 546 students in 1921.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 861, being 22·1 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 4,227, being 108·5 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance.—The receipts and disbursements of the General Fund in the year ending August 31, 1920, were :—

	Dollars
Balance, Sept. 1, 1919	7,942,532
Receipts, 1919-20	40,360,269
Total	48,302,801
Disbursements, 1919-20	34,750,686

Balance, Aug. 31, 1920 13,552,115

The bonded debt, August 31, 1921, amounted to 4,002,200 dollars. The bonds are held entirely by State educational and charitable funds. In 1920 the total assessed value of all property was 3,367,347,912 dollars.

Production and Industry.—Texas is one of the most important agricultural States of the Union. In 1920 it had 436,033 farms with an area of 113,580,716 acres of farmland, of which 32,377,929 acres was improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1920 was 4,461,579,497 dollars. In the arid region of Texas and New Mexico an area of 160,000 acres is to be reclaimed under the Federal Reclamation Act. There are at present 2,950,488 acres of irrigable lands in Texas, of which 536,234 acres were actually irrigated in 1914. The chief crops in 1921 were (in bushels) maize, 156,920,000; wheat, 20,810,000; oats, 33,570,000; rice, 5,596,000; potatoes, 2,072,000. The yield of cotton in 1921 covered 10,979,000 acres and yielded 2,200,000 bales, valued at 177,100,000 dollars. Other products are tobacco (134,000 pounds in 1917), cane-sugar, sorghum, vegetables, and fruits (especially peaches). The State has a very great live-stock industry; on January 1, 1921, it contained 1,187,000 horses, 792,000 mules, 1,184,000 milch cows, 4,547,000 other cattle, 3,069,000 sheep, and 2,427,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1920 mounted to 17,600,000 pounds of wool.

Texas ranks second among the States in the production of quicksilver. Coal is also produced (1,607,143 tons in 1920). Other mineral products are petroleum, natural gas, salt, cement, gypsum, granite, sandstone, and limestone.

In 1914 there were in the State 5,084 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 283,543,820 dollars, 16,261 proprietors, firm members and salaried employees, and 74,853 wage-earners. The cost of material used in the year was 253,144,261 dollars, and the value of the output was 361,279,303 dollars. Statistics of some industries (1914 census) are as follows—

Industry	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of material	Value of output
	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Slaughtering and meat-packing .	14,405,185	3,491,000	44,457,000	52,990,000
Oil, cottonseed and cake .	27,974,397	4,471,000	36,177,000	41,945,000
Flour-mill and grist mill products .	17,523,988	1,300,000	29,573,000	35,110,000
Lumber and timber .	36,265,940	19,956,000	11,640,000	28,741,000
Cars and general shop-construction and repairs by steam railroad companies .	28,465,388	583,000	268,000	735,000
Printing and publishing (2 establishments omitted) .	8,794,483	4,690,000	3,997,000	15,051,269
Foundry and machine-shop products .	11,023,590	3,036,000	4,021,000	8,782,481
Bread and other bakery products .	4,178,559	1,949,000	4,142,000	7,503,298
Rice, cleaning and polishing .	3,395,447	345,000	6,306,000	7,216,359

Other important industries are petroleum refining (ranks first as to value of product), copper and smelting refining, manufacture of ice, food preparations, cotton goods, leather goods, and ground and roasted coffee.

A large trade passes through the port of Galveston, which is by far the most important outlet for the cotton grown in the United States, and as a commercial port it is now second only to New York. Imports in 1921, 20,496,568 dollars; exports, 446,772,048 dollars. A permanent causeway over 2 miles in length, to connect Galveston with the mainland, was opened to traffic in May, 1912. The level of the town has been raised so as to protect it from storms. The railways in the State (December 31, 1920) have a total mileage of 16,049 miles. There are 989 miles of electric inter-urban railway in active operation in Texas and 472 miles are under construction or proposed. There are also 91 miles of inter-urban lines operated by gasoline power.

There are 1,047 miles of navigable water in the rivers of Texas over which there was moved 1,867,158 short tons of traffic in the calendar year 1910. The long coast line with its good harbour facilitates traffic by sea.

British Consul at Galveston.—J. E. Bell.

There is also a vice-consul at Galveston.

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UTAH.

Constitution and Government.—Utah, which had been acquired by the United States during the Mexican war, was, in 1847, settled by Mormons, and on Sept. 9, 1850, organised as a Territory. It was admitted as a State into the Union on July 16, 1894.

The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives; but the Constitution provides for the initiation of any desired legislation by the legal voters or such number of them as may be determined by law, and such voters may require any law passed by less than a two-thirds vote of each House of the Legislature to be submitted to the voters of the State before coming into effect.

The Senate (in part renewed every two years) consists of 20 members, elected for four years; the House of Representatives has 55 members elected for two years. Qualified as electors are all citizens, male or female, who, not being idiots, insane or criminals have resided one year in the State, four months in the county, and 60 days in the precinct in which the election is held.

Governor.—Chas. R. Mabey, 1921-25 (5,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State.—H. E. Crockett.

There are 28 counties in the State. The Capital is Salt Lake City.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 84,990 square miles, of which 2,806 square miles is water. The area of the Indian reservations in 1920 was 2,389 square miles, and the population, 3,057 Indians.

Census population on January 1, 1920, 449,396.

The population at the date of each of four Federal censuses was:—

Years	Pop.	Per sq. mile	Years	Pop.	Per sq. mile
1890	210,779	2·6	1910	373,351	4·5
1900	276,749	3·4	1920	449,396	5·5

In 1920 the population by sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	227,232	834	3,985		232,051
Female . . .	214,669	612	2,064		217,345
Total . . .	441,901	1,446	3,338	2,711	449,396

Of the total in 1920, 56,455 were foreign-born, of whom 14,836 were English, 3,589 German, 3,029 Greek, 6,073 Swedes, 1,207 Irish. In 1914, 3,387 immigrants arriving at United States ports gave Utah as their destination. Of these 934 were Anglo-Saxon, 908 Latin, 136 Slav, 768 Greeks, and the others were Jews, Mongolians, or cosmopolitan.

Of the total population in 1920, 48·0 per cent. was urban. The largest city is Salt Lake City with a population of 118,110 according to the census of 1920. Ogden in 1920 had 32,804 inhabitants, and Provo, 10,303.

Latter-day Saints form about 75 per cent. of the Church membership of the State. There are Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Christian Scientists, and Congregationalists in small numbers.

In 1910 the percentage of illiterates in the population was only 2.5, the number being 6,821, of whom 3,636 were foreign-born. School attendance for 20 weeks annually (10 consecutive), in large cities 30 weeks (10 consecutive), is compulsory on children from 8 to 16 years of age. In 1920 the 637 public elementary schools had 3,180 teachers and 83,276 enrolled pupils; 46 public high schools had 642 teachers and 14,130 pupils. A State normal school had 853 pupils in 1916 and 34 teachers; it is maintained in connection with the university. The Latter-day Saints (or Mormons) also maintain a Church Teachers' Summer School, which in 1915 had 15 instructors and 234 students. The same church also has missionary correspondence schools, which in December, 1915, had two instructors and 148 correspondent students. The University of Utah was organized 1850, and had 129 instructors and 3,431 students in 1918. Utah has a school of arts and sciences and a State school of mines. The Utah agricultural college (founded in 1890) has 86 instructors and 1,196 students. Both of these institutions receive annual grants from the State. The Mormon Church maintains the Brigham Young University at Provo, organized in 1875, which in 1918 had 75 instructors and 1,263 students; the Brigham Young College at Logan, organized in 1878, which in 1919 had 35 instructors, and 800 students; the Latter-day Saints' University at Salt Lake City, organized in 1890, had 47 instructors and 1,280 students; also 7 academies scattered throughout the State having 81 instructors and 1,749 students. Total expenditure on education (1920), 8,388,534 dollars.

Charity.—Apart from almshouses and asylums for imbeciles there are 13 benevolent institutions within the State. Eight of these are hospitals, one of which belongs to the Federal Government, one to Salt Lake City, and one to Salt Lake County. The State has an institution for the deaf, the dumb, and the blind, with 146 inmates in 1915; an industrial school with 141 juveniles under its control, and a mental hospital with 536 patients in 1915. There are three orphanages and various other charitable institutions (including seven hospitals) provided by private associations or religious bodies. On January 1, 1916, the almshouses had 219 pauper inmates. In 1915 the counties spent 196,311 dollars for relief of indigents.

Finance.—For biennium ending November 30, 1920, the revenue and expenditure were:—

	Dollars
Cash on hand, Nov. 30, 1918	1,505,512
Receipts, 1918-20	24,942,209
Total	26,447,721
Total disbursements, 1918-20	24,546,535
Cash on hand, December 1, 1920	1,901,186

The estimated assessed valuation, 1919, amounted to 675,000,000 dollars. The bonded debt of the State on November 30, 1920, amounted to 3,435,000 dollars.

By the State Statistician the total value of all property in 1915 was estimated at 674,290,211 dollars.

Production and Industry.—The area of unappropriated and unserved lands within the State on June 30, 1915, was 28,076,285 acres, of which 13,545,799 acres were surveyed and 19,818,442 acres unsurveyed.

The State contains 7,430,084 acres of state forest in 1917. In 1920 it had 25,662 farms with a total area of 5,050,410 acres, of which 1,715,380 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 311,274,728 dollars.

In 1921 the chief crops were wheat, 6,299,000 bushels; oats, 2,876,000 bushels; potatoes, 2,416,000 bushels; hay, 1,284,000 tons. Maize, barley, and rye are also grown. Much attention is paid to vegetables and fruit trees. There is a considerable live-stock industry. On January 1, 1921, the numbers were: horses and mules 148,000, milch cows 108,000, other cattle 473,000, sheep 2,245,000, swine 103,000. The wool-clip (1920) yielded 16,150,000 pounds of wool.

The State is unique in the diversity of its metal production, particularly of precious and semi-precious metals, having valuable mines, chiefly gold, silver, copper, and coal; 5,241,071 tons were mined in 1920. Other products are manganese ores, gypsum, petroleum, sulphur, zinc, and salt.

In 1914 there were 1,109 manufacturing establishments employing 2,233 salaried officials and 13,894 wage earners. Their aggregate capital amounted to 71,843,000 dollars; cost of material in a year 62,233,000 dollars; value of output 87,112,000 dollars. The statistics of the more important industries in 1910 are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 619.

There are no navigable streams, but singularly good facilities for transportation. In 1917 the State had 2,144 miles of main line, the principal railways being the Denver and Rio Grande (762 miles), the Oregon Short Line (242), the Central Pacific (273), the Union Pacific (75), the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railway (503), Western Pacific (122 miles).

There were also about 448 miles of electric railway in 1920.

In 1917, there were 10 savings banks in the State with 61,000 depositors who had to their credit 16,648,228 dollars, being 272.92 dollars to each depositor.

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VERMONT.

Government.—Vermont was admitted into the Union as a State on February 18, 1791. The Constitution in force at the time of admission was that of 1786. In 1793 a new Constitution was adopted which, with amendments made in 1828, 1836, 1850, 1870, 1883, and 1913, is still in force. The State legislature consists of a Senate of 30 members and a House of Representatives of 246. Electors are all citizens of the United States with certain residential qualifications.

The State sends two Senators and two Representatives to the United States Congress.

Governor.—James Hartness, 1921–1923 (3,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Harry A. Black.

The seat of the State Executive is at Montpelier. The State is divided into fourteen counties.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 9,564 square miles, of which 440 square miles is water. Census population on January 1, 1920, 352,428.

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1880	332,286	36.4	1910	355,956	39.0
1900	343,641	37.7	1920	352,428	38.6

The population in 1920 according to sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	178,504	820	80		178,854
Female	173,313	262	9		173,574
Total 1920 . .	351,817	572	15	24	352,428

The State contains a very high proportion of English. In 1920 the foreign-born population numbered 44,526, of whom 14,181 were Canadian French, 10,687 Canadian English, 2,884 Irish, 2,197 English, and 1,854 Scottish. The largest cities are Burlington, with a population in 1920 of 22,779; Rutland, 14,954; Barre, 10,008. Of the population in 1920, 31.2 per cent. was urban.

The religious denominations are: Roman Catholic, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, and Protestant Episcopal, in the order given.

School attendance during the full school term is compulsory for children from 6 to 16 years of age. No child under 16 who has not completed the 9-year school-course may be employed in any railway, factory, mine, or quarry work, or as messenger during school hours. In 1921 the 2,158 public schools had 2,935 teachers and 61,797 enrolled pupils. The University of Vermont (1800) had, in 1921, 117 instructors and 1,038 students; Middlebury College (1800) had 39 instructors and 492 students; Norwich University (1834) had 25 instructors and 290 students.

During 1921 the number of persons receiving aid from the towns was 2,628, and on January 1, 1921, the number of persons in State institutions was as follows: House of correction, 60; State prison, 148; hospital for insane, 762; school for feeble-minded, 119; industrial school, 258.

Finance, Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1921, were:—

	Dollars
Cash balance July 1, 1920	1,965,122
Receipts, 1920-21	5,105,039
Total	7,070,161
Disbursements, 1920-21	5,047,229
Cash balance July 1, 1921	2,022,932

The assessed value of real property in 1921 was 191,260,519 dollars and of personal property, 69,633,874 dollars.

The National Guard on July 1, 1921, had 50 officers and 884 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the most important occupation within the State. In 1920 the State contained 29,075 farms with a total area of 4,233,811 acres, of which 1,691,595 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 222,736,620 dollars. In 1916 the rural population was 52 per cent. of the total population. The chief agricultural crop is hay (945,358 tons in 1921), but cereals are still grown in large quantities; in 1921 the yield of oats was 2,673,349 bushels; of maize, 4,510,000 bushels, together with 475,161 tons of silage; wheat, 126,003 bushels; and barley, 200,000 bushels. The production of potatoes in 1921 was 3,750,387 bushels; of tobacco, 165,000 pounds; apples and maple sugar and syrup are important.

Cattle raising, especially of milk cows, is one of the chief agricultural pursuits. In 1920 Vermont had 435,480 cattle on farms, or nearly one-third of all the cattle in New England. The value of live-stock on Vermont farms in 1920 was 28,502,803 dollars. Vermont leads all the States of the Union in pounds of butter per capita, pounds of butter per farm, pounds of butter per cow, and in ratio of dairy cows to population. On January 1, 1921, Vermont had 275,000 milch cows, 186,000 other cattle, 84,000 horses, 91,000 sheep, and 105,000 swine. In 1920 the wool-clip yielded 676,000 lbs.

The forests of the State provide material for extensive timber and lumber trade, and flourishing wood pulp manufacture. Other industries are flour-milling, foundry and machine-shop work and the manufacture of hosiery and other woollen goods. According to the returns of the Federal census of manufactures in 1919, there were in Vermont 1,790 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 134,314,391 dollars, paying wages to the annual amount of 41,429,114 dollars, using raw material costing 95,172,581 dollars, and giving an output valued at 168,108,072 dollars.

The statistics of the more important industries in 1920 are shown as follows:—

Industries	Capital	Wage- carriers	Cost of material	Value of output
	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Cotton goods	4,477,985	1,142	2,127,285	4,383,835
Foundry and machine-shop products	3,677,499	1,203	1,399,036	3,343,596
Lumber and timber products	6,997,765	4,459	2,973,659	8,361,641
Machine tools	11,041,581	2,213	2,927,135	9,009,745
Marble and stone work	13,961,955	5,790	6,165,841	17,420,011
Paper and wood pulp	15,314,137	1,975	6,654,300	10,862,858

The marble quarries, first opened in 1785, produce half of the marble of the United States. There are also granite quarries; slate and fibrous talc are likewise found. Metals occur only in small quantities.

There are (1918) 1,081 miles of railway in the State chiefly managed by the Central Vermont, Boston and Maine, and the Rutland. There are also electric railways with 103 miles of track in 1920. The lakes, rivers, and canals are also used for traffic with other States and with Canada.

On June 20, 1921, there were 20 mutual savings banks and 39 savings banks and trust companies in the State with 255,332 depositors, having to their credit 123,435,375 dollars, being 503.14 dollars to each depositor.

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VIRGINIA.

Constitution and Government.—The first English Charter for settlements in America was that granted by James I. in 1606 for the planting of colonies in Virginia. The State was one of the thirteen original States in the Union. On the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, Virginia, after long hesitation, decided to join the seceding States a course objected to by the western portion of the State, which in 1863 was admitted into the Union as West Virginia.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Delegates, the former containing not more than 40 nor less than 33 members and the latter not more than 100 nor less than 90. Senators are elected for 4 years. The Senate contains 40 members. The House of Delegates contains 100 members, elected for 2 years. Qualified as electors are (with few exceptions) all citizens 21 years of age, resident in the State for 2 years and in the county, city, town, or precinct for which the election is held for 30 days, who have paid their State poll-taxes and registered.

The State sends to the Federal Congress 2 Senators and 10 Representatives.

Governor.—E. Lee Trinkle, 1918–1922 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of the Commonwealth.—B. O. James.

The State Capital is Richmond.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 42,627 square miles, of which 2,865 square-miles is water area. Census population on January 1, 1920, 2,309,187.

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1860	1,596,318	24·6	1910	2,061,612	51·2
1900	1,854,184 ¹	46·1 ¹	1920	2,309,187	54·2

¹ The area having been reduced by the separation of West Virginia.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	• Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	825,133	342,536	400	423	1,168,492
Female . .	792,776	347,481	37	401	1,140,695
Total . .	1,617,909	690,017	437	824	2,309,187

The total population in 1920 contained 30,785 of foreign birth, of whom 3,752 were English, 1,732 Irish, 2,802 German, 5,421 Russian, and 1,327 Scotch. The urban population in 1920 formed 29·2 per cent. of the whole. The population, according to the Census of 1920, of the principal cities was :—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Richmond . .	171,667	Portsmouth .	54,387	Newport News	35,596
Norfolk . .	115,777	Lynchburg .	29,956	Danville . .	21,539
Roanoke . .	50,842	Petersburg .	31,002	Alexandria .	18,060

The principal churches are Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Protestant Episcopal.

Elementary instruction is free, and for illiterate children compulsory between the ages of 8 and 12. No child under 12 may be employed in any mining or manufacturing work. White and coloured children must not be taught in the same school.

In 1918-19 Virginia had 13,597 elementary schools with 13,911 teachers and 481,139 enrolled pupils ; 673 public high schools with 1,809 teachers and 29,157 pupils. In 1918-19 there were 7 public normal schools with 167 teachers and 4,288 students. Expenditure on education, 1920-21, 16,110,033 dollars. Statistics of the more important institutions for higher instruction (for men) are (1919):—

Founded	Name and Place of College	Professors, etc.	Students
1693	William and Mary Coll., Williamsburg (State)	15	282
1749	Washington and Lee University, Lexington . .	30	626
1825	University of Virginia, Charlottesville (State)	88	1243
1865	Virginia Union University, Richmond (Colored ; Bapt.)	16	293
1872	Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg (State)	56	566
1839	Virginia Military Institute, Lexington (State)	34	673
1776	Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney (Presbyterian)	8	89

Virginia has (1918) 2 schools of theology, with 104 students ; 3 of law, with 227 students ; 3 of medicine, with 488 students ; 2 of dentistry, with 50 students ; and 2 of pharmacy, with 76 students, besides many business schools, and schools for industrial and manual training.

Charity.—Besides almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c., there are within the State 115 benevolent institutions, most of which have been provided by private charity or by religious bodies. From October 1, 1918, to September 30, 1919, 3,236 persons were supported in 101 almshouses.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for year ending September 30, 1919, are shown thus :—

	Dollars
On hand October 1, 1918	800,760
Receipts, 1918-19	13,035,622
Total	13,836,382
Disbursements, 1918-19	12,651,765
Balance, September 30, 1919	1,184,617

The bonded debt of the State amounts (October 1, 1919) to 22,912,216 dollars. The assessed valuation of property for 1919 was: Real estate, 797,414,198 dollars; personal, 535,859,124 dollars; total, 1,333,273,322 dollars. Total in 1918, 1,270,149,000 dollars.

Production and Industry.—In 1920 there were 186,242 farms in Virginia with an area of 18,561,112 acres, of which 9,460,492 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 1,196,555,772 dollars. In 1921 the chief crops were maize, 47,600,000 bushels; wheat, 8,301,000 bushels; oats, 3,342,000 bushels; potatoes, 14,688,000 bushels. The tobacco area was 167,000 acres, yielding 91,850,000 pounds of tobacco valued at 43,099,000 dollars. The cotton crop for 1921 covered 33,000 acres and yielded 16,000 bales, valued at 1,312,000 dollars. The manufacture of tobacco and of cigars, &c., is an important industry, and the Virginia cotton mills consume much more cotton than the State produces.

The domestic animals on January 1, 1921, were 351,000 horses, 65,000 mules, 428,000 milch cows, 567,000 other cattle, 714,000 sheep, 1,026,000 swine. The wool clip in 1920 yielded 1,680,000 pounds of wool.

The State has valuable fisheries, especially of oysters.

Virginia has considerable mineral wealth. In 1917 the output comprised coal, 10,087,091 short tons (20,125,713 dollars); coke, 1,304,230 short tons (5,785,934 dollars); granite and other stone (1,739,946 dollars); lime (1,820,446 dollars); clay products (1,664,305 dollars); iron ores, 472,311 long tons (1,182,338 dollars). The production of pig-iron estimated at 7,500,000 dollars, and of manganese ores at 700,000 dollars. Altogether 35 mineral materials were mined, valued at about 45,000,000 dollars. The production of lead and zinc was valued at about 700,000 dollars.

There are extensive ironworks in the State, and flour-milling, manufactures of paper and pulp, trunks and bags, glass, and many other articles are prosperous. According to the Federal census of manufactures in 1914 there were in the State 5,508 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital of 261,501,000 dollars, employing 9,164 salaried officials and 102,820 wage-earners; wages amount annually to 44,873,000 dollars: the cost of raw materials used amounted to 155,320,000 dollars, and the value of the output was 264,039,000 dollars. Statistics of the more important industries for 1910 are given in *THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK* for 1916, p. 625.

In 1918 there were 4,693 miles of steam railway in the State; and 440 miles of electric railway (1920). The telegraph and telephone companies had 12,090 miles of line.

The Federal Reserve Bank for the Fifth District is located at Richmond.

There are British Vice-Consuls at Newport News, Norfolk, and Richmond.

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WASHINGTON.

Government.—Washington, formerly part of Oregon, was created a Territory in 1853, and was admitted into the Union as a State on February 22, 1889. The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the latter composed of not less than 63 nor more than 99 members (actually 97 in 1917), the number of Senators being not more than half nor less than one-third of that of members of the House of Representatives (actually 41 in 1917). The membership of both Houses is apportioned anew every 10 years according to the results of the Federal decennial census. Senators are elected for 4 years, half their number retiring every 2 years; members of the House of Representatives are elected for 2 years.

Qualified as voters are (with some exceptions) all citizens 21 years of age who have lived in the State 1 year, in the county 90 days, in the city, town, ward, or precinct where they vote 30 days, and who can read and speak English.

Governor.—Louis F. Hart, 1921-1925 (6,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—J. Grant Hinkle.

To the United States Congress the State sends 2 Senators and (since 1911) 5 Representatives.

The State contains 39 counties. The State capital is Olympia.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 69,127 square miles, of which 2,291 square miles is water area. Census population on January 1, 1921, 1,356,621.

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	75,116	1.1	1910	1,141,990	17.1
1900	518,103	7.8	1920	1,356,621	20.3

In 1920 there were 734,701 males and 621,920 females.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	711,693	3,957	14,499	4,552	734,701
Female . . .	608,034	2,926	6,401	4,509	621,920
Total 1920	1,319,777	6,883	20,900	9,061	1,356,621

The foreign-born white population in 1920 numbered 250,055, constituting 18·4 per cent. of the total population.

There are 18 Indian reservations with a total area (1920) of 2,655 square miles, the largest being The Colville, which contains 1,051,488 acres; and a total population (1920) of 11,114.

The principal cities are Seattle, with a population, according to the census of 1920, of 315,652 inhabitants; Tacoma, 96,965; Spokane, 104,437; Bellingham, 25,570; Everett, 27,614; Walla Walla, 15,503; North Yakima, 18,539; Aberdeen, 15,337; Vancouver, 12,637; and Hoquiam, 10,058. Olympia, the State capital, has about 10,000. Of the total population in 1920, 55·2 per cent. was urban.

The prevailing forms of religion in the State are Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, and Congregationalist. In the public schools formal religious teaching, or regular reading from the Bible, is not permitted, but moral training is given and moral principles inculcated. Education is given free, and compulsory for children from 8 to 16 years of age. In 1920, the 2,159 schools had 7,113 teachers and were attended by 247,688 children (elementary schools), and the 281 high schools had 1,795 teachers and 42,419 pupils. In 1920 three State normal schools had 168 teachers and 1,000 students. The total expenditure for the school year 1920 was 22,414,510 dollars.

The University of Washington, founded 1861, near Seattle, had, in 1919, 210 professors and teachers and 2,457 students; and the University of Puget Sound founded in 1903 at Tacoma had 16 professors and teachers and 265 students. The State College at Pullman for science and agriculture, founded 1892, had 125 professors or teachers and 1,957 students. Gonzaga College (R.C.), founded 1887, at Spokane, has 50 professors and 500 students; Whitman College (Cong.), founded 1866, at Walla Walla, has 25 professors and 310 students.

Finance, Defence.—For the two years ending September 30, 1920, the revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

	Dollars.
Balance in hand, Oct. 1, 1918	5,370,696
Receipts, 1918-20	43,240,706
Total	48,611,402
Disbursements, 1918-20	42,953,824
Balance, September 30, 1920	5,657,578

The assessed valuation of real property in 1919 amounted to 722,761,254 dollars, and of personal property to 179,764,087 dollars. In 1918 the valuation was of railway roads, 339,557,287 dollars; electric railways, 37,607,325 dollars; telegraph, 776,219 dollars. The outstanding bonded debt was paid off in 1911.

The Federal Government has large dry docks and naval dépôt at Bremerton, on Puget Sound. Garrisons of the regular army are maintained at Spokane, Seattle, Vancouver, and three coast defence points at the entrance to Puget Sound and one at Bremerton Navy Yard.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is successfully pursued in the State, not least in the arid region east of the Cascade Mountains, where there are extensive systems of irrigation.

In 1920 there were 66,288 farms with an acreage of 13,244,720, of which 7,129,247 acres or 53.8 per cent. was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 1,057,429,848 dollars, and the value of all production 227,212,008 dollars. The wheat yield in 1921 was 54,662,000 bushels; barley, 2,797,000 bushels; oats, 10,500,000 bushels; corn, 2,400,000 bushels. In Pacific coast region, as well as in the eastern counties, fruit of various sorts is produced in vast quantities. On January 1st, 1921, the domestic animals were 284,000 horses, 20,000 mules, 216,000 milch cows, 290,000 other cattle, 645,000 sheep, 267,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1920 amounted to 5,490,000 pounds of wool. The fruit-growing area has doubled within the last two years, and fruit-canning has become an industry in the State. The timber wealth of the State has an area (1917) of 9,942,544 acres.

Coal is mined in large quantities : 3,348,214 tons in 1920. Other mineral products are gold, silver, and copper. The quarries yielded granite, sandstone, marble, and limestone. Cement is produced. Lead and zinc are worked; antimony, arsenic, molybdenum, tungsten, and platinum are found.

In 1914 the manufacturing industries had 3,829 establishments with an aggregate capital of 277,715,262 dollars; they employed 7,734 salaried officials and 67,205 wage-earners; they used raw material costing 131,852,710 dollars, and gave an output valued at 245,326,456 dollars. They are connected chiefly with the products of the forests, agriculture, grazing, fisheries, and mining. The most important industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 628.

The railways within the State had, in 1917, 7,412 miles (main track), besides electric railway (1,069 miles in 1918). The principal railways operating in the State are the Northern Pacific Railway Company and subsidiary companies, Great Northern Railway Company, Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company, the Bellingham and Northern Railway, the Columbia and Puget Sound Railroad Company, the Tacoma Eastern Railroad Company and the Spokane and British Columbia Railroad Company; the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway; the Union Pacific, and the North Coast Railways each have a terminus at Seattle.

Steamers ply on the Columbia and other rivers. Several lines of steamers sail regularly to ports on the Pacific coast, to Japan and China, the Philippines, and other eastern countries, and to Europe. At the Puget Sound ports the traffic facilities, both railway and shipping, are being multiplied.

In the year ending June 30, 1919, there were in the State 1 mutual savings bank with 19,857 depositors with 19,757,000 dollars to their credit, being 491.36 dollars to each depositor.

There are British Vice-Consuls at Port Townsend, Gray's Harbour, Port Angeles, Seattle and Tacoma.

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WEST VIRGINIA

Government.—In 1862, after the State of Virginia had seceded from the Union, the electors of the western portion ratified an ordinance providing for the formation of a new State, which was admitted into the Union on December 31, 1862, under the name of West Virginia, and whose first government began on June 20, 1863.

The Legislature consists of the Senate and the House of Delegates. The right to vote is given to every citizen (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age and resident in the State one year and in the county sixty days prior to the election. The Senate is composed of 30 members elected for a term of four years in such a manner that half the Senate is renewed biennially. The House of Delegates consists of 94 members elected biennially.

Governor.—E. F. Morgan, 1921–25. (10,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State.—Houston G. Young.

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by two Senators elected by popular vote for 6 years and six Representatives chosen for 2 years, for the election of whom the State is divided into six congressional districts.

For local administration the State is divided into 55 counties. The State Capital is Charleston.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 24,170 square miles, of which 148 square miles is water area. The population, according to the census of 1920, is 1,463,610.

Year	Population		Year	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1890	762,794	31·8	1910	1,221,119	50·8
1900	958,800	39·9	1920	1,463,610	60·5

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	715,869	47,129	98	4	763,100
Female . . .	661,366	39,216	16	3	700,601
Total . . .	1,377,235	86,345	114	7	1,463,701

Of the total population in 1920, 61,906 were born in foreign countries and of these 3,798 came from Germany, 1,459 from Ireland, 14,147 from Italy, and 3,433 from England. Urban population was 25·2 per cent. of the whole. In 1920 the population of the principal cities was: Wheeling, 56,208; Huntington, 50,177; Charleston, 39,608; Parkersburg, 20,050.

The most numerous denominations are Methodists, Baptists, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians. Most of the denominations have colleges within the State.

Elementary education is free for all from 6 to 21 years of age, and school attendance for 20 weeks annually is compulsory for all children between the ages of 8 and 14 years. The public or free schools are non-sectarian. A rigid code of moral instruction is enforced, but no sectarian teaching is permitted. In 1920 the 6,956 public elementary schools had 341,977 enrolled pupils and 10,978 teachers, and 172 public high schools had 1,129 teachers and 18,512 pupils in 1920. The 6 public normal schools had 123 teachers and 2,262 students in 1917. Expenditure on education in 1920, 13,142,470 dollars.

The West Virginia University, founded in 1868, at Morgantown offers higher instruction free to all residents of the State, and at nominal fees to those from other States. In 1921 it had 160 instructors and 25 assistants, and 1,976 students (exclusive of summer school and short course students). Bethany College (1841), under the control of the Christian Church, has 27 instructors and 400 students. West Virginia Wesleyan College (1890), a Methodist institution, has 31 instructors and 410 students.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 808, being 66.2 per 100,000 of the population, and in 1920 the number of prisoners in penal institutions was 849.

Finance.—The State Fund revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1920, were as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1919	2,218,091
Receipts, 1919-20	19,901,931
Total	22,120,022
Disbursements, 1919-20	19,570,122
Balance, June 30, 1920	2,549,900

The total bonded indebtedness of the State was 13,500,000 dollars on January 1, 1920.

The assessed value of real property in 1921 was 801,235,500 dollars, and of personal property, 424,292,082 dollars, and of public utility property, 354,066,817 dollars.

Production and Industry.—In 1920 the State had 87,289 farms with an area of 9,569,790 acres. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 496,439,617 dollars. The chief agricultural products in 1921 were wheat, 3,125,000 bushels, Indian corn, 20,128,000 bushels, oats, 4,620,000 bushels, hay, 870,000 tons, and potatoes, 4,080,000 bushels. The area under tobacco was 8,000 acres; the yield amounted to 6,000,000 pounds, valued at 1,440,000 dollars. Apples, peaches, plums, and grapes are grown. On January 1, 1921, the domestic animals were 184,000 horses, 13,000 mules, 245,000 milch cows, 366,000 other cattle, 728,000 sheep, and 425,000 swine. In 1920, the wool-clip from 640,000 sheep produced 3,200,000 pounds of wool.

West Virginia has extensive mining and quarrying industries, besides great resources in petroleum and natural gas. The State ranks second for mineral production in the United States. The coal area extends over 17,280 square miles, and 78,125,000 tons were mined in 1920. The quarries yield sandstone and limestone.

In the State there are important leather industries. According to the census of manufactures of 1914, there were in West Virginia 2,749 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 175,995,000 dollars, employing 5,716 salaried officials, and 71,078 wage-earners; wages in the year amounted to 43,784,000 dollars. The cost of the raw material used was 110,033,000 dollars, and the value of the output was 193,512,000 dollars. The statistics of the more important industries in 1910 are given in *THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK* for 1916, p. 632.

In 1917 there were within the State 4,012 miles of railway, besides 660 miles of electric railway track (1919). The more important railway systems are the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Kanawha and Michigan, the Western Maryland, the Coal and Coke, the Norfolk and Western, the Virginian, and the Monongahela Valley. The coal-fields in the west are well opened up by the Ohio and its tributaries, which provide some of the cheapest means of coal carriage in the world.

On June 30, 1920, the amount of savings deposits in the State banks and trust companies was 32,977,166 dollars.

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WISCONSIN.

Government.—Wisconsin was admitted into the Union on May 29, 1848. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and Assembly. The Senate consists of 33 members elected for a term of four years, one-half (16 or 17 alternately) of the members being elected each two years. The Assembly consists of 100 members, elected for a term of two years, all of the members being elected at the same time.

All qualified electors in the district to be represented who have resided one year within the State, except members of Congress and office holders under the United States, are eligible to the Legislature. Wisconsin has universal suffrage for all citizens over 21 years of age. There is no property or educational qualification.

Wisconsin is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 11 Representatives.

Governor.—John J. Blaine, 1921–23 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Elmer Hall.

The State Capital is Madison; 1920 census population, 38,878.

Area and Population.—Area, 56,066 square miles, of which 810 square miles is water, exclusive of 2,378 square miles of Lake Superior and 7,500 square miles of Lake Michigan.

Census population on January 1, 1920, 2,631,839.

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was:—

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per square mile
1890	1,680,828	12,502	1,693,330	30.6
1900	2,057,911	11,131	2,069,042	37.4
1910	2,820,555	13,305	2,333,860	42.2
1920	2,616,938	15,129	2,632,067	46.9

In 1920 the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	1,348,522	2,963	5,231		1,356,718
Female . . .	1,268,416	2,236	4,697		1,275,349
Total . . .	2,616,938	5,201	9,928	9,611	2,632,067

The foreign-born population in 1920 numbered 460,128, of whom 19,331 were Canadian, 10,834 English, 151,250 German, 7,809 Irish, 45,433 Norwegian, 22,896 Swedish, and 11,187 Italian. The Indian Reservations are (1920) 423 square miles in extent and have a population of 10,319 Indians.

According to the census of January 1, 1920, the population of the cities was as follows:—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
Milwaukee . .	457,147	Sheboygan . .	30,955	Janesville . .	18,293
Racine . . .	58,593	Lacrosse . . .	30,363	Manitowoc . .	17,563
Kenosha . . .	40,472	Fond du Lac .	23,427	West Allis . .	13,765
Superior . . .	39,624	Beloit	21,284	Marinette . . .	13,610
Madison . . .	38,378	Eau Claire . .	20,880	Waukesha . . .	12,558
Oshkosh . . .	33,162	Appleton . . .	19,561	Stevens Point .	11,370
Green Bay . .	31,017	Wausau	18,661	Ashland	11,334

Of the total population in 1920, 47.3 per cent. was urban.

The chief religious bodies are: Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Congregationalist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Christian Science, Unitarian, and Seventh Day Adventist.

Education.—School attendance is compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 14 years, in cities for the entire school year, and in towns and villages for 6 months a year. Where industrial or continuation schools are established, children between 14 and 17 who are regularly employed must attend such schools 8 hours per week. In 1919-20 the elementary schools had 14,122 teachers, and 405,467 enrolled pupils, the 373 public high schools had 3,179 teachers and 59,776 pupils. The 9 State normal schools had 347 teachers and 3,773 students.

The University of Wisconsin at Madison was established in 1848. It had, in 1920, 886 professors and instructors and 10,155 (including the summer session of 1919) students. Instruction by correspondence was introduced in 1911, and in 1919-20 gave instruction to 15,554 students. A score of private colleges and academies have from 12 to 80 professors and instructors, with from 150 to 2,000 students.

Expenditure on education in 1919-20, for elementary and secondary schools 21,385,791 dollars; for normal schools, 1,220,885 dollars; and for the University, 3,979,743 dollars.

Charity.—On June 30, 1920, the State had fifteen charitable and penal institutions with inmates as follows: State hospital for the insane, 661; Northern hospital for the insane, 611; school for the deaf, 159; school for the blind, 131; industrial school for boys, 451; State prison, 749; State public school, 257; home for feeble-minded, 1,060; Southern home for feeble-minded and epileptic, 83; State reformatory, 274; State tuberculosis sanatorium, 174; Central State hospital for the insane, 105; Tomahawk Lake Camp (tubercular), 20; industrial school for girls, 239. Total inmate population, June 30, 1920, 4,974, with 2,514 on parole. For the year ending June 30, 1920, the cost of maintenance of the State institutions was 1,951,327 dollars, in addition to which the State paid 690,143 dollars towards the maintenance of county asylums for chronic insane.

Finance.—For the year ended June 30, 1920, the receipts and disbursements of the State Government were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars
Balance June 30, 1919	7,558,647
Receipts for year, 1919-20	52,083,559
Total	59,642,206
Disbursements for year 1919-20	48,047,486
Balance June 30, 1920	11,594,720

On June 30, 1920, the bonded debt of the State amounted to 2,160,291 dollars.

On September 30, 1920, the assessed valuation of all property in the State was 4,570,698,530 dollars, of which 3,565,811,448 was on real estate and 1,004,887,082 on personal property.

Production, Industry, Communications.—Wisconsin is very largely an agricultural State. In 1920 the farms numbered 189,167, with a total area of 22,745,000 acres, of which 13,248,000 acres were improved land. There are over 2,000 new settlers annually. The chief crops are wheat, maize and other cereals, potatoes, sugar-beets, grasses, fruit and tobacco. The yield of maize in 1921 was 97,482,000 bushels; of wheat, 2,812,000 bushels; of oats, 63,958,000 bushels; of barley, 10,642,000 bushels, rye and buckwheat being also grown. The yield of potatoes was 21,420,000 bushels; of hay, 4,136,000 tons. The area under tobacco (1921) was 48,000 acres; the yield was 61,488,000 pounds. Fruits (large and small) are extensively cultivated. On January 1, 1921, the live-stock consisted of 674,000 horses, 3,000 mules, 1,828,000 milch cows, 1,478,000 other cattle, 632,000 sheep, and 2,236,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1920 amounted to 3,360,000 pounds of wool.

Zinc is the chief mineral product. Others are iron ore, pig-iron, granite, limestone and sandstone, natural rock cement, graphite, and mineral waters.

In 1914, when the last industrial census was taken, Wisconsin was the tenth state in the value of manufactured products. At that time there were 9,104 manufacturing establishments, with 194,310 wage earners, 754,287,000 dollars capital employed, 112,193,000 dollars paid in wages and 417,415,000 for materials. The value of the manufactured product was 695,172,000.

On Jan. 1, 1921, there were 23,000 employers under the Workmen's Compensation Act, with 400,000 employees, while the value of the manufactured product in 1920 exceeded 1,700,000,000 dollars.

The statistics of the leading industries of the State during 1910 are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 635.

At the lake ports the shipments consist of grain and flour, coal, lumber, ore and (at Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Racine and Shetoygan) manufactured articles. There is, besides, at Milwaukee, a heavy passenger traffic.

In 1918 there were 7,775 miles of railroads operated in the State besides 847 miles of electric railway track. The leading railway lines are the Chicago and North-western, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie. In 1919 there were 494 telephone companies with 144,097 miles of wire and 338,110 subscribers.

There are in the State 77,280 miles of road of all classes, of which 20,000 miles are improved by gravel, macadam, or other surface. There are 7,500 miles on the State trunk highway system on which from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 dollars is spent annually for permanent construction.

On Jan. 1, 1921, there were 147 national banks with 22,495,000 dollars capital and 9,894,000 surplus, with 355,627,000 dollars in resources. On November 15, 1920, there were 836 State banks with 32,070,700 dollars capital, 11,251,654 dollars surplus, and 520,502,972 dollars in resources.

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WYOMING.

Government.—Wyoming was admitted into the Union on July 10, 1890. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 25 members, elected for four years (about one-half retiring every two years), and a House of Representatives of 54 members elected for two years.

The suffrage extends to all citizens, male and female, who can read, and who are registered as voters and have resided in the State one year and in the county 60 days next preceding the election.

Governor.—Robert D. Carey, 1921–1925 (6,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—William E. Chaplin.

The capital is Cheyenne.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 97,914 square miles, of which 320 square miles is water. Of the total, about 3,300 square miles are comprised within the Yellowstone National Park, which since 1872 has been reserved for public uses.

Census population on January 1, 1920, 194,402.

The Federal census results since 1890 show the population to have been as follows:—

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1890	62,555	0·6	1910	145,965	1·5
1900	92,531	0·9	1920	194,402	2·0

In 1920 the population according to sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	107,501	863	1,330	715	110,359
Female. . . .	82,645	512	258	623	84,043
Total	190,146	1,375	1,538	1,343	194,402

In 1915 the foreign-born population numbered 23,575. In 1920 the foreign-born population numbered 25,255, of whom 2,292 were Germans, 2,505 English, 1,438 Canadians, 1,236 Greek, 956 Irish, 1,948 Italians, 1,439 Scotch, and 2,042 Swedish.

The Indian Reservation within the State has (1920) an area of 2,901 square miles, and a population of 1,748.

Of the total population in 1920, 29·5 per cent. was urban. The largest towns are Cheyenne (capital) with 13,829 inhabitants, according to the census of 1920; Casper, with 11,447; Sheridan, with 9,175; Rock Springs, with 6,456.

The religious bodies with the most numerous membership are the Roman Catholic, Mormon, Protestant Episcopal, Methodists, and Presbyterians.

In October, 1920, the 1,477 public schools had 150 male and 1,800 female teachers, and 43,077 enrolled pupils (21,376 boys and 21,701 girls); the 88 high schools had 282 teachers and 4,476 pupils (1,841 boys and 2,635 girls). Teachers are trained in the normal school which is carried on in connection with the University of Wyoming, at Laramie. This University was founded in 1887 and in 1918-19 had 56 professors and instructors and 913 students. Expenditure on education in the school year 1919-20 was 4,173,828 dollars.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 19, being 13 per 100,000 of the population. The number of prisoners in penal institutions in 1918 was 336; the number of boys in the Industrial Institute was 55.

Finance.—The cash receipts and disbursements of the State (exclusive of trust funds) for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1920, are given as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, October 1, 1919	2,058,894
Receipts for 1919-20	11,383,652
Total	13,442,546
Disbursements 1919-20	7,963,351
Balance, Sept. 30, 1920	5,479,195

In 1920 the bonded debt amounted to 1,935,000 dollars, and the assessed value of property in the State in 1919 to 298,538,152 dollars.

Production and Industry.—Wyoming is semi-arid and agriculture is carried on by irrigation and by "dry farming." Irrigation is being carried out on a large scale. In 1920 there were 15,611 farms. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 167,189,081 dollars. Such crops as are grown consist of vegetables, cereals, and fruits. About one half the State is well fitted for grazing and for sheep runs. The wool clip (1920) yielded 28,422,000 pounds of wool. The domestic animals on January 1st, 1921, were 189,000 horses, 80,000 milch cows and 720,000 other cattle, 3,040,000 sheep, and 57,000 swine.

In 1917, 8,366,643 acres in the State were covered with timber. The State has numerous fish hatcheries which stock the streams with trout.

Wyoming is largely a coal producing State. The output of coal in 1920 amounted to 8,928,571 long tons. Other mineral products are copper, gold, and gypsum. The quarries yield limestone and sandstone, besides phosphate rock. The output of petroleum was 16,500,000 barrels in 1920.

Manufactures are mostly confined to production for local consumption. In 1914 (according to Federal census results), the State had 337 industrial establishments; the capital invested in manufacturing industries was 29,270,000 dollars, the wage-earners numbered 2,989, the materials used cost 5,559,000 dollars, and the output amounted to 11,223,000 dollars. The chief manufactured products in 1910 were cars made or repaired, 2,336,678 dollars; lumber and timber products, 751,249 dollars; flour and grist, 746,299 dollars; butter, 268,862 dollars.

Wyoming has no navigable rivers. In 1917, the railways in the State had a length of 1,924 miles, the Union Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Chicago and North-Western railways being the principal lines. There are also 22 miles of electric railway.

The system of stage route transportation is still common.

On June 30, 1919, there were in the State 3 savings banks whose deposits amounted to 1,633,003 dollars, number of depositors, 3,348.

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OUTLYING TERRITORIES.

ALASKA.

Government.—Alaska was purchased by the United States from Russia under the treaty of March 30, 1867, the purchase price having been 7,200,000 dollars. The Governor is appointed by the President of the United States for 4 years, and is assisted by a Surveyor-General, who is *ex-officio* Secretary of the Territory, and other officials.

By Act of Congress approved August 24, 1912, Alaska became a Territory, with a legislative assembly consisting of 8 senators and 16 representatives. Congress reserved to itself the right to legislate on certain subjects, so that the Territory is now governed conjointly by Congress at Washington and by its local legislative assembly. The first session of the legislature convened at Juneau, the capital, on March 3, 1913, and continued in session 60 days. Regular sessions are held biennially. Special sessions may be called by the governor.

Governor—Scott C. Bone, 1921–25 (7,000 dollars).

Area and Population.—The area of the territory is 590,884 square miles, and the census population from 1890 to 1920 is shown as follows:—

Year	Population	Per sq. mile	Year	Population	Per sq. mile
1890	32,052	0.05	1910	64,356	0.1
1900	63,592	0.1	1920	54,899	0.1

Of the population in 1900, 30,507 (27,307 male) were white; 29,536 natives (Indians, Eskimo, Aleuts, &c.); 3,116 Chinese; 265 Japanese; 158 Negroes.

In 1910, of the total population, 36,347 were whites, and the others Indian or other coloured. About 20,000 people, employed in mines, canneries, and railway construction, spend a few months a year in Alaska, but these are not included in the enumeration.

The largest town is Juneau, the seat of Government, which had (census of 1920) a population of 3,126; the second largest is Ketchikan with a population of 2,900; other towns are Anchorage, 1,856; Sitka, 1,175; Fairbanks, 1,155; Cordova, 955; Douglas, 919; Peterburg, 879; Nome, 852; Wrangel, 821; and Seward, 652. There are altogether 16 incorporated towns.

Instruction, Justice.—In Alaska many religious missions are at work, representing very diverse denominations: Russian Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational and others.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, there were 67 schools in Alaska with 4,482 enrolled pupils and 165 teachers. Total cost of instruction, 371,535 dollars.

For the administration of justice the territory is constituted as a judicial district with 4 subdivisions and 4 courts.

Finance.—In the territory of Alaska there is no provision for taxation of real or personal property, except in municipalities where real estate and personal property may be taxed 2 per cent. for municipal purposes only. The

revenues are derived from licenses to conduct businesses, a long list of which, with the cost of the respective licences, is prescribed by law.

For the year ended December 31, 1920, the revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

	Dollars.
Balance January 1, 1920	414,343
Receipts, 1920	571,943
Total	986,286
Disbursements, 1920	670,114
Balance December 31, 1920	316,172

The Territory has no funded debt.

Production, Industry.—In some parts of the territory the climate during the brief summer is not unsuitable for agricultural operations. There are agricultural experimental stations which are giving valuable demonstrations. In 1910 there were 222 farms with a total area of 42,544 acres, of which 2,659 acres was improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1910 was 1,468,402 dollars. Reindeer have been introduced from Siberia, and the industry is thriving. There are now about 210,000 reindeer in the country.

There are considerable timber resources, mostly of the spruce, hemlock and red and yellow cedar sort. The National forests in Alaska (June 30, 1920) had an area of 20,579,740 acres. In 1919 there were 147 industrial establishments, employing a total of 77,316 persons (6,575 wage-earners), having a capital of 64,949,000 dollars. The pulp manufacturing industry is becoming established, spruce being suitable for the purpose and abounding in large quantities.

The chief industries are seal and salmon fisheries, and mining. The sea fisheries of the Pribilof Islands are under the charge of the Federal Department of Commerce. In 1921 the seal herd contained 552,718 animals.

The salmon fisheries are very valuable, and Government has provided for their preservation by securing legislative enactments for the construction and maintenance of hatcheries. The catch of salmon in 1920 totalled 65,080,539 (58,172,665 in 1919), and was valued at 36,641,836 dollars. In 1920 there were 146 salmon canneries, employing 24,423 men. The capital invested was 62,550,727 dollars. Halibut, cod, herring, and whales are also caught, the herring and whales for the manufacture of oil and manure. In the fisheries in 1920 there were employed 27,482 persons, 639 vessels and 7,587 boats. Total value of fish products in 1920, 41,492,124 dollars.

Gold is worked in South-East Alaska, where a low-grade ore is found; in the interior on the Yukon river; and at Nome and other places on the west coast. The output of gold in 1920 was 380,034 fine ounces, valued at 7,856,000 dollars; of silver 792,751 fine ounces, valued at 804,745 dollars; and of copper, 71,000,000 pounds, valued at 12,960,106 dollars. From 1880, when gold first began to be mined in Alaska, until 1920, 15,419,956 fine ounces have been produced, valued at 310,800,234 dollars. Tin ore deposits near Cape Prince of Wales are of a high grade; lead is produced; coal is worked; petroleum, gypsum, and marble are found. Total value of mineral output in 1919, 19,620,913 dollars; in 1920, 23,308,757 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—The value of the domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska in the year ending December 31, 1920, amounted to 38,418,473 dollars, and from Alaska to the United States 69,911,422 dollars, besides gold ore and bullion. In the calendar year 1920, 1,191 vessels of 450,034 tons entered the ports of Alaska in domestic trade, and 1,620 of 467,300 tons cleared. The chief ports of shipment of the United States to Alaska are on Puget Sound.

There is a railway of 112 miles from Skagway to the town of White Horse (in the Canadian Yukon region); thence transport is by coach or, in summer, by steamer. The Copper River and North Western Railway completed its line (standard gauge) from Cordova to Kennecott, a distance of 197 miles, in 1911. In 1915 the route for the Alaska railroad was decided upon, to run from Seward to Fairbanks, a distance of 471 miles (509 miles with branches). Of this 431 miles are already being used. The Alaskan towns are connected with the United States and with Canada by telegraph. There are about 131 post-offices and good mail services in the territory.

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HAWAII

The Hawaiian Islands lie in the North Pacific Ocean, between 18° 54' and 20° 14' north latitude, and 154° 48' and 160° 13' west longitude. They are about 2,020 miles south-west of San Francisco, and are in the line of steamer travel between Victoria, B.C., and Australia and New Zealand.

Government.—The Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands formed during the greater part of the nineteenth century an independent kingdom, but in 1893 the reigning Queen, Liliuokalani (died November 11, 1917), was deposed and a provisional government formed; in 1894 a Republic was proclaimed, and in accordance with a resolution of Congress of July 7, 1898, the Islands were on August 12, 1898, formally annexed to the United States. On June 14, 1900, they were constituted as the Territory of Hawaii. The Organic Act has since been amended several times. There is a Legislature of two Houses, a Senate of 15 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 30 members elected for two years. Sessions, limited to 60 days, are held biennially. The Governor and Secretary are appointed for four years by the President of the United States.

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Governor.—W. R. Farrington, 1921–1925 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary.—Raymond C. Brown.

The Territory is represented in Congress by a delegate elected biennially.

Area and Population.—The total area of the islands is 6,449 square miles. The principal islands of the group are Hawaii, 4,015; Maui, 728; Oahu, 598; Kauai, 547; Molokai, 261; Lanai, 139; Niihau, 97; Kahoolawe, 69. According to the census taken on April 15, 1910, the total population of the islands numbered 191,909, an increase of 37,908, or 24.61 per cent. since 1900. The average number of persons to the square mile in 1910 was 29.75. The Capital, Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, had 83,327 inhabitants on January 1, 1920.

Population on January 1, 1920 (U.S. Census), 255,912.

The estimated number of Hawaiians on June 30, 1921, was 21,907, and 17,847 part-Hawaiians. There are estimated to be 22,378 Chinese, 114,879 Japanese, 25,257 Portuguese, 23,971 Filipinos, 5,491 Porto Ricans, 1,848 Spanish, 37,409 Americans, British, German, and Russian, 5,327 Korean, 570 all others. Total estimated, 275,884.

Religion and Instruction.—Nearly all the natives are Christians. There is an Anglican bishop at Honolulu; also a Roman Catholic bishop, and ministers of various denominations.

Elementary education has always been free. The language in general use in schools is English. In 1920, there were 174 public schools with 1,362 teachers and 41,151 enrolled pupils; also 59 private schools with 402 teachers and 7,573 enrolled pupils. Of the pupils in public schools in 1920, 7,850 were Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian, 5,251 Portuguese, 24,965 Asiatics, 1,236 Anglo-Saxon. In Hawaii there are, besides, a normal and training school, a reformatory industrial school for boys and one for girls; also a Territorial University.

Justice.—Hawaii has a supreme court, circuit courts, district courts and a land registration court. The circuit judges sit also as juvenile courts. The judges of the supreme and circuit courts are appointed by the United States President; the district magistrates by the Chief Justice of Hawaii. There is also a United States District Court, the judges of which are appointed by the President.

Finance, Defence.—Revenue is derived mainly from taxation of real and personal property, income and inheritance taxes, licences, land sales and leases, waterworks and road, school and poll taxes. For the year ending June 30, 1921, the receipts and disbursements were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars	Dollars
Balance June 30, 1920	3,177,147	
Receipts, 1920–21	9,553,450	
Transfers from other accounts	598,547	
		13,329,144
Expenditures	8,338,041	
Transfers to other accounts	598,546	
		8,936,587
Net cash, June 30, 1921		4,392,557

On June 30, 1921, the bonded debt amounted to 12,600,000 dollars. In 1921 the assessed value of property was 286,557,532 dollars, a decrease of 419,260 dollars over the previous year.

On June 30, 1921, the Hawaiian National Guard contained 1,050 men, and 39 officers. The Federal Government, with a view to the protection of the Pacific coast and the control of the Panama Canal, has expended money for the construction of extensive military works at Pearl Harbour, about 7 miles from Honolulu, and at Honolulu and other places on the island of Oahu. The dry dock at Pearl Harbour (Oahu) naval station was officially opened on August 21, 1919.

Production and Commerce.—The islands are to a great extent mountainous and volcanic, but the soil is highly fertile and productive. In 1920 there were 5,284 farms with an acreage of 2,702,245, of which 435,242 acres were improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1920 was 151,129,085 dollars. Sugar and pine-apples are the staple industries, while coffee, honey, hides, sisal, bananas, rice, wool, tobacco, and cotton are also exported. In 1920 the sugar exported amounted to nearly 600,000 tons. The sugar plantations are extensively supplied with irrigation canals. The forest reserves in the Territory now number 47, aggregating 817,109 acres, and other reserves are contemplated. At the close of the year there were 984 domestic corporations in operation, with a total capital of 207,034,998 dollars.

For the year ended March 31, 1921, the imports amounted to 90,301,260 dollars, and the exports to 180,720,242 dollars. The shipments of merchandise from the United States to Hawaii for the year ending June 30, 1921, amounted to 77,739,381 dollars, and those from Hawaii to the United States to 177,173,234 dollars, of which 144,517,041 dollars was for sugar, 28,527,603 dollars for fruits, 424,381 dollars for coffee, and 259,769 dollars for rice. The imports from the United Kingdom in the same period totalled 265,191 dollars, and the exports to the United Kingdom, 928,312 dollars.

Shipping and Communications.—The harbour of Honolulu has been enlarged and dredged to a depth that will admit the largest steamers afloat. At Hilo Bay, on the east side of Hawaii Island, the construction of a breakwater has now been completed, Hilo being an important place for the shipment of sugar. At Kahului, the principal port on the Island of Maui, the construction of a breakwater has been completed and dredging of the harbour has been finished. Many lighthouses have been constructed in recent years.

Several lines of steamers connect the islands with the United States, Canada, Australia, the Philippines, China, and Japan. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, 1,001 vessels of 6,008,689 tons entered ports of the islands. An inter-island steam navigation company with 12 small steamers provides communication between the different islands. There are about 969 miles of railway in the islands, including 667 miles of plantation railways. There are telephones on the islands of Oahu, Maui, Hawaii, Kauai, and Molokai. Honolulu is lighted by electricity and has lines of electric tramways. Wireless telegraphy is in operation between the islands for commercial purposes and for communication with vessels at sea and with the Pacific coast, and also with Japan. Hawaii is connected by cable with both shores of the Pacific.

British Consul for the Territory of Hawaii.—W. M. Royds.

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PORTO RICO.

Government.—Porto Rico, by the treaty of December 10, 1898, was ceded by Spain to the United States. Its constitution is determined by the 'Organic Act' of Congress (1917), known as the 'Jones Act,' the main features of which are the granting of American Citizenship to the people of Porto Rico, the separation of the legislative and executive functions, extension of the appointive judiciary system and an elective senate. Porto Rico has representative government, the franchise being restricted to citizens of the United States twenty-one years of age or over, residence (one year) and such additional qualifications as may be prescribed by the Legislature of Porto Rico, but no property qualification may be imposed. The executive power resides in a Governor appointed by the President of the United States. The legislative functions are vested in a legislature which consists of two elective houses: the Senate, composed of 19 members (2 from each of the 7 senatorial districts and 5 senators at large), and the House of Representatives, composed of 39 members (1 from each of the 35 representative districts and 4 elected at large). Porto Rico is represented in Congress by a Resident Commissioner to the United States elected by the people for a term of four years.

There are six heads of departments, who form a Council to the Governor, known as the Executive Council. The essential features of the United States civil service have been incorporated into a local law by the Legislature. The judiciary comprises an Attorney General and staff and a United States court appointed by the President; a Supreme Court of 5 members also appointed by the President; 8 District Courts appointed by the Governor; and 36 municipal courts, the judges and officials of which, as well as the 55 justices of the peace, are appointed by the Governor.

Governor.—E. Mont Reily (10,000 dollars).

Executive Secretary.—Ramón Siaca Pacheco.

Area, Population and Instruction.—The Island has an area of 3,606 square miles. The population in 1920 was 1,299,809 or 377.8 per sq. mile. During the decade elapsed since the census of 1910, the total population increased by 16.3 per cent. The distribution of the population according to colour, in 1920, was as follows:—White, 948,709; black, 49,246; mulatto, 301,816; Chinese, 32; Japanese, 4; all other (Philippino and Hindu), 2. The corresponding figures for 1910 were: White, 732,555; black, 50,245; mulatto, 335,192; Chinese, 12; Japanese, 8. During the decade the white population increased by 29.5 per cent., while the black population decreased by 2 per cent., and the mulatto by 10 per cent.

Chief towns, San Juan, 70,707 inhabitants (1920); Ponce, 41,561; Mayaguez, 19,069. Of the working population, 63 per cent. are engaged in agriculture, fisheries, and mining; 21 per cent. in domestic and personal service; 8 per cent. in manufacturing industries; 8 per cent. in trade and transportation. In 1920 the percentage of illiteracy was 55.0.

In 1899 the school system was reorganised and education was made compulsory. In 1920 there were 3,166 class-rooms in 1,911 school-buildings, with 193,269 pupils enrolled; and a well-distributed system of night schools and kindergartens. There are also a number of private schools. The University of Porto Rico, established in Rio Piedras, 7 miles from San Juan, is open to both men and women.

Finance.—Revenues are derived from customs and excise, from the general property tax, a collateral inheritance tax, taxes on incomes, on insurance companies and from various licences and fees. Receipts and disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1921:—

	Dollars.
Balance, July 1, 1920	1,056,414
Receipts, 1920-21	11,849,638
Total	12,906,052
Disbursements, 1920-21	11,551,654
Balance, July 1, 1921	1,354,398

The assessed value of property on June 30, 1920, was 286,461,677 dollars. The total outstanding bonded indebtedness is 12,146,000 dollars.

The police force consists of about 700 men, and the military force of about 3,000.

Production, Industry and Commerce.—The cultivated land in 1920 was divided into 41,078 holdings, having a total area of 2,022,404 acres, of which 1,303,547 acres was improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1920 was 151,283,818 dollars. The chief products of the island are sugar, tobacco, coffee, pineapples, grape fruit, oranges, and other tropical fruits, sea island cotton, textile fibres, bat guano, phosphate, and vegetables, and the principal industries are manufactures of cigars, cigarettes, hats, embroideries, drawn-work, &c. Sugar crops for 3 years: 1919, 406,002 tons; 1920, 435,070 tons; 1921, 490,000 tons. Sugar exported in 1921 amounted to 403,407 tons, valued at 72,440,924 dollars, being over 60 per cent. of all products exported. In 1921, 152,323,916 cigars and 780,962 cigarettes were exported. Over 14,000,000 pounds of leaf and scrap tobacco, valued at 13,568,249 dollars, were exported in 1921. Coffee decreased from 32,776,754 pounds, valued at 9,034,028 dollars in 1920, to 26,731,648 pounds, valued at 5,352,924 dollars, in 1921. Orange exports amounted to

447,426 dollars; fresh pineapples to 574,640 dollars; canned pineapples to 99,247 dollars; grape fruit, a comparatively new product (7,586 dollars in 1907), amounted to 2,019,557 dollars, while coconuts amounted to 690,895 dollars. In 1920 there were 619 industrial establishments in Porto Rico, employing 18,454 persons (15,985 wage-earners), having a total capital of 84,151,310 dollars, with an output valued at 85,506,834 dollars. There is no established mining enterprise, but gold, silver, iron, copper, bismuth, tin, mercury, platinum and nickel are found in the island. There are very productive salt works.

In 1921 the imports into Porto Rico amounted to 105,479,703 dollars; the domestic exports to foreign countries amounted to 8,890,348 dollars. Shipments of United States merchandise to Porto Rico, 97,074,399 dollars; of foreign merchandise 8,405,304 dollars. Shipments from Porto Rico to United States, value 103,388,227 dollars.

Shipping and Communications.—In 1920-21, 1,936 American and foreign vessels of 5,347,723 tons entered Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries. The harbour of San Juan, the chief port, and naval station proper, is being improved to have an entrance 600 yards wide and 30 feet deep.

There are over 1,100 miles of road in the Island, and about 339 miles of railway. The railway system connects towns on the west coast and now almost encircles the Island, and penetrates the interior. A line is operated from Rio Piedras to Caguas inland. Extensions of existing lines are being undertaken, and a new line across the Island, with many branches, is projected. There are 1,848 miles of postal (government) telephone and telegraph wire. There are 91 post offices, and 67 telegraph stations.

The Porto Rican island of Vieques, 13 miles to the east, is about 21 miles long and 6 miles broad, and has about 10,000 inhabitants, who grow sugar and rear cattle. Like Porto Rico, the island of Vieques is fertile and healthy.

The island of Culebra, between Porto Rico and St. Thomas, has a good harbour.

Acting British Consul.—Arthur H. Noble.

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VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Government.—The Virgin Islands of the United States, formerly known as the Danish West Indies, were purchased by the United States from Denmark, for 25,000,000 dollars, in a treaty ratified by Denmark December 22, 1916, ratified by the President of the United States January 16,

1917, and proclaimed January 25, 1917. Under an Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1917, known as the Organic Act, all military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the islands were vested in a Governor, appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice of the Senate; and all laws, in so far as compatible with the changed sovereignty, as set forth in the Danish code of laws dated April 6, 1906, were continued in force and effect until Congress shall provide otherwise. Tax and Customs laws were likewise to remain in effect. Danish citizens residing in the islands at the time the treaty was entered into were permitted to retain their Danish citizenship by making declaration before a court of record to preserve such citizenship, in default of which they were held to have renounced it, and to have accepted citizenship in the United States. The islands comprise two municipalities, viz.: the Municipality of St. Thomas and St. John, and the Municipality of St. Croix. The legislative functions are vested in the Colonial Council of each Municipality, that of St. Croix being composed of 13 members elected by popular elections and of 5 members appointed by the Governor; and that of St. Thomas and St. John consisting of 11 elected members and 4 appointed by the Governor. The members serve for 4 years. The right of franchise is vested in every man of unblemished character who has resided in the islands for 5 years, who has attained the age of 25 years, and has an income of at least 1,500 francs a year.

There are six heads of Departments, who, with naval aides, form the Governor's cabinet. These comprise the Government Secretary's Office, the Departments of Health, Judiciary, Public Works, Education, Supply, Police and Fire, located in St. Thomas. The Despatching Secretary is the Government's representative in St. Croix. There is one judge in each municipality, as well as a Government Attorney.

Governor.—Summer E. W. Kittelle.

Government Secretary.—Lieutenant C. C. Timmons, Supply Corps, U.S. Navy.

Area, Population and Instruction.—The Virgin Islands group comprises in the main the Islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John. The total area is 132 square miles and the population, according to the census of November 1, 1917, 26,051. The acreage of the islands, respectively, is 18,080, 53,913, and 12,780. They lie about 60 miles due east of Porto Rico, between the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea. The populations, respectively, are 10,191, 14,901, and 959. The islands contain 3 towns—Charlotte Amalie, on the island of St. Thomas, with a population of 7,747; and Christiansted and Frederiksted, on the island of St. Croix, with populations of 4,574 and 3,144 respectively. Education is compulsory. In St. Thomas there are 8 public and 7 private and parochial schools, 1,884 pupils and 61 teachers; and in St. John there are 4 public schools with an enrolment of 144 pupils and 9 teachers. In St. Croix there are 9 public schools and 7 private and parochial schools. Total enrolment, 2,108 with 68 teachers. Junior high schools have been established in all of the three towns, and night schools opened in Christiansted and Frederiksted. Manual training schools will be established in the near future.

Finance.—Revenues are derived from customs, income tax, ground and building tax, trade tax, &c. Estimated revenues for fiscal year ending June 30, 1921: 1,409,868 francs. The annual deficit in the operation of the government is met by appropriations by the Congress of the United States. Danish currency is legal tender.

Production and Industry.—The farms on the islands extend to 69,892 acres. Of the 430 farms, 102 were worked by white farmers and 270 by negroes. There are 85 industrial establishments in the islands. St. Thomas is the leading port in the Virgin Islands with coaling and oil-fuelling stations. The Island of St. John is noted for its bay oil, and St. Thomas for the finished product of bay rum. St. Croix's chief industries are agricultural—mainly cane-raising and cattle. A stock farm and a tobacco-stripping factory have recently been established in St. Thomas.

Communication.—The Quebec Steamship Co. maintains a regular fortnightly passenger and freight service from New York to St. Thomas, St. Croix and lower islands. The Clyde Steamship Co. (Raporel Line) operates a semi-monthly freight service from New York to St. Thomas, St. Croix and Leeward Islands. The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. and the Red "D" line operate regular service from New York to San Juan, Porto Rico, whence schooner service may be had to ports in the Virgin Islands. Each Municipality has a post office and a cable office and telephone systems. The Naval Station, St. Thomas, operates a powerful radio station.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

These islands, ceded by Spain to the United States by the treaty of peace concluded between the United States and Spain on April 11, 1899, form the largest island group of the Malay Archipelago, and extend almost due north and south from Formosa to Borneo and the Moluccas, embracing an extent of 16° of latitude and 9° of longitude.

Governor-General.—Major-General Wood, appointed February, 1921.

Government.—The government of the Philippine Islands is administered through three separate and co-ordinate departments, namely, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial.

The Governor-General is the chief executive of the Islands, and represents the sovereign power of the United States. He is appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Under him are the secretaries of six executive departments, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Public Instruction, the Department of Finance, the Department of Justice, the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, and the Department of Commerce and Communications. With the exception of the Vice-Governor, who is appointed in the same way as the Governor-General, and who at the same time is Secretary of Public Instruction, all the secretaries are Filipinos.

The Philippine legislative body is made up of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are in all ninety-one representatives and twenty-four senators, representing the forty-eight provinces of the archipelago, all of whom are elected by popular vote, with the exception of nine representatives and two senators, who are appointed by the Governor-General to represent Agusan, Bukidnon, Cotabato, Davao, Lanao, Zamboanga, Sulu, Nueva Viscaya, and the Mountain Provinces.

A Council of State, created by Executive Order subsequent to the enactment of the present Organic Act, commonly known as the Jones Law, forms the connecting link between the executive and the legislative branches of the insular government, and represents the people's counsel in the administration of the government. The Council of State is composed of the Governor-

General, as President, the Presidents of both houses of the Legislature, and the Secretaries of the Departments.

The provincial and municipal governments are supervised by the Department of the Interior through the Executive Bureau and the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, the former exercising authority over the thirty-six regular organised provinces, and the latter over the twelve so-called special provinces. The chief executive of each province is a provincial governor. He and two other members form the provincial board, which constitutes the legislative branch of the provincial government. All these three offices are filled by popular vote, while in the special provinces, with the exception of Mindoro, Palawan, and Batanes, the provincial governors are appointed officials. The municipal president is the chief executive of each town or municipality, and the local legislative branch consists of a municipal council of from eight to eighteen councillors, depending upon the size of the municipality. The president, the vice-president, and the councillors are all elected by popular vote.

Area and Population.—The group is composed of 7,083 islands, of which 2,441 are named and 4,642 are not. The total area is 114,400 square miles. The eleven most important islands are Luzon, with an area of 40,814 square miles; Mindanao, 36,906 square miles; Samar, 5,124 square miles; Negros, 4,903 square miles; Palawan, 4,500 square miles; Panay, 4,448 square miles; Mindoro, 3,794 square miles; Leyte, 2,799 square miles; Cebu, 1,695 square miles; Bohol, 1,534 square miles; and Masbate, 1,255 square miles.

The total population, according to the Philippine Census of 1918, is 10,350,730, chiefly of Malay race, 91·5 per cent. of whom are Christians, and only 886,999, or 8·5 per cent., are Moros and Pagans, though these are fast taking advantage of the all-pervading system of public schools. The population of Manila, the capital and the leading commercial and industrial centre, is 283,613, of whom 257,356 are Filipinos, 17,856 Chinese, 1,611 Japanese, 3,124 Americans, 1,955 Spaniards, 635 English, 236 Germans, 160 French, 95 Swiss, and the rest of other nationalities.

Other towns with their estimated present population, including suburbs, are: Iloilo on Panay, 48,000; Cebu on Cebu, 46,000; Laoag, 46,000; Albay, 43,000; Vigan, 18,000; Naga, 12,000 (all on Luzon); and Zamboanga on Mindanao, 30,000. Baguio, in the Mountain Province, is the summer capital, corresponding to Simla in India.

Justice and Defence.—For the administration of justice there are: A supreme court, with a chief justice (a Filipino) and eight associate justices (three Filipinos); 26 judicial districts, each with a judge of first instance, except the ninth district, which has four judges, the same covering the city of Manila, the municipal courts of Manila and Baguio. There is also one justice of the peace and one auxiliary justice for each organised municipality and for such other towns or places as may be determined by resolution of the Philippine Senate.

Public order is maintained through the municipal police and the Philippines Constabulary. The strength of the Constabulary at the close of 1918 was 360 officers and 5,708 enlisted men, distributed throughout the Archipelago. The United States maintains in the Philippine Islands a force of about 5,600 troops of the U.S. Army, and about 8,700 Philippine Scouts.

In March, 1917, an Act was passed to establish a militia which should consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the Philippine Islands between the ages of 18 and 45.

Religion.—The dominant religion of the islands is the Roman Catholic (7,815,242 adherents). In 1901 an independent Filipino Church was founded. The religious dogmas promulgated and followed by this new sect are practically identical with those observed by the Church of Rome. The Independent Filipino Church has 1,361,740 followers. Several Protestant denominations have extensive organisations and have many communicants (118,845). The inhabitants of Mindanao and Sulu are to a large extent Mohammedans, and there are pagan tribes (now numbering about 300,000) in some of the more remote regions.

Education.—Education in the Philippines is free, secular, and co-educational, its principal aim being the spread of literacy on the basis of a common language, the English. In 1919–20 there was an annual enrolment of 791,626 pupils in the public schools. The annual expenditure on education is about 5,000,000 dollars. A number of special schools, some particularly intended for the benefit of the non-Christian populations, are maintained by the insular Government. For higher education there is the State-supported University of the Philippines; the total number of students in 1918–19 was 1,341 in the collegiate departments and 1,972 in the other departments. There are also 262 private schools of all grades, with a total of 28,838 pupils and 1,229 teachers. The University of Santo Tomas, founded in 1611, is conducted by the Dominican order.

On December 31, 1917, there were 21 newspapers and periodicals published in English, 15 in English-Spanish 22 in Spanish, 9 in Spanish-native dialects, 25 in native dialects, 2 in Chinese, 3 in English-native dialects, and 1 in English-Spanish-native dialects.

Finance.—The revenues and expenditures of the central government for six fiscal years were:—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920 ¹	1921 ¹
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenues	22,852,427	83,007,493	98,387,749	78,019,153	73,694,016	84,289,932
Expenditure	20,453,406	70,073,314	91,890,064	55,215,272	57,210,230	83,549,778

¹ Estimated.

The total debt service in 1921 amounted to 3,459,281 dollars.

Production and Industry.—The principal products are rice, Manila hemp, coconut, sugar cane, corn, tobacco and maguey. The total area cultivated to these crops during 1919–20 was 7,513,305 acres, the largest single crop being rice (3,453,847 acres). The total production of rice in 1919–20 was 2,533,623,664 litres.

Agriculture is still in a somewhat primitive condition, although rapid steps are being made in its improvement, through different branches of the government. Modern sugar centrals have been installed in the largest sugar producing regions. The abacá (Manila hemp) industry has been greatly benefited through a government system of inspection and grading. A fibre grading law has been in force since January, 1915, by which the grades of Philippine fibres, especially abacá and maguey, have been standardised. Nine large modern coconut oil factories are in successful operation.

The Islands possess about 40,000 square miles of forests furnishing chiefly

timber, but also gums and resins, great quantities of rattan and bamboo, tan and dye barks and dye woods.

The Philippines is rich in mineral wealth, as shown by the reports of new discoveries of mineral deposits. The most important mineral deposits found in the Islands are gold, iron, silver, copper, and coal. Other minerals of non-metallic nature capable of great development are clay, stone, limestone, lime, asbestos, gypsum, gas, petroleum, sulphur, asphalt, alum, manganese, gems and precious stones, salt, and mineral waters.

On account of the abundance of suitable local materials for hat-making and the excellent prices offered for Philippine hats, the manufacture of hats is a profitable industry. In 1919, 540,332 hats, valued at 1,470,026 pesos, were exported, chiefly to the United States, United Kingdom, Italy, and France. Philippine hats are made from native materials, such as bamboo, buri, sabutan, and pandan.

Commerce.—The values of imports and exports for fiscal years ending June 30 are stated as follows in U.S. dollars:—

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Imports .	45,973,625	51,983,278	83,763,290	107,774,000	149,438,213
Exports .	61,464,031	71,715,375	114,576,393	113,118,000	151,123,856

In the calendar year ending December 31, 1919, the commerce was mainly distributed as follows:—

Country	Imports (Pesos)	Exports (Pesos)	Country	Imports (Pesos)	Exports (Pesos)
United States .	150,982,829	113,305,384	Switzerland .	1,266,707	81,213
Hawaii . . .	4,057,758	526,437	Belgium . . .	113	915,277
Guam	14,848	183,286	Germany . . .	733,822	—
Japan	23,218,231	14,066,855	Canada	51,426	430,013
United Kingdom .	5,081,506	32,029,743	Japanese China .	198,711	247,020
China	14,310,425	7,574,430	Italy	111,050	226,054
Netherlands . .	209,245	17,003,786	British Africa .	138,303	7,094
Hong Kong . . .	486,550	14,396,440	Norway	36,810	800
France	3,170,845	8,252,953	Denmark . . .	36,667	—
Australasia . .	9,055,765	1,613,089	Austria-Hungary	391	—
French E. Indies	8,028,757	2,427,675	Sweden	11	—
Spain	1,872,254	7,855,881	Other countries	43,964	801,131
Dutch E. Indies	7,690,649	551,379			
British E. Indies	3,994,714	3,597,378			
Siam	2,495,633	141,834	Total	237,278,104	226,235,652

Shipping and Communications.—The greatest bulk of overseas shipments is made from the port of Manila, although other smaller port also have direct connections with foreign ports. The most important of these are Iloilo, Cebu, and Zamboanga. More than 400 inter-island vessels are now operated in the coastwise trade of the Philippines. During 1919, 740 foreign vessels, with an aggregate net tonnage of 1,711,981, entered the Islands, while 719 vessels, with an aggregate net tonnage of 1,705,869 were cleared for foreign ports.

On December 31, 1917, there were in operation, 818 post-offices, 318 money-order offices, 5,471 miles of insular telegraph lines, and 986 miles of

cable, with 315 telegraph and cable offices. At the same time there were 388 postal savings banks in operation, with 68,860 accounts. The amount of deposits in the banks on December 31, 1917, was 4,242,179 pesos (Philippine currency). Of the depositors 60,795 were Filipinos.

When the United States entered the islands in 1898 there was but a single line of narrow gauge track running between Manila and Dagupan, a distance of about 120 miles. Additions have been made to this until the total length of lines in operation at the close of the calendar year, 1920, was 778 miles. The lines are owned by two companies, the Manila Railroad Company, now taken over by the Government, and by the Philippine Railway Company, which the Government is about to take over. Total length of roads (December 31, 1920), 6,200 miles. Besides the foregoing roads there were 1,941 miles of trails passable for horses only.

Banking and Coinage.—There are eight banks doing business in the Islands: the International Banking Corporation, Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the Bank of the Philippine Islands, formerly the Banco Español Filipino, the Philippine National Bank, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Pangasinan Bank, and the Monte de Piedad. The Philippine National Bank was inaugurated, under a special charter granted by the Philippine Legislature, on May 2, 1916, with an authorised capital of 10,000,000 dollars, of which 5,050,000 dollars was subscribed by the Government. On July 1, 1916, the Bank was declared the sole Government depository.

The coins used in the Philippine Islands are of the following denominations: Peso, one-half peso, peseta (20 centavos), media peseta (10 centavos), five centavo, one centavo, and one-half centavo. Treasury certificates and bank notes are issued in one, two, five, ten, twenty, fifty, one-hundred, two-hundred, and five-hundred peso denominations. The Philippine peso is equivalent to fifty cents. of the United States money. The maintenance of the parity of the peso with the gold is provided for by the Currency Reserve Fund Act of May 6, 1918. The new peso now coined contains twenty grams of silver, .800 fine; the fifty-centavo piece contains ten grams of silver, .750 fine; the twenty-centavo piece, four grams of silver, .750 fine; and the ten-centavo piece, two grams of silver, .750 fine. The Philippine coins have been until lately coined in the United States, but recently the Mint of the Philippine Islands, located in Manila, was established for this purpose.

British Consul-General.—Thomas Harrington.

Vice-Consul at Iloilo.—Harold Walford.

Vice-Consul at Cebu.—Guy Walford.

GUAM.

The Island of Guam, situated at the southern extremity of the Mariana Archipelago, in latitude 13° 26' N, longitude 144° 43' E, is the largest island of that group. It was ceded by Spain to the United States by the Treaty of Paris (December 10, 1898). It is under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department of the United States, and has been designated as a Naval Station for the purposes of government and protection. A garrison of marines and a shore naval force are maintained here. Guam is a saluting port.

The length of the island is 32 miles, the breadth from 4 to 10 miles and the area about 225 square miles. Agaña, the seat of Government, is

about 8 miles from the anchorage in Apra Harbour. The port of entry is Piti. The number of inhabitants (exclusive of the military establishment) on June 30, 1920, was 14,246, of whom 13,698 were classed as 'natives.' The birth-rate was 43·4, and the death-rate 12·4 per 1,000. The native language is Chamorro, but Spanish and English are also spoken.

The Governor of the island, a naval officer appointed by the President, takes precedence over and is entitled to the honours due to an Admiral. The Governor is also the Military Commander of the island, Commandant of the naval station, and combines the functions of the executive, legislative and judicial power of the Government. The judiciary system comprises one police court, an Island Court, a Court of Equity, a Higher Court of Equity, and one Court of Appeal. The Spanish Colonial laws, modified when necessary by executive general orders of the Governor, are still in force.

Elementary education is compulsory. There are 2,239 pupils registered, 1,894 of whom are of school age (7 to 12). English, handicrafts and agriculture are taught.

There is a Government radio station on the island, which is in cable telegraphic communication with all parts of the world. There is a monthly mail service per west bound U.S. army and navy transports, from San Francisco, via Honolulu, and to Manila.

The port is closed to foreign vessels of war and commerce except in special cases. Permission to visit the island must be obtained of the Navy Department in each case.

The products of the island are maize, copra, rice, sweet potatoes, coffee, cocoa, and sugar, besides valuable timber. There are about 4,000 head of cattle, including 900 water buffaloes. The imports into the island in the year ending June 30, 1920, amounted to 408,263 dollars, and the exports to 34,132 dollars.

The official currency is that of the United States.

Governor.—I. C. Wettengel, Captain U.S. Navy (appointed May 27, 1920).

SAMOAN ISLANDS.

(AMERICAN SAMOA.)

The Dutch were the first to visit the Samoan Islands, in 1722; French explorers followed in 1768 and 1787. In 1791 a British war vessel visited the islands.

The history of American Samoa commenced in the year 1872 when the harbour of Pago Pago, in Tutuila, was ceded to the United States for a naval and coaling station. In 1878 this cession was confirmed and rights of freedom of trade and extra-territorial jurisdiction in Samoa were granted. On June 14, 1889, the conference between the representatives of the United States, Germany, and Great Britain was held at Berlin, resulting in the treaty recognising the Samoan Islands as neutral territory, with an independent government, the natives being allowed to follow their own laws and customs, while for civil and criminal causes, in which foreigners were concerned, there was established a Supreme Court of Justice, in which an American citizen was the presiding judge. This arrangement continued till 1898, when disturbances regarding the right of succession to the office of king arose. In 1899 the kingship was

abolished, and, by the Tripartite Treaty of November 14 of that year, accepted in February 13, 1900, by the United States, Great Britain and Germany renounced in favour of the United States all rights over the island of Tutuila and the other islands of the Samoan group east of 171 degrees of longitude west of Greenwich, the islands to the west of that meridian being assigned to Germany.

The Island of Tutuila, 70 miles from Apia, has an area of about 77 square miles, with a population of 6,185 (3,166 males and 3,019 females), according to the 1920 census. Tau and the other islets (Ofu and Olosega) of the Manua group have a united area of about 25 square miles with a population of 1,873 (926 males and 947 females). According to the 1920 census American Samoa thus contained 8,324 inhabitants (including 266 Europeans of the United States Naval Service) on January 1, 1920 (4,092 males and 3,966 females). Tutuila is mountainous, luxuriantly wooded and fertile. The harbour at Pagopago, which penetrates the south coast like a fiord, is the only good harbour in Samoa. It is a United States naval station under a Commandant, the Government having acquired there a land area of about 40 acres.

The Commandant is also the Governor of American Samoa by commission from the President of the United States. He appoints officers and frames laws or ordinances, but native customs (not inconsistent with United States laws) are not changed without the consent of the people.

The islands are organised in three political divisions corresponding to the old Samoan political units:—1, the Eastern District of Tutuila, with the islet of Aunu'u; 2, the Western district of Tutuila; and 3, the District of Manua, composed of Tau and the neighbouring islets. In each District there is a native governor, under whom are native chiefs in the counties, these having the control of village chiefs. Judicial power is vested in village courts, in five judicial district courts, and in a high court.

There are no public lands in American Samoa. Nearly all the land is owned by natives. The soil is fertile; the fruits comprise orange, grape fruit, lime, and citron. Copra is abundant and is of excellent quality.

There are four religious missions at work: The London Missionary Society (established in 1830), the Roman Catholic (French) mission, the Mormon mission, and the Wesleyan mission. Besides the sectarian schools, there are eighteen public schools, at all of which the English language is taught. This permits children between the ages of 6 and 14 to attend one of the schools near their village. These schools are maintained by the Island Government.

The natives pay their taxes in cash, on the 15th of December of each year, after the budget for the ensuing year has been prepared and approved. The annual output of copra is approximately 1,500 tons. There is a native guard (Fitaftas) of about 85, including the 22 members of the native band, trained by a drill sergeant and a bandmaster of the U.S. navy. The chief island products, besides copra, are taro, breadfruit, yams, cocoanuts, pineapples, oranges, and bananas. Copra is the only article exported. Imports: 1918, 179,769 dollars; 1919, 182,959 dollars; 1920, 235,293 dollars. Exports: 1918, 178,676 dollars; 1919, 90,421 dollars; 1920, 98,213 dollars.

About 50 miles of public roads have been constructed. There is a United States Naval high-powered radio station located on the island of Tutuila, which has daily communication with New Zealand, Australia, Honolulu, the United States, and the islands of the Pacific. This radio station is open to commercial traffic. The fast mail steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company touch here on their regular trips between the United States, Hawaii and Australia.

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PART THE THIRD

OTHER COUNTRIES

ABYSSINIA.

(ETHIOPIA.)

THE ancient Empire of Abyssinia, or 'Ethiopia,' includes the Kingdoms of Tigré, with Lasta, in the north-east; Amhara, with Gojam, in the west and centre; Shoa in the south; besides territories and dependencies as far as Kaffa in the south and Harar in the south-east, with considerable portions of the Galla and Somali Lands. The following are the provinces into which the country is divided:—(1) Harar and Dependencies; (2) Wollo; (3) Kassa and Magi; (4) Gore; (5) Tigré; (6) Damot and Gojam; (7) Equatorial Provinces; (8) Gondar; (9) Jimma. The whole area is 350,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of over 8 millions. For treaties relating to the boundaries of Abyssinia see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1907, p. 667. An agreement was reached in December, 1907, for the delimitation of the frontier towards British East Africa. The frontier follows the Dawa up to Ursulli, whence it runs mainly westwards, passing the south end of Lake Stephanie, and, after crossing the north-eastern branch of Lake Rudolf, runs mainly northwards and terminates at 6° N. 35° E. This frontier, however, is not yet finally delimited and accepted by the Abyssinians.

Government.

By the convention of Addis Abbaba of October 26, 1896, between Italy and King Menelik, the independence of Abyssinia was recognised.

Under an Agreement signed December 13, 1906, on behalf of Great Britain, France, and Italy, the three Powers undertake to respect and endeavour to preserve the integrity of Abyssinia; to act so that industrial concessions granted in the interest of one of them may not injure the others; to abstain from intervention in Abyssinian internal affairs; to concert together for the safeguarding of their respective interests in territories bordering on Abyssinia; and they make agreements concerning railway construction in Abyssinia and equal treatment in trade and transit for their nationals.

After the overthrow of Theodore, King of Amhara, by the British in 1868, the suzerain power passed to Prince Kassai of Tigré, who assumed the old title of Nigusa Nagasth ('King of Kings'), and was crowned in 1872 as Johannes II., Emperor of Ethiopia. After the death of this potentate in 1889, Menelik II., King of Shoa (born 1842), G.C.B., G.C.M.G., became the supreme ruler of Abyssinia. Menelik died in December, 1913, and was succeeded by Lij Yasu, born in 1896, son of his second daughter, Waizeru Shoa Rögga and Ras Mikael, the chief of the Wollo Gallas.

On September 27, 1916, Lij Yasu was deposed by public proclamation, and **Waizeru Zauditu**, another daughter of Menelik, born 1876, was nominated Empress, and Ras **Taffari**, G.C.M.G., proclaimed heir to the throne. The Empress was crowned at Addis Abbaba on February 11, 1917. To a great extent the exercise of power is in the hands of Ras Taffari.

The political institutions are essentially of a feudal character, analogous to those of early mediæval Europe. There is a vague State Council consisting of the most important *rases*, under whom, for administrative purposes, are governors of districts and provinces and chiefs of villages. In August, 1919, Cabinet Government was introduced after over a year's personal administration by the Regent, but has since again fallen into disuse. Slavery is an acknowledged institution.

The Abyssinian Army in the field consists of two main parts. The standing army composes the nucleus, and the remainder of the forces are drawn from the chiefs and their retainers summoned in time of war, a sort of militia. Besides the above, a varying number of irregulars may join the army on the outbreak of war. The standing army, instituted by Menelik, forms in effect the paid standing garrison of each province, and might amount altogether to something under 100,000 men. Both they and the militia amounting to perhaps another 200,000 men, are very loosely organised, and have very little in the shape of transport or modern equipment. Practically every man is armed with a rifle, and often with shield and sword as well.

Population.

The population, which is of Semitic origin, consists of four groups—the Gallas and Somalis, in the south and south-west, the Shoans in the centre, the Tigrians in the north, and the Danákil in the east. The Gallas, who are for the most part Mohammedans, comprise one-half of the entire population, and are a pastoral and agricultural people. The Shoans, who are Christians, number 1,500,000 and furnish the ruling class. Everyone is a soldier, and the present ruler depends upon them to maintain her sovereignty. The Tigrians are a lighter coloured people and show their Semitic descent. They formerly furnished the rulers of Ethiopia. The Danákil are Mohammedans, and on account of the inaccessibility of their country preserve a sort of independence, merely paying an annual sum to the Emperor as a tribute. There are also some Negroes (in the South-West), but their number is being rapidly reduced by slave-raiding, and the Falashas (of Jewish religion), in the N.E. centre with a number of non-natives (Indians, Arabs, Greeks, Armenians, and a few Europeans) in the towns.

Except Harar, and perhaps in the north, there are no towns in Abyssinia in our sense of the word—not even Addis Abbaba, which consists of villages and suburbs scattered round the Palace, and is about three miles in diameter. The most important towns, politically and commercially, are: Gondar, capital of Amhara, 3,000; Adua, capital of Tigré, 5,000; Axum, ancient capital of Ethiopia, and still the seat of the Abuna, 5,000; Antalo, former capital of Tigré, 1,000; Ankober, former capital of Shoa, 2,000; Addis Abbaba, present capital of Abyssinia, and Shoa 40,000–50,000 (with a foreign population of about 1,500, of whom about 1,000 are British Indian and British Arab subjects, Greeks and Armenians); Debra-Tabor (Mount Tabor), Mágdala, and Makallé; Gore, Saiyu, Nekempti, Saméré, 3,000–4,000, and Sokoto, 1,500, important trading centres; Mahdera-Mariam (Mary's Rest), 4,000. The population of Harar is estimated at 50,000, of whom about 300 are Europeans; at Diré Dawa there are a considerable number of Europeans. Gambela, in Western Abyssinia, is a trading station leased to the Sudan Government. It is an important outlet for the trade in the West. A service of steamers is maintained from June to November with Khartum.

Religion and Instruction.

Since the conversion of the Abyssinians to Christianity in the fourth century they have remained members of the Alexandrian Church. The Abuna, or head bishop, is always a Copt, appointed and consecrated by the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria, but his influence is controlled by the Echehghoh, a native ecclesiastical dignity, who presides over the spirituality, numbering about 100,000 ecclesiastics. Both Copts and Abyssinians are monophysites, rejecting the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon (A.D. 451).

Education has hitherto been restricted to the teaching of the secular and regular clergy, but in October, 1907, an edict was issued enjoining compulsory education on all male children over the age of 12. This is, however, a dead letter. There are schools at Addis Abbaba and Harar. The attendances are most irregular, and the institution is unpopular as yet with the ignorant people.

Justice is administered by the provincial governors, and *shums*, or petty chiefs, with the right of appeal to the Emperor. The legal system is said to be based on the Justinian Code. Foreigners are subject to the jurisdiction of a special mixed court or to their own consular Courts according to circumstances.

Agriculture.

The chief industries are pastoral and agricultural. Cattle, sheep, and goats are numerous. The horses of the country are small but hardy; mules are bred everywhere, being used as pack animals; donkeys are also small and serve for baggage animals. The soil belongs theoretically to the Negus; the idea of landed property scarcely exists among the populace, and agriculture is therefore backward. Cotton, the sugar-cane, date-palm, coffee, and vine might thrive well in many districts, but are nowhere extensively cultivated. The production of Harari coffee (long berry Mocha) is on the increase. Besides this, which is cultivated, there grows more especially in southern and western Abyssinia a wild coffee plant, yielding a berry known as Abyssinian coffee, which grows in extensive forests. The supply is said to be unlimited. The native produce includes hides and skins, barley, millet (*dhurra*), wheat, *gesho* (which serves as a substitute for hops), and tobacco, but not in sufficient quantities for export. Manufacturing industries are also in a backward state. The forests abound in valuable trees and rubber. Iron is abundant in some districts and is manufactured into spears, knives, hatchets, &c. Placer gold mining and washing are carried on in many districts; coal is mined in the Shoa province, but is not of commercial importance; silver, copper, and sulphur have been found.

Commerce.

The principal artery of trade is the French Ethiopian railroad, but caravans also do a large trade in the interior. The chief trade routes besides the railway are the following:—(1) Khartum-Gambella, Khartum-Gallabat, and Khartum-Roseires (Sudan); (2) Mombasa-Nairobi-Moyale (British East Africa); (3) Bulhar-Ogaden (British Somaliland); (4) Massawa-Asmara-Gondar, Assab-Dessie (Italian Eritrea); (5) Mogadishu-Lugh-Dolo-Arusi (Italian Somaliland).

The exports consisted mainly of hides and skins, coffee, wax, ivory, civet, and native butter. The imports comprised grey shirting (*abu jedid*), cotton goods, provisions, liquors, railway material, sugar, and petroleum. The imports are chiefly from England, France, India, Italy, and the United States. The total trade between Abyssinia and Great Britain for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns) was as follows:—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Abyssinia.	—	—	28,947	8,98	4,600
Exports to Abyssinia	8,883	12,780	10,869	81,886	54,207

Abyssinia has commercial treaties with Great Britain (1897) for 'most favoured nations treatment'; with Italy (1897) terminable on six months' notice; with the United States (1908) for 10 years, then subject to one year's notice; with Germany and Austria-Hungary (1905) for 10 years, then subject to one year's notice; with France (1908) for 10 years, and then subject to a year's notice.

Communications.

Roads in Abyssinia are mere tracks, and transport is effected by means of mules, pack-horses, donkeys, and, in some places, camels. In the capital and its vicinity a few miles of metalled road have been constructed. In 1896 the Franco-Ethiopian Railway Co. was formed for the construction of a line from Jibuti in French Somaliland, which reached the capital in 1917. The line is of metre gauge, with a total length of 495 miles. Trains run twice weekly in each direction, covering the distance in three days, but running by day only. The railway is under French management, and depends financially on a subvention from the French government.

There are telegraph lines (1,056 miles) connecting Addis Abbaba with Harar, with Sidamo, with Jibuti in French Somaliland, and with Massawa in Eritrea. Telephone lines connect Addis Abbaba with Harar, also with Gore and Gambela (in the west), Jimma and Sharada (south-west), Dessie (north), and Debra Tabor and Gojam, and with Ankober, and Asmara with Adua and Barromeida.

Money and Credit.

The Bank of Abyssinia, with authorised capital of 500,000*l.* and paid-up capital of 125,000*l.*, has its head office at Addis Abbaba and agencies at Harar, Diré Dawa, Gore, Gambela and Dessie. By its constitution the Governor of the National Bank of Egypt is its President, and its governing body sits at Cairo. The amount of the bank-note issue on December 31, 1920, was 214,765 dollars, of which 155,215 dollars were in circulation and 59,550 dollars at the bank.

The current coin of Abyssinia is the Maria Theresa dollar, but the Menelik dollar is the standard coin. This coin, the *talari*, or dollar, worth about 2*s.*, weighs 28.075 grammes, .835 fine. It has nominally the same value as the Maria Theresa dollar, but in the capital is disliked, and in some places is not taken at all. Other silver coins are the half, quarter, and sixteenth (girsh or piastre) of a *talari*, and there is also a copper coin, the *besa* (= one-hundredth of a dollar). Various articles, however, are used as medium of exchange; bars of salt are regularly accepted as money all over the country, in two sizes, and at a fluctuating rate according to supply and cost of transport. Cartridges are also currency, although there is a dead-letter edict against them; and in most places barter prevails.

The metric system of weights and measures is used to a certain extent in the capital and district bordering the railway line. The principal native weights and measures, which are also used in trade with foreigners, are as follows:

Weights and Measures.

WEIGHTS.

Oket = weight of Maria Theresa/Menekik dollar = 28,067 grammes, approximately 1 oz. avoirdupois.

Natr = 30 okets, approximately 1 lb. 14 ozs. avoirdupois.

Farasula = 20 natrs, approximately 37½ lbs.

Kantar = 100 lbs.

1 *Waggia* (for ivory) = 480 dollars weight.

1 „ (for rubber) = 640 dollars weight.

LINEAL MEASURES.

Kinnd = French Coudée (length of forearm and hand) = cubit = 50 centimetres = $19\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Kkalad = 130 kinnds = 65 metres = $213\frac{1}{2}$ feet, say 71 yards.

LAND MEASURE.

The measure is a *Gasha*, which varies according to the quality of the land, and ranges between 15 *kkalads* by 25 *kkalads*, and 7 *kkalads* by 11 *kkalads*, the latter equalling roughly 80 acres.

GRAIN MEASURES.

10 *kounna* = 1 *ladan*.

2 *ladan* = 1 *dawala* = 80 kilos.

MEASURE FOR HONEY AND CIVET.

10 *wanche* (horn cups) = 1 *goundo* = about 3 litres.

CUBIC MEASURE.

Does not exist, the cubic contents of an object being expressed by detailing its length, breadth and height as near as circumstances permit.

LIQUID MEASURES.

These apparently do not exist as Abyssinian measures, the litre being usually adopted.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF ABYSSINIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

None.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ABYSSINIA.

Minister.—Claud Russell (appointed Sept. 20, 1920).

Consul.—Major J. H. Dodds, C.M.G.

There is a Consul also at Harar, Gondar, Gore, Mega, and Maji.

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AFGHÁNISTÁN.

AFGHÁNISTÁN is a country of Asia lying between parallels 29° and 38° 20' of north latitude, and 61° and 72° of east longitude, with a long narrow strip extending to 75° east longitude (Wákhán). On the north-east, the boundary follows a line running generally westward from a fixed point near one of the peaks of the Sarikol Range to Lake Victoria, thence along the line of that branch of the Oxus which issues from the lake, and so, following the course of the Oxus, to Khamiab. From Khamiab, the line runs in a south-westerly direction to Zulfikár, on the river Hari-Rúd, and thence by Kál-i-Kalla to Hashtadan, thence to the south, between Hashtadan and Siah Koh, north of Bandan, the boundary is undefined. The Sistam lake and the Helmund river form the boundary between Siah Koh and Band-i-Seistan, and thence the boundary runs south in a straight line to Koh-i-Malik Siah, where the frontiers of Persia, Afghánistán and Baluchistan meet. Here the boundary turns round and runs generally eastwardly to the Khwája Amran range. The eastern and southern boundaries of Afghánistán long remained uncertain, but the basis of a delimitation was settled, in 1893, at a conference between the Amir Abdur Rahmán and Sir Mortimer Durand, and the boundary agreed upon, with the exception of the Asmar section, has since been demarcated. The Amir agreed that Chitral, Bajaur and Swát should be included within the British sphere of political influence, while he himself was to retain Asmar and the Kunar valley above it, as far as Arnawai; also the tract of Birmal, west of Waziristán. In the

subsequent demarcation, Káfiristán was included within the countries, under Afghán control, and is garrisoned by the Amír's troops. Between March, 1903, and May, 1905, the boundary towards Persia was demarcated from Koh-i-Malik Siah to the Helmund, and thence to Siah Koh. In July, 1905, Sir Henry McMahon announced his award concerning disputed water rights over the Helmund river, but the award has not yet been ratified by the Persian Government. The Kháibar boundary was demarcated by Mr. J. L. Maffey in 1919.

On November 22, 1921, a treaty between Great Britain and Afghánistán was signed at Kabul, in accordance with which Great Britain recognises the complete independence of Afghánistán, and agrees to an interchange of diplomatic representatives; while Afghánistán accepts the existing Anglo-Afghán frontier as demarcated in 1919. The Afghán government may import munitions of war through India. The treaty is for a period of three years.

For earlier British relations with Afghánistán, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, pp. 662-3.

Amanullah Khán, the reigning Amír, the third son of Amír Habiullah Khán by his principal wife, Úlva Hazrat, was born on June 1, 1892, and succeeded on the assassination of his father, February 20, 1919. A son and heir was born to the Amír on June 5, 1921. The Amír has five brothers:—Inayatulla Khán (born Oct. 20, 1888), Hayatulla Khán (born Dec. 29, 1888), Kabirulla Khán (born Oct. 4, 1895), Asadulla Jan (born May 23, 1910), and Obedulla Khan (born Nov. 18, 1915). Uncles of the Amír are:—Aminulla Khán (born Oct. 12, 1885), Muhammad Umar Khán (born Sept. 16, 1889), and Ghulám Ali Khán (born Sept. 3, 1890).

The government of Afghánistán is monarchical under one hereditary prince, whose power varies with his own character, skill, and fortune. The dominions are politically divided into the four provinces of Kábul, Turkistán, Herat, and Kandahár, Badakhshán being now under Turkistán. Each province is under a *hákím* or governor (called Naib-ul-Hukuma), under whom subordinate officials dispense justice and collect taxes. Spoliation, exaction, and embezzlement are not infrequent.

Area and Population.—The extreme breadth of Afghánistán from north-east to south-west is about 700 miles; its length from the Herát frontier to the Kháibar Pass, about 600 miles; the area is about 245,000 square miles. The surrounding countries are, on the north, Russian territory and Bokhara on the west, Persia; on the south, the British Political Agency of Baluchistán and, on the east, the mountain tribes scattered along the north-western frontier of India, and included within the sphere of British influence in the North-Western Frontier Province. There are five larger and two smaller provinces, in addition to the Province of Kábul, each under a Governor, and each possessing its own army.

Population about 6,380,500, the dominant race being the Afghans, of whom the leading tribes are the Durrani and the Ghilzáis, who amount to about 2,200,000 souls; then follow other Afghans, and the Tájiks, Hazáras, and Aimáks, and Uzbaks. The languages spoken are Persian and Pushtoo. The predominant religion is Islam.

The two largest towns are Kabul, the capital (population about 150,000), and Jalálábád. Other large towns are Kandahár (population 31,500) and Herát (population 20,000).

There are nine newspapers published in the country, 4 in Kábul, 2 in Kandahar, 1 in Jalálábád, 1 in Herat, and 1 in Chaharikar.

Justice.—Justice in criminal cases is administered by Government officials, in civil cases by a *Kazi*, or judge, who follows the law of the Koran.

The present Amîr has instituted a Ministry of Justice to supervise the administration of justice. A Code of Criminal Procedure has also been instituted (June 18, 1921).

Finance.—The revenue of Afghânistân is subject to considerable fluctuations. The Government share of the produce recoverable is said to vary from one-third to one-tenth, according to the advantages of irrigation. The total revenue is estimated at between 12 and 13 million rupees, but this estimate is probably too low.

The late Amîr received a subsidy from the Indian Government of Rs. 18,50,000 a year, in accordance with the treaty of 1893. But in accordance with paragraph 3 of the Peace Treaty of August 8, 1919, the arrears of the late Amîr's subsidy have been confiscated and no subsidy is at present being granted to the Amîr.

Defence.—In addition to his regular army the Amîr's military forces are largely supplemented by local levies of horse and foot. The mounted levies are simply the retainers of great chiefs, or of the latter's wealthier vassals. The foot levies are now permanently embodied, and as irregulars form an auxiliary to the regular infantry. The mountain batteries are believed to be serviceable. As engineers, the Hazâra 'sappers,' who are regularly enrolled, are excellent workmen. The Afghân army is said to number 98,000 men, including 18,000 cavalry and 356 guns. The real military strength of Afghânistân lies in the rugged and inhospitable nature of the country, the absence of good roads, and in the capacity and aptitude of its inhabitants for guerilla warfare, which have been greatly enhanced of recent years by the wholesale importation of rifles and ammunition from the Gulf.

Production.—Although the greater part of Afghânistân is more or less mountainous, and a good deal of the country is too dry and rocky for successful cultivation, yet there are many fertile plains and valleys, which, with the assistance of irrigation from small rivers or wells, yield very satisfactory crops of fruit, vegetables, and cereals. There are four classes of cultivators—1st, proprietors, who cultivate their own land; 2nd, tenants, who hire it for a rent in money or for a fixed proportion of the produce; 3rd, *bazgars*, who are the same as the *métayers* in France; and 4th, hired labourers. There are two harvests in the year in most parts of Afghânistân. One of these is sown in the end of autumn and reaped in summer, and consists of wheat, barley, *Ervum Lens*, and *Cicer arietinum*, with some peas and beans. The other harvest is sown in the end of spring and reaped in autumn. It consists of rice, millet, arzna (*Panicum italicum*), Indian corn, &c. The castor-oil plant, madder, and the assafetida plant abound. Fruit, viz. the apple, pear, almond, peach, quince, apricot, plum, cherry, pomegranate, grape, fig, mulberry, is produced in profuse abundance. They form the principal food of a large class of the people throughout the year, both in the fresh and preserved state, and in the latter condition are exported in great quantities.

An extremely curious variety of fat-tailed sheep is native to Afghânistân. It is characterised by the immense weight and size of its tail, caused by development of masses of fat, forming stores of nourishment which are drawn upon during the winter months, when fodder is scarce. These sheep furnish the principal meat diet of the inhabitants, and the grease of the tail is a substitute for butter. The wool and skins not only provide material for warm apparel, but also furnish the country's main article of export.

Northern Afghânistân is reputed to be tolerably rich in copper, and

lead is found in many parts. Iron of excellent quality comes from Bajaur (outside Afghánistán), and the Farmúli district (or Birmal), and a gold mine is being worked under the supervision of a British mining expert at Kandahár; gold in small quantities is also brought from the Laghmán Hills and Kunar. Badakhshán was famous for its precious stones, especially lapis lazuli.

Silks, felts, carpets, articles from camels' and goats' hair, are some of the principal industries. At Kábul, soap, cloth, boots, and some other articles are manufactured for local consumption, but chiefly for the army. The sheepskin coat, or *postén*, manufacture is one of the important industries. The government factories and workshops at Kábul have as their partial object public education in mechanical methods and appliances, and as a feature of such work classes are organised in different industries.

Trade.—No accurate registration of the trade of Afghánistán has yet been obtained. The trans-frontier trade between India and Afghánistán (according to Indian statistics) was as follows in five years ending March 31:

—	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into India	1,144,000	1,147,000	1,194,000	1,975,000	1,543,200
Exports into Afghanistan	1,150,000	1,258,000	2,020,000	1,607,000	1,328,500

Of the exports from India to Afghánistán the chief items are cotton goods, indigo and other dyeing materials, sugar, hardware, leather and silver treasure. The imports into India include timber, fruits and vegetables, grain and pulse, ghi and other provisions, asafoetida and other drugs, spices, wool, silk, cattle, hides, and tobacco.

Communications.—Afghánistán is not a member of the International Postal Union, so that the sending of letters or parcels to the country is attended with some uncertainty and inconvenience. Letters, etc., from all parts of the world have to be sent, at present, to the Political Agent, Kháibar, Landi Kotal, who arranges to forward them to the Afghan border. Letters are despatched by runners twice a week; they require three days for delivery. Bulky packages and boxes are forwarded by the Afghan trade agent in Peshawar.

The trade routes of Afghánistán are as follows:—From Persia by Meshed to Herát; from Bokhára by Merv to Herát; from Bokhára by Karshi, Balkh, and Khulm to Kábul; from East Turkistán by Badakhshan and Kandahár to Kábul; from India by the Kháibar road to Kábul; from India by the Gomál Pass to Ghazní and Kelat-i-Ghilzai; from Chaman, the terminus of the North-Western Railway beyond Quetta, to Kandahár and thence to Kábul or Herát.

There are no railways in the country. The Kháibar and Bolan roads are fit for light wheeled traffic as far as Kábul and Kandahár respectively. There is no wheeled carriage, except artillery, proper to the country, and merchandise is still transported on camel or pony back. There are practically no navigable rivers in Afghánistán, and timber is the only article of commerce conveyed by water, floated down stream in rafts. Telephonic communication exists between Dakka, Jalálábád and Kábul, a distance of 136 miles, and between Kábul and Kandahár. A telephone line will, it is understood, shortly be constructed between Kandahár and Herát.

Money and Currency.—The Kabuli rupee is the usual currency, though Government demands are often paid in kind. Currency notes of

local manufacture in denominations of 1, 5, 25, 50, and 100 rupees, were introduced in July, 1920.

The Amír's mint at Kábul was for some years under the supervision of a European. The current coins in Kabul are Dinár, Paísa, Sháhí, Sannár or Misqálí, 'Abbásí, Qarán, Rupee and Tumán. Dinár and Tumán are legendary coins intended for purposes of calculation only. Paísa and Sháhí are copper coins, and Misqálí, 'Abbásí, Qarán and Rupee are silver coins.

10 Dinár	= 1 Paísa or Taka.	1½ 'Abbásí	= 1 Qurán.
5 Paísa	= 1 Sháhí.	2 Qarán	= 1 Rupee.
2 Sháhí	= 1 Sannár, Saddínár or Misqálí	20 Rupees	= 1 Tumán.
2 Sannár	= 1 'Abbási.		

One Kabuli rupee is equal to about eightpence at the normal rate of exchange between Afghánistán and India.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF AFGHÁNISTÁN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister.—Abdul Hadi (appointed January 21, 1922.)

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN AFGHÁNISTÁN.

Minister.—Major F. H. Humphreys, C.I.E. (appointed January 21, 1922).

Counsellor.—R. R. Maonachie.

Military Attaché.—Major Fraser.

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ALBANIA.

(SKYPANIE.)

THE geographical district known as Albania was made up of the Turkish Provinces of Scutari and of Yanina, and of the parts of the Ottoman vilayets of Kossovo and Monastir,* which bordered upon those Provinces. The Albanians are divided into two principal groups—the Ghegs, who live in the north, and the Tosks, who live in the south.

Little is known of their early history. From 1431, when the Turks captured Yanina, the Albanians remained under Turkish rule, except for two brief periods of independence, first between 1443 and 1477, under the Gheg Chieftain George Castriot, and again in the eighteenth century, under the Tosk, Ali of Tepedelen. In 1880 the short-lived Albanian League was founded, making an unsuccessful effort to obtain independence.

The Albanians have an hereditary aristocracy, and a more or less well-defined feudal system. Whilst in the north they are divided into clans or tribes, in the south the people look for guidance to a system of beys or chiefs, whose power is very considerable. The Albanian language is held by most authorities to be of Aryan origin. The dialects employed in the north and in the south are somewhat different.

The independence of Albania was proclaimed at Valona on November 28, 1912, and on December 20, 1912, the London Ambassadorial Conference agreed to the principle of Albanian autonomy. Subsequently that Conference approximately decided the frontiers of the new country, and agreed that a European Prince be nominated to rule it.* Prince William of Wied, having accepted the crown of the new country from an Albanian deputation, which offered it to him at Neuwied, on February 21, 1914, arrived at Durazzo on March 7, 1914. The Government of the country was vested in the hands of the Prince, supported and advised by an International Commission of Control, the creation of which was agreed to by the Ambassadorial Conference in July, 1913.

After the outbreak of the European war in the latter days of July, 1914, the Prince and nearly all the members of the International Commission left Albania, which fell again into a state of anarchy. An attempt was made by Essad Pasha Topdani, who had been expelled from the country in May but who returned in September, after the departure of the Prince of Wied, to establish a military government with its seat at Durazzo, but the effort failed (October 5, 1914). Disorder continued, and eventually the Austrians overran Albania, capturing San Giovanni di Medua on January 25, 1916, and Durazzo on February 28, 1916. On June 3, 1917, the general in charge of the Italian forces proclaimed Albania an independent country, and a provisional Government was set up at Durazzo. Several cabinets have since ruled the country, the latest being that of Djaffer Ypi, which was formed on December 22, 1921. There is a Diet of 77 members, elected February, 1921. At the head of the State is the Council of Regents, composed of a representative of each of the religious bodies in the country. At the end of December, 1921, the Regents were as follows:

Bektashi Moslem.—Omer Pasha Vriوني.

Sunni Moslem.—Refik Toptani.

Catholic.—Antoine Pistuli.

Greek Church.—Sotir Peci.

Albania was admitted a member of the League of Nations on December 17, 1920.

offices, and has the right of presentation to bishoprics; he is responsible with the Ministry for the acts of the executive; both President and Vice-President must be Roman Catholics, Argentine by birth, and cannot be re-elected, unless a period of six years intervenes.

President of the Republic.—Señor Hipólito Irigoyen. Assumed office, October 12, 1916.

Vice-President.—Señor Dr. Benito Villanueva.

The Ministry, appointed by and acting under the orders of the President, consists of eight Secretaries of State—namely, of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Justice and Public Instruction, Agriculture, Marine, and Public Works.

The President has a salary of 96,000 dollars paper, and 28,800 dollars paper for official expenses; the Vice-President 36,000 dollars paper as his salary, and 24,000 dollars for official expenses, and each of the eight ministers 39,600 dollars per annum.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution, with certain small exceptions, is identical with that of the United States. Such matters as affect the Republic as a whole are under the superintendence of the Central Government. The Republic is divided into 14 provinces, 10 territories and 1 federal district (Buenos Aires). The governors of the various provinces are invested with very extensive powers, and in their constitutional functions are independent of the central executive. They are elected by the people of each province for a term varying between three and four years. The provinces elect their own legislatures, and have complete control over their own affairs. The territories are under the supervision of governors appointed by the President. In Buenos Aires municipal government is exercised by a Mayor appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate. He is assisted by a deliberative council elected by tax-paying inhabitants. The deliberative council votes on measures relating to city finance, works, and general administration, and its decisions are carried out by the Mayor. Other municipalities have constitutions of a similar character.

Area and Population.

The Argentine Republic consists of fourteen provinces, ten territories and one federal district, containing the land area and population shown below:—

Federal District, Provinces and Territories ¹	Area: English sq. miles	Population Jan. 1, 1921	Population Census 1914	Pop. per sq. mile 1914
<i>Federal District.</i>				
Buenos Aires (the Federal Capital)	•72	1,676,041	1,575,814	21,886•30
Martin Garcia Island . . .	—	—	783	—
<i>Provinces.</i>				
Buenos Aires (La Plata) . .	117,777	2,336,507	2,066,165	17•54
Santa Fé	50,713	1,007,512	899,640	17•73
Córdoba	66,912	805,940	735,472	10•91

¹ The Capitals are given in brackets. Where no name appears in brackets, the capital bears the same name as the province or territory.

Federal District, Provinces and Territories ¹	Area : English sq. miles	Population Jan. 1, 1921	Population Census 1914	Pop. per sq. mile 1914
<i>Provinces—continued.</i>				
Entre Ríos (Parana)	29,241	475,236	425,373	14.54
Corrientes	33,535	371,815	347,055	10.34
San Luis	29,035	129,655	116,266	4.04
Santiago del Estero	55,385	298,110	261,678	4.72
Tucumán	10,422	350,681	332,933	31.94
Mendoza	56,502	311,740	277,535	4.91
San Juan	37,865	131,179	119,252	3.14
La Rioja	37,839	84,643	79,754	2.10
Catamarca	36,800	108,544	100,391	2.72
Salta	48,302	146,903	140,927	2.91
Jujuy	14,802	76,506	76,631	5.17
<i>Territories.</i>				
Misiones (Posadas)	11,511	62,159	53,563	4.65
Formosa	41,402	21,880	19,281	0.46
Chaco (Resistencia)	52,741	52,258	46,274	0.87
La Pampa (Santa Rosa) . . .	56,320	124,294	101,338	1.79
Neuquén	40,530	33,574	28,866	0.71
Río Negro (Viedma)	79,805	47,693	42,242	0.52
Chubut (Rawson)	93,427	28,813	23,065	0.24
Santa Cruz (Gallegos)	109,142	11,603	9,948	0.09
Tierra del Fuego (Ushuaia)	8,299	2,559	2,504	0.30
Los Andes (San Antonio de Los Cobres)	34,740	2,671	2,487	0.07
Total	1,153,119	8,698,516	7,885,237	6.83

¹ The Capitals are given in brackets. Where no name appears in brackets, the capital bears the same name as the province or territory.

Of the total in 1914, 4,227,023 were males and 3,658,214 females. Of the population on January 1, 1918, 4,440,367 were males and 3,838,792 females.

The movement of population for four years is given as follows:—

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
1917	41,306	276,355	130,622	51,665	83,996
1918	48,579	271,980	146,775	50,662	59,908
1919	—	—	—	69,879	67,710
1920	—	—	—	188,683	148,907

In the years 1857–1920 the number of immigrants by sea was 5,121,958. By the Constitution of the Republic, all children of foreigners born in the country are Argentine.

Population of the capital, Buenos Aires, on June 1, 1914 (census), was 1,575,814 (on December 31, 1920, it was estimated at 1,674,000); Rosario (Santa Fé), 222,592; Córdoba, 104,894 (on November 30, 1918, 156,000); La Plata, 90,436; Avellaneda, 46,277; Tucumán, 91,216; Bahía Blanca, 44,143; Santa Fé, 59,574; Mendoza, 58,790; Paraná, 36,089; Salta, 28,436;

Lomas de Zamora, 22,231 ; Río Cuarto, 18,421 ; Corrientes, 28,681 ; Quilmes, 19,311 ; Concordia, 20,107 ; Mar del Plata, 27,611 ; Santiago del Estero, 23,479 ; Chivilcoy, 23,241 ; Rosistencia, 8,387 ; Mercedes (San Luis), 18,256 ; Tandil, 15,784 ; Junín, 21,172 ; Bell-ville, 8,732 ; Gualaguaychú, 17,880 ; Pergamino, 20,549 ; San Juan, 16,631 ; Catamarca, 13,262 ; Posadas, 10,128 ; La Rioja, 8,245 ; Jujuy, 7,622.

Religion and Instruction.

There is no State religion, though the Roman Catholic religion is supported by the State ; all other creeds are tolerated and freedom of conscience prevails. There are 1 archbishop (Buenos Aires) and 10 suffragan bishops. For the clergy there are 8 seminaries. In 1888 civil marriage was established in the Republic.

Primary education is free (subsidised by the General and Provincial Governments), secular and compulsory for children from 6 to 14 years of age. Population of school age (1920), 1,756,053, of whom 1,076,045 attended school. Of the total population over 7 years of age, 35·1 per cent. were illiterate. There were (1919) 9,268 primary public schools, 7,801 being public and 1,285 private, with 1,190,231 pupils and 36,615 teachers. The secondary or preparatory education is controlled by the general Government, which maintains 42 national colleges with 11,022 pupils and 1,244 teachers. Side by side with the Government colleges there are also 33 private institutions of the same grade, with 2,959 pupils and 398 teachers. There are 82 normal schools with 14,202 pupils and 1,843 teachers ; 37 for special instruction (commercial, industrial, artistic, also for the blind, &c.) with 11,081 pupils and 1,034 teachers. There are national universities at Córdoba (founded 1613), with 1,603 students in 1920 ; Buenos Aires (founded 1821), with 10,404 students ; La Plata (founded 1905), with 2,979 students ; and the National University of the Litoral, in Rosario (founded in 1920) ; and provincial universities at Santa Fé and Tucumán (founded 1912), and the university of Cuyo (founded in 1921) for the provinces of Mendoza, San Juan and San Luis. There is a well-equipped national observatory at Córdoba, and another at La Plata, museums at Buenos Aires and La Plata, and a national meteorological bureau at Buenos Aires.

For 1920 the Government budgeted for education : 38,798,656 paper dollars on primary education ; 8,274,720 dollars on secondary ; 5,381,424 dollars on technical and commercial education ; 10,931,864 dollars on normal schools, and 7,464,158 dollars on university education ; miscellaneous, 1,034,512 paper dollars ; total, 71,885,335 dollars.

In Argentina there are 520 newspapers published, 493 in Spanish, 4 in Italian, 5 in German, 5 in English, and others in Scandinavian, French, Basque, Russian.

Justice.

Justice is administered by Federal and by Provincial Courts. The former deal only with cases of a national character, or in which different provinces or inhabitants of different provinces are parties. The Federal Courts are the Supreme Courts, with 5 judges at Buenos Aires ; 5 Appeal Courts, one with 5 judges at Buenos Aires, and with 3 each at La Plata, Paraná, Córdoba, and Rosario (Santa Fe), and courts of first instance in each of the provinces and territories. Each province has its own judicial system, with a Supreme Court (generally so-called) and several minor courts. Trial by jury is established by the Constitution for criminal cases, but never practised.

Finance.¹

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1916	20,322,142	32,734,659	1919	32,185,942	37,483,875
1917	19,942,806	34,033,779	1920	43,056,250	42,813,750
1918	26,000,459	36,789,515 •	1921 ²	—	43,960,336

¹ All accounts are kept in paper currency, the paper dollar = 1s. 9½d., under conversion law.

² Budget estimate.

The main items of revenue and expenditure in the budget for 1920 were as follows :—

Revenue	Dollars Paper	Expenditure	Dollars Paper
Imports	127,000,000	Congress	15,274,260
Exports	100,000,000	Interior	50,479,426
Tobacco	43,000,000	Foreign Affairs and	
Stamps	28,000,000	Worship	4,941,074
Patents	7,000,000	Finance	18,246,600
Alcohol	12,400,000	Public Debt	124,306,484
		Justice and Education	88,280,385
		Army	44,146,857
		Navy	36,459,120
		Agriculture	10,515,860
		Public Works	14,364,836
		Pensions, &c.	17,641,284
		Public Works	35,516,900
		Subsidies	13,195,968
Total (including all revenue)	459,574,694 (41,779,517½.)	Grand total	459,171,586 (41,742,871½.)

The external debt at the end of 1919 was 625,062,882 paper pesos, and the internal debt was 660,183,109 paper pesos, making a total of 1,285,245,991 paper pesos. The floating debt on December 31, 1921, was 636,817,477 paper pesos.

In 1916 the total wealth of the country was estimated at 32,656 million dollars paper (2,850,920,000½.), including 10,623 million dollars paper the value of agricultural land ; 6,800 million dollars the value of urban land ; 3,375 million dollars the value of the railways ; 3,203 million dollars the value of cattle.

Defence.

ARMY.

The army of the Argentine Republic is a National Militia, service in which is compulsory for all citizens from their 20th to their 45th year. For the first 10 years the men belong to the 'active' army, or first line. After completing 10 years in the first line, the men pass to the National Guard and serve in it for another 10 years, finishing their service with 5 years in the Territorial Guard. The period of continuous service, or training in the ranks, is for 1 year. The reservists can be called out for training periodically.

The territory of the Republic is divided into 5 military districts, each of which provides on mobilisation a complete division of the first line, and also a reserve division, irrespective of the National Guard and Territorial

troops. The strength of the 'active' divisions on mobilisation is about 20,000 men each. The 'active' army comprises:—Infantry, 20 regiments of 2 battalions of 2 companies; 1 railway battalion of 4 companies; 4 independent companies; cavalry, 12 regiments of 3 squadrons; 1 gendarmerie regiment of 3 squadrons; 1 independent squadron and 2 machine-gun squadrons; artillery, 5 regiments field artillery of 2 groups of 2 batteries; 2 groups mountain of 2 batteries; 2 groups of 2 horse batteries; 1 siege battery; engineers, 5 battalions of 4 companies.

The total peace establishment of the army is about 1,750 officers and 18,000 men. There is a trained reserve numbering 300,000 men, of whom 150,000 men are of the first line, and 150,000 of the special reserve. The territorial reserve, the formation of which is not yet complete, numbers 82,000 men.

The weapon of the Argentine infantry is at present the Mauser magazine rifle. The cavalry have a carbine of the same system. The artillery are armed with a Krupp 7.5 cm. Q.F. gun.

The estimated military budget for the year 1921 was 3,000,000*l*.

NAVY.

Laid down	Name	Displacement Tons	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo tubes Indicated	Horse Power	Nominal speed
			Belt	Guns				
1910	DREADNOUGHTS		in.	in.				knots.
	{Moreno} {Rivadavia}	27,940	10	12	12 1.2-in., 12 -in., 16 4-in.	2	30,500	22.5
1889	PRE-DREADNOUGHTS							
	{Independencia} {Libertad}	2,336	8	8	2 9.4-in., 4 4.7-in. . . .	2	2,780	14
1894	ARMoured CRUISERS							
	{Garibaldi} {San Martin}	6,840	6	6	{2 10-in., 10 6-in., 6 4.7-in.} {4 8-in., 10 6-in., 6 4.7-in.}	4	13,000	20
1896								
	{Pueyrredón} {Belgrano}	6,840	6	6	{2 10-in., 10 6-in., 6 4.7-in.} {2 10-in., 14 6-in.}	4	13,000	20
1894	LIGHT CRUISER Buenos Aires	4,500	—	—	2 8 in., 4 6 in., 6 4.7 in. .	—	17,000	24

* There are also the old cruiser *Nueve de Julio*, and several small gunboats and torpedo gunboats, 7 destroyers, 8 torpedo boats, and some training and miscellaneous craft. The two Dreadnoughts and a few destroyers and other small craft are the only modern units in the Argentine Fleet. The pre-Dreadnoughts have little value. A programme was laid before the Argentine Senate proposing considerable additions to the Fleet, but it has received no effect, and only certain transports have been built.

Naval budget, 1920, 36,459,120 paper pesos.

The personnel of the navy includes 337 officers, 130 engineers, and 27 electrical engineers. The total personnel is about 9,100 men (these numbers include about 5,000 conscripts), who have to serve two years. There is a corps of coast artillery of 450 men, a naval school, a school of mechanics, a school for artillery, and a school for torpedo practice.

Production and Industry.

Argentina has an area of about 699,278,300 acres, of which about 250,000,000 acres may be used for agriculture, 250,000,000 acres for cattle raising, 96,250,000 acres are woodland, and the remainder, 103,028,300 acres, are mountain, lake, river, or arid regions. Of the cultivable portion, about 10,000,000 acres require irrigation. In the territories the Federal Government has wide tracts of land amounting to 237,768,000 acres suitable in general for pastoral colonisation, and these lands are conditionally offered free, or for sale or on lease.

The Argentine census of June 1, 1914, showed 1,074,964 real-estate owners in the Republic, classified as follows:—Argentiniens, 673,409; Italians, 203,500; Spaniards, 104,339; French, 22,105; Uruguayans, 13,973; Russians, 9,687; Austrians, 8,666; Ottomans, 7,709; Swiss, 4,730; Germans, 4,711; English, 4,344; others, 17,791.

The total area under cultivation in 1919-20 was 62,500,000 acres. The area and produce of principal crops are shown as follows:—

	Acreage			Produce (Metric Tons)		
	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Wheat . .	17,175,000	15,132,500	15,004,306	4,670,288	5,828,000	5,015,000
Oats . .	3,015,000	1,327,500	2,061,315	490,056	829,000	835,000
Maize . .	9,800,000	8,180,000	—	5,066,150	6,571,000	5,853,000
Flax . .	3,456,625	3,563,000	3,482,817	781,740	1,067,830	1,082,000

The total grain exported for three years, in metric tons, is shown as follows:—

Year	Wheat	Maize	Linseed	Oats
1918	2,996,408	664,683	391,382	542,097
1919	3,286,260	2,485,466	855,455	333,243
1920	5,029,958	4,387,736	1,614,840	410,537

Cotton, sugar, wine, and tobacco are grown. The sugar industry is making great progress. The quantity of sugar manufactured was 126,580 metric tons in 1918, 292,972 metric tons in 1919, and 209,653 in 1920. In 1919 there were 99,876,260 gallons of wine produced in Argentina, and 113,028,630 gallons in 1920.

In 1920 the number of animals within the Republic was estimated at: cattle, 27,392,126 (25,866,763 in 1914); horses, 9,366,455 (8,323,815 in 1914); mules, 565,069; asses, 260,157; sheep, 45,303,419 (43,225,452 in 1914); goats, 4,670,130; pigs, 3,227,346. The Province of Buenos Aires contains over 43 per cent. of the sheep within the Republic.

In the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, and Entre Rios, agricultural lands to the extent of 463,000 acres have been acquired by the Jewish Colonisation Association. Of this land 158,000 acres are under cultivation. Some 30,000 square miles of State lands are to be cultivated as follows: in Misiones, 429,057 hectares; in Chaco, 1,453,750 hectares; in Formosa,

822,050 hectares ; in Chubut (Patagonia), 3,397,100 hectares ; in Santa Cruz, 1,540,000 hectares : and in Tierra del Fuego, 5,000 hectares.

In 1920 (the last industrial census) there were 48,779 factories in Argentina, employing a total of 410,201 persons. The total capital was 1,787,662,295 pesos. Chief among these industries were : food production, 18,983 establishments, with capital of 763,772,611 pesos ; clothing and toilet articles, 100,178,372 establishments with a capital of 160,326,029 pesos ; building companies, 8,582 establishments, with a capital of 216,182,262 pesos ; furniture, wheels, &c., 4,441 establishments, with a capital of 62,638,495 pesos ; and metallurgy and related industries, 3,275 establishments, with capital amounting to 107,620,033 pesos.

Mining is of no great importance. Gold, silver, and copper are worked in Catamarca, and gold and copper in San Juan and La Rioja. Gold is also mined in the south-western territories. Coal has been discovered in Santa Cruz. There are no Government statistics as to mineral output, excepting only the output of petroleum at the Comodoro Rivadavia wells, which is as follows : in 1919, 196,190 tons ; in 1920, 243,745 tons ; and in 1921, 277,807 tons.

Commerce.

Real values in pounds sterling, exclusive of coin and bullion :—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	72,501,103	75,311,124	99,109,456	129,855,900	169,108,900
Exports	113,465,251	108,944,562	158,706,235	204,151,536	199,459,400

Imports and exports in 1919 :—

Imports	Gold Pesos	Exports	Gold Pesos
Living animals	2,054,320	Live-stock products	548,730,950
Foodstuffs	84,486,945	Agricultural products	435,435,276
Tobacco	9,568,838	Forest products	25,369,460
Beverages	9,596,661	Mineral, Hunting, &c.	584,978
Textiles	216,238,058	All others	17,814,594
Oils	35,868,858		
Chemicals	40,202,862		
Colours	5,378,167		
Timber and wood	31,348,806		
Paper	20,225,386		
Leather	3,334,243		
Iron	67,680,431		
Other metals	24,427,064		
Agricultural implements, &c.	16,051,651		
Glassware and crockery	54,475,801		
Electrical goods	9,078,858		
All others	25,855,345		
Total	655,772,294	Total	1,030,965,258

The customs receipts were : in 1916, 10,726,026*l.* ; in 1917, 9,800,114*l.* in 1918, 14,215,083*l.* ; in 1919, 18,264,647*l.* ; and in 1920, 19,162,882*l.*

Trade by countries :—

Principal Countries	1918		1919	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	Gold Pesos •	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos
United Kingdom . . .	124,960,102	305,881,279	154,478,509	294,240,728
Germany	221,628	—	1,506,219	9,558,287
Belgium	159,009	—	965,021	59,462,338
Spain	41,779,305	23,816,137	46,482,028	19,383,800
France	25,954,483	113,052,166	25,888,898	114,247,124
Italy	20,008,772	40,280,952	21,421,603	41,358,087
United States of America .	169,596,948	165,151,000	232,868,392	1,9,166,484
Brazil	49,373,561	33,346,557	47,360,807	37,150,237

The 'most favoured nation' treaty of 1825 with Great Britain respecting commerce, and that of 1853 respecting river navigation, are in force.

The staple Argentine imports into the United Kingdom and the chief exports of British produce and manufactures to Argentina (Board of Trade Returns) in two years were as follows :—

Imports into U.K.	1919	1920	Exports from U.K.	1919	1920
	£	£		£	£
Wheat	6,353,666	38,364,688	Cottons	5,828,769	12,629,127
Maize	11,147,631	23,607,058	Woolens	2,249,838	5,214,908
Mutton	4,957,383	3,529,413	Iron & manufactures	1,666,767	5,405,370
Beef	18,164,396	25,976,079	Machinery	556,096	991,104
Linseed	7,744,217	8,207,810	Railway carriages . .	130,950	4,7207
Wool	2,348,606	4,960,958	Coal	1,788,728	1,139,236
Oats	2,042,344	4,314,068	Jute manufactures . .	602,732	628,313

Total trade between Argentina and the United Kingdom for 5 years :—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Argentina into U.K.	48,427,803	62,967,315	51,730,319	23,046,279	68,260,656
Exports to Argentina from U.K.	12,878,530	17,612,159	21,217,214	42,921,254	27,622,024

Shipping and Navigation.

On January 1, 1918, the registered shipping consisted of 183 steamers over 100 tons, of 155,132 tons,

The aggregate movement of vessels at all Argentine ports was as follows :

Years	Entered		Cleared	
	Number of vessels	Tons	Number of vessels	Tons
1917	44,345	16,428,586	44,088	16,446,837
1918	46,163	18,360,895	45,928	18,222,338
1919	86,356	17,043,869	35,956	16,790,842

Internal Communications.

The first railway concession dates from 1854. In 1857 there were 6 miles of railway. Railways open, January 1, 1921, 22,590 miles, of which 3,816 miles (18 per cent.) belong to the State. The capital invested in Argentine railways amounts to 1,254,795,500 gold dollars. In 1920 Argentine railways transported 82,286,000 passengers, and carried 44,323,000 tons of cargo. Gross receipts were 226,866,000 gold dollars; working expenses, 174,738,000 gold dollars.

Number of post offices in 1920, 3,619 (in 1919, 3,592); number of pieces of mail matter received in 1920, 552,298,654 (475,072,740 in 1919); despatched in 1920, 654,742,971 (538,449,413 in 1919); total, 1920, 1,207,041,625 (1,013,522,153 in 1919). National telegraph lines, 25,167 miles in 1919, provincial railway and private lines bringing the total up to 52,070 miles with 152,644 miles of wire. Number of telegrams despatched, 1920, 7,394,418; number received, 1920, 7,141,448; total, 1920, 14,535,866 (14,167,720 in 1919). Number of telephone offices in Argentina on January 1, 1920, 957; length of line, 25,459 miles.

There are 12 stations for wireless telegraphy. All ships with a crew of over 50 and touching at Argentine ports are compelled by law to be equipped with wireless telegraphy.

In 1912 a bill was passed for the canalization of the Upper Uruguay; the work was to be carried out by Argentina in conjunction with Brazil and Uruguay. A ferry-boat service has also been established between Paraguay and Argentina at Posadas and Encarnacion.

Money and Credit.

The 'Banco de la Nación Argentina,' which was established in 1891 with a capital of 4,400,000*l.*, and which now has a capital of 11,000,000*l.*, has a limited authority to lend money to the National Government, the loans to which must not exceed 20 per cent. of its capital. According to the latest census (1915) there are 143 banks within the Republic, 118 Argentine and 25 foreign. The deposits of the chief commercial banks on December 31, 1920, totalled 10,763,550 gold pesos and 3,505,378,343 pesos currency.

In 1899 a conversion law was approved by Congress fixing the value of the paper dollar at 44 cents gold. On September 30, 1921, the Conversion Office, the Bank of the Argentine Nation, and the Argentine Legations abroad had a stock of 480,600,127 gold pesos. At the same date there were in circulation notes to the value of 1,362,563,974 paper pesos. The gold cover was thus 80.16 per cent. of the paper circulation.

On January 31, 1921, the amount of coined gold in Argentina was 466,476,793 pesos.

On April 5, 1915, a national postal savings bank (Caja Nacional de Ahorro Postal) was incorporated. On December 31, 1920, it had 413,116 depositors with total deposits amounting to 25,600,502 paper dollars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary system of the Republic is theoretically on a gold standard the unit being the *peso oro* (gold dollar) which weighs 1.6129 grammes of gold $\frac{9}{10}$ fine. The *Peso* which is divided into 100 *centavos*, is of the value of $4\frac{1}{4}$ s. According to the monetary law of November 5, 1881, five and two-and-a-half gold peso pieces are coined. The 5-dollar gold piece (the *Argentino*) weighs 8.0645 grammes, .900 fine, and therefore contains 7.25805 grammes of fine gold. One pound sterling = 5.04 gold dollars.

Gold is not in circulation. The money in circulation is chiefly paper (*peso papel*). The paper dollar, being convertible at '44 gold dollar is worth 1s. 8½d. (11'45 to the £).

Since January 1, 1887, the use of the French metric system is compulsory.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Dr. José Evaristo Uriburu. Appointed April 7, 1921.

Counsellors.—Luis H. Dominguez and Paulino Llambi Campbell.

Secretary.—Carlos Miguens.

Naval Attaché.—Leon L. Scasso.

Financial Secretary.—Carlos M. Dominguez.

Consul-General in London.—Dr. Sergio García Uriburu.

There are Consular representatives at Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Newport, Southampton, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir James William Ronald Macleay, K.C.M.G. (appointed November 11, 1919)

First Secretary.—E. J. Hope-Vere.

Third Secretary.—H. Dobinson.

Naval Attaché.—Commander Charles L. Backhouse, R.N.

Commercial Secretaries.—Harry O. Chalkley and E. C. Buxton.

Consul-General (at Buenos Aires).—H. W. Wilson, O.B.E.

There is a Consul at Rosario, and Vice-Consuls at Bahia Blanca, La Plata, Tucuman, Santa Fé, and Villa Constitución.

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AUSTRIA.

(DIE REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH.)

Constitution and Government.

The Republic of Austria was proclaimed on November 12, 1918. The Government was taken in hand by a National Assembly which appointed a temporary cabinet and proceeded to pass laws. On February 16, 1919, the National Constitutional Assembly, consisting of only one Chamber, was duly elected on the basis of universal and proportional suffrage, where every Austrian subject, male and female, has a vote if 20 years of age, and is eligible if 29 years of age. On the same basis the elections for the first Parliament were held (October, 1920), and these resulted in the following parties being returned—Christian Socialists, 82; Social Democrats, 66; German Nationalists, 20; Peasants' Party, 6; Workers' Party, 1.

The Constitution, which was adopted October 1, 1920, and came into force on November 10, 1920, provides for a President, chosen by the two Houses assembled for a joint session; his term is for 4 years, and he may be re-elected once only; for an Assembly (*Nationalrat*), elected by popular vote for 4 years; and for a First Chamber (*Bundesrat*), chosen by the Provincial Diets in proportion to their population (at present the members number 46). The powers of the Bundesrat are advisory. Austria is declared to be a Democratic Republic composed of the seven provinces and the city of Vienna. All special privileges are abolished, and equal rights granted to all citizens.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Michael Hainisch. Born 1858. Elected December 9, 1920.

The Ministry, constituted on June 21, 1921, and reconstructed on February 1, 1922, is as follows:—

State Chancellor.—Johann Schober (Administrative Official).

Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Education.—Walter Breisky (Christian Socialist).

Minister of Social Insurance.—Dr. Franz Pauer (Christian Socialist).

Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Baron Hohen.

Minister of Finance.—Dr. Alfred Gurtler (Christian Socialist).

Minister of Justice.—Dr. Rudolf Paltauf (Administrative Official).

Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Food Controller.—Dr. Alfred Grünberger (Christian Socialist)

Minister of the Interior. The State Chancellor.

Minister of Railways.—Dr. Karl Prosa (Administrative Official).

Minister of Defence.—Major Josef Wächter (Administrative Official).

The national flag consists of three horizontal stripes, the top and bottom being red and the centre white,

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Republic of Austria comprises 8 provinces, viz., Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and the City of Vienna, which holds a special position in regard to local Government. *Burgenland* (Western Hungary) is also to fall to Austria. There is in every province a Provincial Assembly (*Landesversammlung*), consisting likewise of one chamber which is elected on the basis of the same suffrage as the Constitutional National Assembly. The cultivation of the soil, the educational, ecclesiastical, and charitable institutions, as also public works, chiefly fall within the competence of the provinces. At the head of the Provincial Assembly is the Provincial Committee (*Landesausschuss*) elected by the Provincial Assembly.

Every commune has a council to deliberate and decide its affairs, of which the members are mostly elected for 5 years. The council elects from its midst the head of the commune (burgomaster) and a committee for the administration of the affairs and execution of its resolutions. All who are 20 years of age have a vote, while for the passive suffrage the attained age of 24-29 years is required.

Area and Population.

For the boundaries of Austria according to the Treaty of St. Germain, signed on September 10, 1919, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1920, pp. 674-5.

The area and population (census taken on January 31, 1920) of Austria are shown as follows:—

Provinces	Area, English square miles	Population (Census 1920)			Percentage of Population 1920	Population per square mile 1920
		Males	Females	Total		
Vienna	107	851,302	990,024	1,841,326	30·03	17·209
Lower Austria (excl. Vienna) . . .	7,462	709,110	748,225	1,457,335	23·77	195
Upper Austria . . .	4,628	415,920	442,875	858,795	14·01	186
Salzburg	2,763	104,054	110,146	214,200	3·49	78
Styria	6,327	464,744	488,940	953,684	15·55	151
Carinthia ¹	3,684	176,816	189,743	366,559	5·98	100
Tyrol	4,790	149,207	157,097	306,304	5·00	64
Vorarlberg	1,005	64,547	68,665	133,212	2·17	138
Total	30,766	2,935,730	3,195,715	6,131,445	—	199

¹ Including the plebiscite district which on October 13, 1920, decided for adhesion to Austria.

According to the Treaty of Trianon, Hungary should have handed back Burgenland (Western Hungary) to Austria. But the Hungarians at first refused to do so, and eventually an agreement was signed at Venice between Austria and Hungary for a plebiscite to be taken in Oedenburg. This was done on December 17, 1921, and showed that 15,343 votes were cast for Hungary and 8,277 for Austria. The Conference of Ambassadors agreed that Hungary should, on January 1, 1922, take over Oedenburg. The rest of Burgenland goes to Austria.

The area of Western Hungary is 1,684 square miles, with an estimated population of some 345,082.

Compared with the total population in 1910, the total for 1920 shows a loss of 240,079, or 3·8 per cent. The male population has decreased by 205,068 or 6·53 per cent. as compared with 1910.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

* The population of the principal towns of Austria on January 31, 1920, was as follows:—Vienna, 1,841,326; Graz, 157,644; Linz, 94,072; Innsbruck, 55,650; Salzburg, 36,749; Wiener Neustadt, 35,362; Klagenfurt, 26,147; St. Pölten, 23,117; Villach, 16,466; Baden, 14,000; and Steyr, 20,227.

In 1919: births, 87,594; marriages, 75,555; deaths, 124,352; divorces, 4,171.

Religion.

Religious liberty is one of the fundamental laws of the Republic, and the principle is embodied in the Treaty of St. Germain (article 63). In 1910 there were 5,979,667 Catholics (94·11 per cent.), 165,007 Protestants (2·60 per cent.), 189,758 Jews (2·99 per cent.), and 19,021 'others' (0·30 per cent.). The Catholic Church has 2 archbishoprics and 4 bishoprics.

Instruction.

The educational organisation of Austria comprises: (1) Elementary schools; (2) middle schools; (3) high schools; (4) schools for special subjects; and (5) universities and colleges.

Attendance is compulsory at the elementary schools from 6 to 14 in Austria generally, but there are far-reaching facilities for exemption for pupils of 12 years and upwards. The cost of elementary education is borne in the first instance by the communes and provinces. In 1919 there were in the Republic 4,761 public and private elementary schools, with 26,929 teachers and 903,218 pupils.

Secondary education is provided in the Gymnasia Realschulen and Mädchenlyzeen (Girls' Middle Schools). These institutions are maintained by the State, the provinces, the towns, or private individuals. Of the first there were (1918-19) 73 with 20,948 pupils; of the second 38 with 14,118 pupils; and of the third 26 with 5,122 pupils.

Austria has three universities maintained by the State, viz., Vienna (in 1918-19, 812 teachers and 10,515 students), Graz (215 teachers and 1,952 students), and Innsbruck (159 teachers and 1510 students); and there are also two technical high schools at Vienna (215 teachers and 4,309 students) and Graz (76 teachers and 840 students).

There are two theological high schools (Fakultäten), of which one is Roman Catholic (at Salzburg) and one Protestant (at Vienna), and 16 other theological colleges, of which 14 are Roman Catholic, 1 Armenian Catholic, and 1 Jewish, with a total of 279 students. In 1919 there were also 35 training colleges for teachers, with 788 lecturers and 4,900 students.

Justice and Crime.

The Supreme Court of Justice (Oberster Gerichtshof) in Vienna is the highest court in the land. Besides there are 3 higher provincial courts (Oberlandesgerichte), 17 provincial and district courts (Landes- und Kreisgerichte), and, in connection with these, the jury courts (Geschworenengerichte) and the Schöffengerichte, which are courts composed of professional and non-professional judges. There are likewise 256 county courts (Bezirksgerichte), and 2 special courts for commercial affairs, 4 for industry, 1 constitutional court, 1 administrative court, and 1 electoral court.

Pauperism.

Funds for poor relief are derived from endowments, voluntary contributions, the third of the property left by intestate secular priests, and certain percentages on the proceeds of voluntary sales. In some provinces the poor funds are augmented from other sources, *e.g.* theatre money (Spectakelgelder), hunting licences, dog certificates, and in some large towns percentages on legacies over a fixed amount. Those who are wholly or partially unfit for work may be provided for in such manner as the commune judges propose. Besides poor-houses and money relief, there exists in many provinces the practice of assigning the poor—in respect of board and lodging—to each of the resident householders in fixed succession (Einlegesystem).

The law for unemployment insurance bears date March 24, 1920. Under the Act one-third of the cost of unemployment insurance is to be borne by the State, and two-thirds by employers and workers. Benefits under the scheme are not granted for more than 12 weeks.

Finance.

The budgets for 1921-22 and 1920-21 provided revenue and expenditure as follows in kronen :—

	1921-22	1920-21
Revenue	93,325,000,000	29,483,312,300
Expenditure	258,229,000,000	70,600,818,900
Deficit	164,904,000,000	41,117,506,600

The following are some of the details of the budgets for 1920-21 and 1921-22 in thousands of kronen :—

Revenue	Thousands of kronen		Expenditure	Thousands of kronen	
	Budget 1920-21	Budget 1921-22		Budget 1920-21	Budget 1921-22
Tax revenue	5,170,569	20,343,700	Interest on debt	8,524,540	9,901,500
Non-tax revenue	9,892,603	83,998,027	Army and Navy	2,076,721	4,787,821
Customs	3,043,650	32,854,000	Railway expenditure	11,651,643	65,483,241
Railways	5,521,589	46,767,339	Telegraphs, tele- phones, Post, and Post Office		
Telegraphs, tele- phones, Post, and Post Office			Savings Bank	978,617	14,712,740
Savings Bank	1,712,157	14,356,887			
Land	232,789	1,500,754			
Deficit	41,117,500	37,770,398			

The share of the Republic of the old debt of Austria-Hungary is not yet definitely fixed. On June 30, 1921, it was estimated at 53,200 million kronen, with an annual interest of 1,918 million kronen. The debt of the new Republic on that date amounted to 116,693 million kronen, with an annual charge of 6,680 million kronen.

Defence.

1. ARMY.

The break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the end of the war brought with it the collapse of the military system of that country. At the end of 1918 all was in confusion, but towards the end of January, 1919, the Austrian Government created a Defence Force (*Volkwehr*). By August, 1920, the approximate strength of the *Volkwehr* was 34,000 men.

By the terms of the Treaty of St. Germain, universal compulsory military service is abolished in Austria, and the total number of military forces in the Austrian Army is limited to 30,000 men, including officers and depot troops.

Austria is permitted at her own discretion to organise this number of troops either in divisions or in mixed brigades. If the divisional organisation is chosen, the maximum strength of an infantry division is to be 414 officers and 10,780 men, the minimum strength 300 officers and 8,000 men. The maximum strength of a cavalry division is to be 259 officers and 5,380 men, and the minimum 180 officers and 3,650 men.

If the mixed brigade organisation is chosen, the maximum strength of a brigade is to be 198 officers and 5,350 men, and the minimum 140 officers and 4,250 men. The future Austrian Army may therefore be organised into two infantry divisions and one cavalry division at the higher establishment or three infantry divisions and one cavalry at the lower establishment, or into six mixed brigades. The latter organisation has been chosen. The maximum authorised armaments and stocks of munitions are per 1,000 men:—

Rifles or carbines	1,550	500	rounds of ammunition per arm.
Machine guns	15	10,000	" " " "
Trench mortars, light	2	1,000	" " " "
" " medium		500	" " " "
Guns	3	1,000	" " " "
Howitzers			" " " "

All officers must be regulars. Officers now serving retained in the army must serve to the age of 40. Officers newly appointed must serve on the active list for 20 consecutive years.

The period of enlistment for non-commissioned officers and privates must be for a total period of not less than 12 consecutive years, including at least six years with the colours. The proportion of officers and men discharged for any reason before the expiration of their term of enlistment must not exceed one-twentieth of the total strength. All measures of mobilisation are forbidden.

The number of gendarmes, customs officers, foresters, and members of police forces must not exceed the number employed in a similar capacity in 1913. Educational establishments and all sporting and other clubs are forbidden to occupy themselves with any military matters. Within two months of the final ratification of the Treaty the air forces of Austria are to be demobilised. The armed forces of Austria therefore do not include any military or naval air forces. The manufacture, importation, and exportation of aircraft, and parts of aircraft, are forbidden.

In the new army the Government has organised six infantry regiments for Vienna and Lower Austria; six *Alpenjäger* regiments for Upper Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, and Tyrol; two infantry battalions for *Burgenland*; one *jäger* battalion for Salzburg; and one *jäger* battalion for Vorarlberg. There are besides six cycle battalions, six squadrons of cavalry, seven artillery and six technical units.

2. NAVY.

As Austria now has no seaboard, the former Austro-Hungarian fleet has ceased to exist. The only war vessels remaining to Austria are four patrol-boats.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture forms the main occupation of the country. In 1920 the total acreage sown amounted to 4,088,196 acres (4,084,267 acres in 1919). Of the total in 1920, 2,126,174 acres were in Lower Austria and 928,744 acres in Upper Austria. The chief products are shown as follows for two years:—

Crop	1920		1921	
	Acreage	Yield (metric tons)	Acreage	Yield (metric tons)
Wheat . . .	370,592	147,623	378,000	211,000
Rye . . .	710,618	255,179	758,060	398,000
Barley . . .	238,859	95,633	267,000	143,000
Oats . . .	626,772	231,871	—	—
Potatoes . .	290,004	669,478	—	—
Turnips . . .	101,559	584,285	—	—

The foodstuffs produced do not suffice for the population. Forests abound and timber forms an appreciable asset of Austria. The number of animals in 1919 were: horses, 243,000; cows, 911,000; oxen, 214,000; bulls, 55,000; and calves, 539,000.

The country has not been deprived of all her minerals; in 1920 the production of lignite was 2,408,865 tons, and of anthracite, 132,864 tons. There were 18 anthracite mines worked in 1920, and 75 lignite mines. The output of iron ore was 435,062 tons in 1920, and of pig iron 100,035 tons. Some copper, zinc, lead, and salt are also produced.

Of important industries, piano-making, the manufacture of motor-cars, and textiles still remain in Austria to a certain extent.

Commerce.

The Austrian official trade returns furnish figures for the weight of the volume of trade but not for its value.

Imports in 1920: 6,061,071 metric tons; exports: 1,317,580 metric tons.

Principal Imports: Grain, flour and rice, 610,450 tons; coal and fuel, 416,447 tons; wines, 101,325 tons; stone and building material, 93,810 tons; raw cotton, 11,972 tons; rubber, 1,350 tons; textiles, 11,900 tons; glass, 16,439 tons; iron goods, 36,175 tons.

Principal Exports: Timber, 360,134 tons; ores, 126,854 tons; fruit, 22,050 tons; sugar-beet, 23,860 tons; paper-goods, 24,428 tons; furniture, 24,400 tons; chemicals, 45,460 tons.

The trade in 1920 was distributed among principal countries as follows:

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
	1000 Tons	1000 Tons		1000 Tons	1000 Tons
Czechoslovakia .	2,374	326	Yugo-Slavia .	212	48
Germany . . .	2,220	224	Hun. arv . . .	194	107
Poland . . .	347	51	Great Britain .	14,457	4,825
United States . .	237	20	Switzerland . .	64	98
Italy . . .	216	366			

Recent British statistics of commerce (published by the Board of Trade) show that in the trade between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary the imports for 1921 amounted to 700,859*l.*, and the exports to 1,728,177*l.*

Internal Communications.

The following are railway statistics of Austria in 1920: State lines and private companies' lines worked by the State, 2,670 miles; private companies' lines worked by themselves, 1,268 miles; state lines worked by private companies, 1·3 miles, making a total of 3,940 miles.

Banking and Credit.

According to the Treaty of St. Germain the Austro-Hungarian Bank is to be liquidated. The condition of the Bank as on September 15, 1921, showed that its notes in circulation amounted to 61,322,645,897 kronen, against which it held bullion to the value of 11,837,636 kronen.

Money, Weights and Measures.

The Austrian standard coin (gold) is the krone, which has been coined in denominations of 100, 20, and 10. Of silver coins there were 5, 2, and 1 krone pieces. The krone = 100 heller. Hardly any coins are, however, at present in use; the currency is for the most part paper, including even 20-heller pieces.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF AUSTRIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister Plenipotentiary.—Georg Franckenstein. Appointed October 6, 1920.

Counsellor of Legation.—Adolf Kunz.

Press Attaché.—Dr. Maximilian Bach.

Attaché.—Walter Braunl.

Delegate of Austrian Clearing House.—Dr. Felix Weiser.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN AUSTRIA.

Minister Plenipotentiary.—The Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas. Appointed November 25, 1921.

First Secretary.—E. A. Keeling.

Third Secretary.—P. B. B. Nicholls.

Commercial Secretary.—O. S. Phillpotts, O.B.E.

Consul at Vienna.—H. H. Cassells.

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BELGIUM.

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE.)

Reigning King.

Albert, born April 8, 1875, son of the late Prince Philippe de Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and of Flanders (died November 17, 1905), and of the late Princess Marie de Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (died Nov. 27, 1912); married Oct. 2, 1900, to Princess *Elizabeth of Bavaria*; succeeded his uncle Leopold II., Dec. 17, 1909.

Children of the King.—(1) Prince *Leopold*, Duke of Brabant, born Nov. 3, 1901. (2) Prince *Charles*, Count of Flanders, born Oct. 10, 1903. (3) Princess *Marie-José*, born Aug. 4, 1906.

Sisters of the King.—(1) Princess *Henriette*, born Nov. 30, 1870; married Feb. 12, 1896, to Prince Emmanuel of Orleans, Duke of Vendôme. (2) Princess *Josephine*, born Oct. 18, 1872; married May 28, 1904, to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern.

Aunt of the King.—Princess *Charlotte*, sister of Leopold II., born June 7, 1840; married July 27, 1857, to Archduke Maximilian of Austria, elected Emperor of Mexico July 10, 1863; widow June 19, 1867.

King Albert has a civil list of 3,300,000 francs.

The Kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent State in 1830, having from 1815 been a part of the Netherlands. The secession was decreed on October 4, 1830, by a Provisional Government, established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels, on August 25, 1830. A National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg King of the Belgians on June 4, 1831; he ascended the throne July 21, 1831. On his death in 1865 he was succeeded by his son, Leopold II., who reigned until 1909.

By the Treaty of London, Nov. 15, 1831, the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by Austria, Russia, Great Britain and Prussia. It was not until after the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which established peace between King Leopold I. and the King of the Netherlands, that all the States of Europe recognised the Kingdom of Belgium. In the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919), it is stated that as the treaties of 1839 'no longer conform to the requirements of the situation,' these are abrogated and will be replaced by other treaties.

Constitution and Government.

According to the Constitution of 1831 Belgium is 'a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy.' The legislative power is vested in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture. By marriage without the King's consent, however, the right of succession is forfeited, but may be restored by the King with the consent of the two Chambers. No act of the King can have effect unless countersigned by one of his Ministers, who thus becomes responsible for it. The King convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the Chambers. In default of male heirs, the King may nominate his successor with the consent of the Chambers. If the successor be under eighteen years of age, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority.

Those sections of the Belgian Constitution which regulate the organisa-

tion of the legislative power were revised in October 1921. For both Senate and Chamber all elections are held on the principle of universal suffrage.

The Senate consists of members elected for four years, partly directly and partly indirectly. The number elected directly is equal to half the number of members of the Chamber of Representatives, and is proportioned to the population of each province. The constituent body is similar to that which elects deputies to the Chamber, except that the minimum age of electors is fixed at twenty-one years. In the election of members both of the Senate and Chamber of Representatives directly, the principle of proportional representation of parties was introduced by Law of December 29, 1899. Senators elected indirectly are chosen by the provincial councils, three for each province on the basis of one for 200,000 inhabitants; and an additional Senator for 125,000 inhabitants over and above the first 200,000. Senators are elected by the Senate itself in the proportion of half of the preceding category (actually twenty). No one, during two years preceding the election, must have been a member of the council appointing him. All senators must be at least forty years of age. Sons of the King, or failing these, Belgian princes of the reigning branch of the Royal Family are by right Senators at the age of eighteen, but have no voice in the deliberations till the age of twenty-five years.

The members of the Chamber of Representatives are all elected directly by the electoral body. Their number at present, 186 (law of May 2, 1912), is proportioned to the population, and cannot exceed one for every 40,000 inhabitants. They sit for four years. Deputies must be not less than twenty-five years of age, and resident in Belgium. Each deputy has an annual indemnity of 12,000 francs, and a free pass all the year over Government and Companies' railways between his residence and the place of Session.

The Senate and Chamber meet annually in the month of November, and must sit for at least forty days; but the King has the power of convoking them on extraordinary occasions, and of dissolving them either simultaneously or separately. In the latter case a new election must take place within forty days, and a meeting of the Chambers within two months. An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding one month without the consent of the Chambers. Money bills and bills relating to the contingent for the army originate in the Chamber of Representatives.

Parties in the Chamber 1921 :—Catholics, 80; Socialists, 67; Liberals, 33; miscellaneous, 6.

Parties in the Senate 1921 :—Catholics, 73; Liberals, 28; Socialists, 52.

The Executive Government consists of 12 departments, under the following Ministers (appointed December 14, 1921) :—

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance.—Georges Theunis.

Minister of Economic Affairs.—Aloys Van de Vyvere (Catholic).

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Henri Jaspar (Catholic).

Minister of Education.—M. Hubert (Liberal).

Minister of Interior.—M. Berryer (Catholic).

Minister of Agriculture and of Public Works.—Baron A. Ruzette (Catholic).

Minister of National Defence.—Albert Devèze (Liberal).

Minister of Justice.—M. Masson (Liberal).

Minister of the Colonies.—Louis Franck (Liberal).

Minister of Industry, Food Supply, and Labour.—M. Moyersoon (Catholic).

Minister of Railways, Marine, Posts and Telegraphs.—Xavier Neujean (Liberal).

Besides the above responsible heads of departments, there are a number of 'Ministres d'État,' without portfolio, called on special occasions by the sovereign.

Local Government.

The provinces and communes (2,638 in 1920) of Belgium have a large amount of autonomous government. The laws governing provincial and communal elections are being altered at present (May, 1921).

In regard to the communal electorate, the law of April 15, 1920, definitely lays it down that all Belgians over 21 years of age without distinction of sex, who have been domiciled for at least six months, have the right to vote. Proportional representation is applied to the communal elections, and communal councils are to be renewed every six years. In each commune there is a college composed of the burgomaster, president, and a certain number of aldermen, corresponding almost to the permanent deputation of the Provincial Council, and both are the organs of the central administration.

Area and Population.

Belgium (including the districts of Eupen and Malmédy) has an area of 30,414 square kilometres, or 11,744 English square miles. The following table shows the population at various dates :—

Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum	Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum
1876	5,336,185	508,352	1·05	1900	6,693,548	624,227	1·03
1880	5,520,009	183,824	0·85	1910	7,423,784	730,236	1·09
1890	6,069,321	549,312	0·99	1920 ¹	7,684,272	260,488	0·26

¹ Estimated.

Area and population of provinces :—

Provinces	Area : Eng. sq. miles	Population		Population per sq. mile, 1920
		Census Dec. 31, 1910	Estimated Dec. 31, 1920	
Antwerp (Anvers)	1,093	968,677	1,060,322	970
Brabant	1,268	1,469,677	1,567,259	1,237
Flanders	West	1,249	874,135	710
	East	1,158	1,120,335	1,056
Hainaut	1,437	1,232,867	1,231,720	857
Liège	1,117	888,341	866,770	775
Limbourg	931	275,691	302,988	325
Luxembourg	1,706	231,215	228,613	134
Namur	1,414	326,846	352,052	249
Eupen and Malmédy ¹	371	—	64,520	173
Total	11,744	7,423,784	7,684,272	670

¹ Ceded to Belgium by the Treaty of Versailles.

In 1910 there were 3,680,790 males and 3,742,994 females, or 98 males for every 100 females. In 1920 there were (excluding Eupen and Malmédy)

3,770,105 males, 3,849,647 females. Of the population in 1910 (exclusive of children under 2 years of age), 2,833,334 spoke French only, 3,220,662 Flemish only, 31,415 German only, 871,288 French and Flemish, 74,993 French and German, 8,652 Flemish and German, and 52,547 spoke all three languages.

Vital statistics for 4 years :—

—	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Increase or decrease of births over deaths
1917	32,974	16,675	124,824	- 38,149
1918	43,558	8,056	157,340	- 72,284
1919	97,084	128,236	112,986	+ 15,250
1920	106,514	163,738	102,303	+ 61,435

Divorces in 1919, 623 ; in 1920, 2,195.

Emigration in 1920, 53,307, of whom 47,857 departed for European countries ; emigration 1921, 56,727. Immigration in 1920, 44,304, of whom 41,568 came from European countries.

The most important towns, with population on December 31, 1920 :—

Brussels and suburbs ¹	684,870	Bruges	54,308	Alost	36,160
Antwerp (Anvers)	333,882	Ostend	48,073	Tournai	35,542
Ghent (Gand)	165,910	Verviers	43,027	St. Nicolas	34,651
Liège	165,117	Louvain	39,450	Namur	32,274
Mechlin (Malines)	60,118	Seraing	36,954	Charleroi	28,864
		Courtrai	36,767	Junet	28,124

¹ The suburbs comprise 8 distinct communes, viz., Anderlecht, Etterbeek, Ixelles, Laeken, Molenbeek St. Jean, St. Gilles, St. Josse-ten-Noode, Schaerbeek.

Religion.

Of the inhabitants professing a religion the majority is Roman Catholic. But no inquisition on the profession or faith is now made at the censuses, and therefore, the last available figures, those of 1891, are the only clue to the numbers of the three dominant faiths. According to these there were :— Protestants and Anglicans 27,900 ; Jews, 13,200. There are, however, statistics concerning the clergy, and according to these there were in 1920 :— Roman Catholic higher clergy 85 ; inferior clergy, 5,946 ; Protestant pastors, 21 ; Jews (rabbis and ministers) 15. The State does not interfere in any way with the internal affairs of either Catholic or Protestant Churches. There is full religious liberty, and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury.

In 1920 there were six Roman Catholic dioceses, 204 deaneries, 3,679 Catholic churches and chapels, 6 large and 11 small seminaries.

The Protestant (Evangelical) Church is under a synod.

Instruction.

Of the four universities Ghent and Liège are State institutions, Brussels and Louvain free. In 1919-20 Brussels had 1,644 students ; Ghent, 1,006 ; Liège, 2,656 ; and Louvain, 2,783.

Attached to the universities were various special technical schools, with 3,034 students in 1919-20. There were also 6 commercial high schools ; the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp, a polytechnic at Mons, a state

agricultural institute at Gembloux, a Colonial school at Antwerp, and a state veterinary school at Cureghem, schools of design, and four royal conservatoires at Brussels, Liège, Ghent, and Antwerp. Public schools (Dec. 31), 1920:—23 Royal Athenæums and colleges, with 7,962 pupils; 1 provincial college, with 328 pupils; 4 municipal colleges, with 1,364 pupils; 8 private colleges, with 1,462 pupils. The next grades of schools are the middle-class schools, of which there were 97 with 25,903 male pupils, and 48 with 13,638 female pupils. For elementary education there were 7,959 primary schools, with 960,819 pupils; 3,366 infant schools with 205,418 pupils; and 4,193 adult schools with 174,044 pupils. Of normal schools there are 24 for training secondary teachers and 75 for training elementary teachers.

There are many private or free schools—infant, primary, and adult schools mostly under ecclesiastical care. No statistics are available for these. They are all subject to inspection by the State.

Each commune must have at least one primary school. The cost of primary instruction devolves on the communes, with subsidies from the State and provinces.

The proportion of the population (deduction made of children of less than 8 years), who could not read or write at the census of 1910 was 13·1 per cent.; in 1900 was 19·1 per cent.; in 1890, 25·0 per cent.; in 1880, 30·26 per cent. In 1913, of the 67,396 young men called out for military service, 4,207, or 9·24 per cent., could neither read nor write; in 1900 the corresponding percentage was 10·10; and in 1890, 15·92.

Justice and Crime.

Judges are appointed for life. There is one Court of Cassation, three Courts of Appeal, and Assize Courts for criminal cases. There are 26 judicial districts, each with a Court of first instance. In each of the 227 cantons is a justice and judge of the peace. There are, besides, various special tribunals. There is trial by jury.

Pauperism.

Apart from private charity, the poor are assisted by the communes through the agency of the *bureaux de bienfaisance* whose duty it is to provide outdoor relief, and by the governing bodies of the *hospices civils*. Provisions of a national character have been made for looking after war orphans and men disabled in the war. Certain other establishments, either State or provincial, provide for the needs of deaf-mutes and the blind, and of children who are placed under the control of the courts. Provision is also made for repressing begging and providing shelter for the homeless.

Finance.

Budget estimates for 4 years :—

	1919	1920	1921	1922
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Revenue . . .	805,345,000	1,819,113,000	4,329,405,000	2,573,178,913
Expenditure . . .	1,105,400,396	2,763,096,000	4,791,970,000	3,468,143,961

The ordinary estimates for 1921 are shown as follows (in thousands of francs) :—

Revenue	1000 Francs	Expenditure	1000 Francs*
Income tax	305,000	Public debt	890,160
Supertax	140,000	National Defence	525,093
Customs	194,965	Education, Arts and Science	261,579
Excise	183,080	Industry and Labour	150,738
Public Domains	304,150	Finance	112,644
Capital Revenues	72,536	Justice	102,574
Repayments	231,103	Public Works	91,616
Special receipts	642,500	Interior	34,688
Total (including all items)	2,101,443	Total (including all items)	2,310,685
Railways, Posts and Tele- phones	1,077,562	Railways, Posts and Tele- phones	1,284,365
Food Supplies	1,150,400	Food Supplies	1,196,920
Grand Total	4,329,405	Grand Total	4,791,970

Extraordinary receipts in 1921 amounted to 26,550,000 francs, (in 1922 to 2,600,000 francs), and extraordinary expenditure to 964,010,893 francs (in 1922 to 886,293,527 francs).

On December 31, 1920, the Belgian public debt amounted to 25,236,941,690 Belgian francs and foreign money calculated at par (29,277,873,049 francs, calculated at the rate of exchange on December 31, 1920). This debt is made up as follows:—*A.* Consolidated Debt: (1) Internal, 7,746,826,938 francs; (2) External, 554,291,377 francs (1,391,885,893 francs at the rate of exchange). *B.* Floating Debt: (1) Internal, 7,536,650,700 francs; (2) External, 601,449,933 francs (1,657,467,661 francs at the rate of exchange); of which 180,323,000 francs (407,013,750 francs) are from British credits; 23,466,705 francs (52,967,574 francs) for the purchase of horses and mules, besides 9,712,500 francs (29,953,125 francs), due to the Government of Canada; and 151,525,290 francs (467,300,485 francs) due to the Government of the United States. *C.* Indirect Debt: 807,724,251 francs. *D.* Claims of 5 p.c. War Losses, 1,187,879,800 francs. *E.* Advances from the Allied Powers since the Armistice, 1,302,118,690 francs (3,449,437,805 francs), of which 191,754,080 francs (432,825,266 francs) are from England, 191,305,866 francs (182,266,664 francs) are from France, and 919,058,743 francs (2,834,355,874 francs) from the United States. *F.* Advances from the National Bank (withdrawal of German money), 5,500,000,000 francs. The debt charge is 1,216,787,601 francs.

Defence.

ARMY.

According to the Military Law passed in 1913, the Belgian Army is recruited by means of annual calls to the Colours and by voluntary enlistments. Military service is compulsory for those called to the Colours.

The occupation of Belgium by the Germans having prevented the normal recruitment of the classes of 1914–1919, a special 1919 class has been formed composed of the young men of those classes, with liberal exemptions for the families of those who have suffered heavily during the war.

The young men of the contingent serve for 15 months in the infantry, fortress artillery and engineers; for 21 months in the field artillery; and for 24 months in the cavalry. With the calling up of the 1920 class a return was made to normal process of recruitment. Service in the reserve, which follows on service in the active army, is for 5 years.

The Law provides for the calling out of the reserve only in the event of war or if the country is threatened. The 11th 12th and 13th Classes are not to be mobilised except in case of absolute necessity and are to be employed in the defence of fortified places and in the non-combatant services. Reservists of the active army are subject to recalls to the Colours of 4, 6, or 8 weeks, according to the branch of the service to which they belong. These recalls take place during the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th year of service.

The strength of the army with the Colours at the end of 1920, was 100,000. Of these 1 infantry division and 1 cavalry regiment formed part of the Allied Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

The field army consists of 6 divisions and of 1 cavalry division. The divisions are composed each of 3 regiments of infantry of 3 battalions, and 4 groups of 3 batteries of field artillery; of 1 regiment of cavalry, divisional cyclists, field telegraph and searchlight units, engineer companies, and a divisional transport corps.

The cavalry division normally consists of 3 brigades of 2 regiments, 2 battalions cyclists, machine gun sections, 1 group horse artillery, field telegraph units, pioneer pontoon cyclists, and a divisional transport corps.

The Grand General Staff, in addition, has at its disposal 1 brigade of 3 regiments of heavy artillery, trench mortars, aviation, aerostation, telegraph bridging equipment, railway and engineer units.

NAVY.

The nucleus of a small force exists in the ex-British sloop *Zinna*, three torpedo boats, and two small submarines abandoned by the Germans at Zeebrugge.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In each province there is an official Agricultural Commission, delegates from which, along with specialists, form a supreme council of agriculture.

Of the total area in 1920, 2,945,104 hectares, 1,340,415 are under cultivation, 519,781 under forest, 107,977 fallow or uncultivated, the rest roads, marshes, rivers, &c.

The following figures show the yield of the chief crops for three years:—

Crop	Acreage			Produce in cwts.		
	1913	1919	1920	1913	1919	1920
Wheat . .	398,735	346 685	309,427	8,039,010	5,665,657	5,592,758
Barley . .	85,082	79,315	91,427	1,836,166	1,479,643	1,894,390
Oats . .	679,235	567,573	642,705	13,921,890	7,825,334	9,831,042
Rye . .	648,727	529,513	529,515	11,411,898	7,259,856	9,730,056
Potatoes.	379,677	392,633	370,127	3,200,932 ¹	2,825,544 ¹	2,256,518 ¹
Beet (sugar)	181,047	167,235	132,645	1,391,917 ¹	1,094,937 ¹	1,438,355 ¹
Tobacco .	10,005	17,278	7,152	178,738	313,293	152,917

¹ Tons.

On December 31, 1920, there were 205,152 horses, 1,487,361 horned cattle, and 976,643 pigs.

II. MINING AND METALS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Of the more important industries the following may be mentioned; artificial silk, motor cars, glass, iron and steel, lace (particularly hand-made lace), linen, and gloves.

Coal production (in metric tons):—

Year	Coal	Briquettes	Coke	Workpeople
1915	14,177,500	1,490,100	514,600	124,460
1916	16,862,870	1,935,820	792,350	127,146
1917	14,931,340	981,930	676,040	112,686
1918	13,825,780	1,140,600	522,210	112,767
1919	18,482,880	2,547,890	756,890	136,375
1920	22,413,530	2,922,000	1,800,000	167,924

Number of coal mines in 1920, 125. Number of workers below ground, 110,116; above ground, 49,828; total, 159,944.

The following table summarises the production of iron and steel and crude zinc for 1913, 1919, and 1920, quantities being given in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204·6 lbs.):

Products	1913	1919	1920
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Pig-iron	2,484,690	250,570	1,128,318
Wrought iron	304,350	68,895	197,032
Steel	2,466,630	333,560	1,233,952
Wrought steel	1,409,460	214,340	1,071,856
Crude zinc	204,220	19,860	82,960

In 1920 the pig-iron was valued at 564,259,000 francs the wrought-steel at 810,000,000 francs, and the zinc at 149,000,000 francs. In 1920 there were produced 16,040 tons of lead; in 1918, 20,630 tons; in 1919, 4,225 tons.

In 1912 there were 88 sugar manufactories, produce 280,602 tons of raw sugar; 21 refineries, output 119,125 tons; 125 distilleries, output 83,160 kilolitres of alcohol at 50° G.-L. In 1920 there were 56 sugar factories, for which 112,500 acres of beet were sown.

Commerce.

SPECIAL COMMERCE.

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1913	183,345,000	143,073,000	1920	511,544,600	348,099,160
1919	209,831,155	92,017,989	1921	402,057,400	285,893,080

The imports and exports for 1920 were made up as follows:—

	Imports		Ex. ports	
	Metric tons	1000 Francs	Metric tons	1000 Francs
Live animals	36,463	137,673	9,013	50,500
Foodstuff and beverages	3,045,987	3,185,293	761,946	932,825
Raw materials	13,088,849	4,003,102	13,864,002	3,153,803
Manufactures	1,340,558	2,725,367	2,525,366	3,002,709
Gold and Silver (bullion and coin)	6	3,148	28	7,490
Total	17,511,803	10,054,583	17,160,355	7,147,327

Leading articles of special commerce for 2 years in thousands of francs :—

Imports	1919	1920	Exports	1919	1920
	1000 francs	1000 francs		1000 francs	1000 francs
Wheat	221,682	567,203	Sugar	42,258	242,898
Wine	156,031	228,471	Iron and steel (crude)	5,790	76,775
Zinc ore	36,177	100,173	Coal	265,347	191,099
Iron and steel	139,166	435,250	Wool	172,693	1,018,078
Coal	12,796	214,291	Cotton	63,221	340,233
Bitumen	167,649	428,093	Flax	13,646	106,440
Wool	393,570	1,240,455	Raw hides	31,782	76,898
Cotton	255,767	697,256	Chemical products	37,598	201,589
Flax	38,519	124,175	Iron and steel (manu- factured)	103,524	984,236
Raw hides	61,992	147,884	Glass ware	123,294	493,810
Building wood	67,523	235,884	Zinc	17,896	114,304
Chemical products	111,226	262,573	Hides	22,950	141,214
Machinery	144,975	549,732	Cotton textiles	27,744	407,675
			Machinery	36,607	239,040

Special trade by principal countries :—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs
France	2,271,634	1,732,796	2,508,125	1,613,020
United States	2,271,982	1,606,270	304,194	205,795
United Kingdom	2,135,013	1,179,836	1,344,967	1,236,154
Netherlands	774,769	945,489	1,026,270	952,408
Germany	936,684	1,383,218	1,281,019	1,090,440
Argentine Republic	833,220	712,103	304,194	205,795
Italy	185,074	90,626	154,623	118,640
Switzerland	133,713	87,700	353,337	305,253

In 1920 the principal articles imported from Belgium (according to Board of Trade returns) were :—worsted yarn, 3,248,954*l.* ; glass and glass ware, 3,283,675*l.* ; hops, 1,805,927*l.* The principal exports to Belgium were :—oil seed, 305,329*l.* ; soap, 233,798*l.* ; cottons, 4,625,850*l.* ; iron and steel manufactures, 6,328,922*l.*

The total trade between England and Belgium for 5 years was as follows :—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Belgium to U.K.	332,622	200,928	9,240,930	44,925,208	32,957,953
Exports to Belgium from U.K.	235,398	77,317	47,980,507	49,037,764	19,651,917

Shipping and Navigation.

On January 1, 1920, the Belgian merchant fleet was composed of 193 ships, among which were 183 steamers, 2 sailing vessels, and 8 sailing vessels with auxiliary motors. Of these 193 vessels, 186 had their home ports at Antwerp, three at Ostend, two at Bruges, and two at Ghent. Not counting six ships which had not been registered on January 1, 1921, the tonnage of the merchant fleet amounted to 335,201 of which steamers com-

INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS—MONEY AND CREDIT 711

prised 329,468 tons ; sailing vessels, 2,187 tons (including the school ship *V. Avenir* of 2,074 tons) ; and sailing ships with auxiliary motors, 5,546 tons.

There existed 33 Belgian shipping companies at the beginning of 1921, of which the most important were the Lloyd Royal Belge with 58 ships, the Adolf Deeppe with 23 ships, and the Belgian Maritime Association with 23 ships, which it managed for the account of the Belgian Government.

The navigation at Belgian ports was as follows :—Number of vessels entered, 1919, 4,820 ; tonnage, 5,245,048 ; 1920, 7,698 ; tonnage, 10,852,341. Of the tonnage entering 10,419,051 tons were entered at Antwerp. Number of vessels cleared, 1919, 4,714 ; tonnage, 4,794,423 ; 1920, 7,620.

The vessels entered and cleared in 1920 were as follows :—

Nationality	Entered Number		Cleared Number	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
Belgian	564	949	546	918
British	2,200	4,081	2,160	4,081
Norwegian	—	525	—	518
French	—	390	—	374
American	—	362	—	348
Dutch	—	354	—	356
German	27	239	18	249

Internal Communications.

The total length of the roads in Belgium (1919) was as follows :—State roads, 5,187 miles ; provincial roads, 964 miles ; conceded roads, 26 miles ; total, 6,177 miles. The majority of the roads are paved with stone.

The total length of navigable waterways (rivers and canals) in 1919 was 1,231 miles.

The length of railways (1919) :—State lines, 2,759 miles ; private lines, 184 miles ; light railways, 1,706 miles ; total, 4,649 miles. It is proposed to electrify the railway system of the country.

In 1919 the Post Office in Belgium handled 257,087,253 private letters, 50,056,650 official letters, 117,079,755 post-cards, 130,836,628 printed matter, and 168,867,933 newspapers.

On December 31, 1919, there were 1,766 post offices in Belgium. The gross revenue of the Post Office in the year 1919 amounted to 35,259,264 francs, and the expenditure to 39,091,906 francs.

The telegraphs in Belgium carried 18,455,300¹ despatches, private and official, in the year 1919. In 1919 the total length of public telegraph lines was 3,579 miles, and the length of wires 15,160 miles, exclusive of railways and canal telegraphs. There were in 1919, 2,295 telegraph offices. Receipts in 1919 (telegraphs and telephones), 17,804,000 francs, expenses (telegraphs and telephones), 49,617,175 francs.

In 1919 there were 279 urban telephone systems with 18,465 miles of wire ; total number of conversations, 25,493,000 in 1919.

Money and Credit.

No gold has been minted since 1882 (save only 5,000,000 francs struck in 1914), and no silver 5-franc pieces since 1876. The Germans (1915-18) ordered the striking of zinc 5, 10, 25, and 50 centime-pieces, for a total amount of 18,280,099 francs.

¹ Including 10,661,200 telegrams sent in the administrations of the railway system.

The one bank of emission in Belgium is the National Bank, instituted 1850. By law of March 26, 1900, its constitution was modified, and its duration extended to January 1, 1929. Its capital and reserve amounted in 1921 to 100,175,360 francs. It is the cashier of the State, and is authorised to carry on the usual banking operations. Its situation on September 29, 1921, was (in thousands of francs):—

Gold	266,582	Loans to State	5,500,000
Silver	39,730	Notes in circulation	6,212,237
Foreign bills	20,396	Treasury bills	458,912
Belgian bills	467,973	Private bills	362,325

There are joint-stock and private banks, also agricultural banks, credit unions, and popular banks.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Franc* Par value 25·2214 to £1 sterling
Belgium belongs to the Latin Monetary Union.
The weights and measures are those of the metric system.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF BELGIUM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Baron Moncheur, G.C.V.O. ; appointed October, 1917.

Counsellor of Legation.—Pol Le Tellier.

Secretaries.—Prince Reginald de Croy, O.B.E., and Robert van de Kerchove d'Hallebast.

Military Attaché.—Col. R. Maton, C.B., C.V.O.

Air Attaché.—Lt.-Aviateur Chevalier Willy Coppens, D.S.O., M.C.

Chancellor.—Hadelin Rothé.

Consul-General in London.—E. Pollet.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BELGIUM.

Ambassador.—The Right Hon. Sir George Grahame, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., appointed July 20, 1920.

Counsellor.—Eric Phipps, C.M.G.

Secretaries.—Hon. T. A. Spring-Rice and A. Holman.

Commercial Secretaries.—R. F. H. Duke and B. P. Sullivan.

Military Attaché.—Brigadier-General Lyon, C.M.G., D.S.O.

There is a Consul-General at Antwerp, and Vice-Consuls at Brussels, Bruges, Ghent, Liège, and Antwerp.

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BELGIAN CONGO

(CONGO BELGE.)

Constitution and Government.—The Congo Independent State was founded in 1885 by Leopold II., King of the Belgians, and the State was placed under his sovereignty.

The annexation of the State to Belgium was provided for by treaty of November 28, 1907, which was approved by the chambers of the Belgian Legislature in August and by the King on October 18, 1908. The Minister for the Colonies is appointed by the King, and is a member of the Council of Ministers. He is President of the Colonial Council, consisting of 15 members, 8 of whom are appointed by the King, and 3 chosen by the Senate and 3 by the Chamber of Representatives. One of those appointed by the King, and one chosen by the Legislative Chambers, retire annually, but may be re-appointed. The King is represented in the Colony by a Governor-General, assisted by several vice-Governors-General. The budget is presented annually to the Chambers, and voted by them; the financial accounts have to be verified by the Court of Accounts. An annual report on the Congo Administration has to be presented to the Chambers along with the budget.

The Annexation has been recognised by all the Powers.

Governor-General.—Maurice Lippens (appointed January 25, 1921).

The precise boundaries of the Congo Colony were defined by the neutrality declarations of August, 1885, and December, 1894, and by treaties with Germany, Great Britain, France, and Portugal.

The territory is divided into twenty-two administrative districts (March 28, 1912):—Lower Congo, Middle Congo, Kwango, Sankuru, Kasai, Lake Leopold II., Equator, Lulonga, Bangala, Ubangi, Lower Uele, Upper Uele, Ituri, Stanleyville, Aruwimi, Lova, Kivu, Maniema, Lomani, Tanganyika—Moero, Lulua, and Upper Luapula. The last four districts form the Province of Katanga, with its capital at Elisabethville; the first five districts form the Province of Congo-Kasai, with Léopoldville as its capital the five next districts form the Province of Equator, with its capital at Coquilhatville, and the remaining eight districts form the Eastern Province, with its capital at Stanleyville. The capital of the Colony is Boma; in December 1921 it was announced that Kinshasa was to be the capital in the future. At the head of each Province there is a vice-governor, and at the head of each district a commissioner. Each district is divided into territories of which there are 179 in the whole country. In 1920 there were altogether more than 225 posts and stations at which 2,038 European officials were employed.

The districts of Ruanda and Urundi (formerly in German East Africa) have been ceded to Belgium as mandatory of the League of Nations. Area about 19,000 square miles. Ruanda is populated by two races—the Wa-tusi and the Wa-hutu. Both districts are rich in cattle. In order to obtain a practicable route for a railway which shall join the Tanganyika Territory to Uganda, the eastern strip of the Province of Ruanda and a small part of Urundi are transferred to Great Britain. The projected line will form a link on the Cape to Cairo railway.

Area and Population.—The area of the Colony is estimated at 909,654 square miles, with a population of Bantu origin officially estimated at 11 millions. The European population in January, 1921, numbered 8,221. Of these, 4,721 were Belgians, 979 English, 293 Americans, 647 Portuguese,

35 Italians, 47 Russians, 69 Swedish, 209 French, 230 Dutch, 85 Swiss, 319 Greeks, 32 Luxemburgers, 33 Danish, 14 Norwegians and 20 Spaniards.

The native languages comprise many dialects, every tribe having its own. Kiswahili is the language spoken by the natives who have been under Arab influence. Bangala is the commercial language on the Upper Congo; Fiote is used on the Lower Congo.

Religion and Instruction.—The religion of the natives consists of a gross fetichism, but mission work is actively carried on. There are 149 mission stations, with 1,150 missionaries, of whom 650 are Catholic and 500 Protestant. In education they co-operate with the Government, which has formed colonies where children are collected and taught. Several educational bodies direct under control of the Government establishments for general and professional training, especially at Boma, Leopoldville, Lusambo, Kabinda, Stanleyville, Buta and Elisabethville. In 1920 the Government grant for education to the missionaries amounted to 887,100 francs, while the total expenditure on education was 1,297,880 francs.

Justice.—There are 7 courts of first instance, 15 county courts, and 2 courts of appeal (one at Boma and the other at Elisabethville). In all these courts, the function of magistrate is exercised by doctors in the law. In the lower courts only, and moreover occasionally, the doctors in the law acting as judges, may be replaced by a district official. Every administrator of a territory is invested with judicial powers comparable to those of a justice of the peace.

Finance.—Estimates of revenue and expenditure for five years in pounds sterling :—

—	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	1,692,180	1,953,534	2,227,466	2,700,425	2,810,530
Expenditure	1,974,219	2,081,955	2,422,154	3,304,422	3,549,658

For 1921 the receipts and expenditure were estimated as follows :—

Receipts	Francs	Expenditure	Francs
Customs	17,523,081	Administration	43,615,619
Direct taxes	17,500,000	Public debt	7,455,070
Taxes on ivory	1,800,000	Army	13,711,720
Mines	16,292,400	Navy	1,430,008
Agricultural receipts	556,000	Religion and Education	1,729,680
Total (including all items)	67,510,635 (2,700,435 <i>l.</i>)	Total (including all items)	82,610,525 (3,304,421 <i>l.</i>)

Debt 1919, 349,847,446 francs.

Defence.—The Colony possesses a force of native troops amounting to about 15,000 men. They are all infantry and are organised in 30 independent companies. The force is recruited by voluntary enlistment. The officers and non-commissioned officers (365) are Europeans, for the most part Belgians. The term of service is seven years, and the recruits are

trained in four camps of instruction before being drafted to their companies. The Territorial police number about 6,000 men.

Production.—The chief products in the order of their importance are rubber, palm-nuts and palm-oil, white copal and cocoa. Ivory is also abundant. Coffee grows freely, and the cultivation of cocoa is successful. Rice, cotton, and tobacco are grown in a great number of the native villages. Plantations of rubber, cacao, and coffee have been established by the Government and by private enterprise. Cattle thrive satisfactorily in all districts where there is no tsetse fly, notably in the highlands of Katanga and Kivu. Mining flourishes, the chief minerals being gold, diamonds, and copper. Other minerals are known to exist—coal, iron, tin and manganese—but as yet these have not been obtained in paying quantities. The gold mines in 1920 employed 7,882 natives; the output was 3,324 kilos. The most important mines in the Congo are the copper mines near Kambove, operated by the Union Minière. The total output in 1920 was 18,924 tons of copper. The exportation of diamonds in 1920 amounted to 274,103 carats.

Commerce and Shipping.—The value of the commerce for five years was as follows :—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Special	General	Special	General
	£	£	£	£
1916	2,150,633	2,749,591	5,197,264	5,897,708
1917	1,412,054	1,793,555	6,573,103	7,397,926
1918	1,504,190	2,014,301	4,473,754	4,934,461
1919	3,427,240	3,679,885	8,165,800	9,135,652
1920	9,501,390	—	12,609,820	—

The chief imports for 1918 and 1919 and exports for 1920 were :—

	Imports			Exports	
	1919	1918		1920	
	Francs	Francs		Kilogs.	Francs
Arms, ammunition, &c.	835,227	15,113	Rubber . .	1,121,679	5,396,397
Steamers and ships	256,871	1,027,326	Ivory . .	336,118	35,860,093
Machinery . .	12,664,749	892,021	Palm-nuts . .	39,457,261	58,988,605
Wines, spirits, beer	4,628,500	2,608,049	Palm-oil . .	7,624,111	18,511,341
Provisions . .	12,563,059	1,421,670	Copal . .	13,249,514	40,305,021
Cottons . .	16,868,789	10,223,131	Gold, crude . .	3,324	24,088,430
			Copper, ore and crude . .	24,222,555	82,356,687

Of the special imports (1919) the value of 33,082,548 francs came from Great Britain, 1,881,869 francs from France, 2,597,138 francs from Angola, 7,691,134 francs from Rhodesia, 13,246,061 francs from the Union of South Africa, 16,756,038 francs from the United States. Of the special exports 37,857,676 kilos, valued at 90,225,476 francs went to Great Britain; 761,250 kilos, valued at 1,325,028 francs, to the United States; 7,047,446 kilos, valued at 10,317,296 francs, to France; 2,598,668 kilos, valued at 9,903,331 francs, to Rhodesia, and 3,548,576 kilos, valued at 4,062,345 francs, to Angola.

According to the Board of Trade Returns the imports into the United Kingdom from the Belgian Congo in 1921 amounted to the value of 712,887*l.*; and the exports of British produce and manufactures to the Belgian Congo to 501,141*l.*

At the port of Boma in 1920 of sea-going vessels there entered 53 of 160,374 tons, and cleared 38 vessels of 109,492 tons. The other two ports are Banana and Matadi. In the coasting trade there entered 114 vessels of 10,549 tons, and cleared 113 vessels of 10,523 tons.

The administration possesses 17 steamers on the Lower Congo, and 46 on the Upper Congo. There are also about 51 private steamers on the Upper Congo.

Internal Communications.—The Congo is navigable for 93 miles from its mouth to Matadi, and on this section 15 steamers belonging to the State ply. Above this, for over 200 miles, are numerous rapids, which render the river unnavigable as far as Stanley Pool (Léopoldville). Above the Pool there are about 1,068 miles of navigable water, as far as Stanley Falls, while several of the great tributaries are navigable over a considerable extent of their course. Above the Stanley Falls the Congo is called Lualaba and is navigable for 585 miles, from Ponthierville to Kindu and from Kongolo to Bukama (Katanga).

There are 5,609 miles of road partly suitable for motors. The total length of railways on January 1, 1921, was 2,663 miles. Principal lines:—The Matadi-Léopoldville line, 248 miles; the Mayumbe railway (Boma to Tshela), 90 miles; the Stanleyville-Ponthierville line, 78 miles; the Kindu-Kongolo line, 220 miles; the Kabalo-Albertville line, 170 miles; the Bukama to the Rhodesian frontier *via* Elisabethville, 451 miles; the Katanga branch line to Lubumbashi, 1 mile; to Mikola, 9 miles. Two sections of the Cape-to-Cairo railway are included in the system. The distance from Elisabethville, Katanga, on the Cape-to-Cairo Railway, to Cape Town is about 2,300 miles.

An important development in 1911 was the construction of a pipe line from Matadi to Léopoldville, 246 miles long, for the purpose of transporting crude oil for the use of river steamers. It has a diameter of 4 inches, with 8 pumping stations capable of delivering 50,000 tons of oil at Léopoldville, the terminus. The concession is for 50 years, at the expiration of which period all the pipe lines, with the material, except the vessels and stores of petroleum, will pass into the hands of the Congo Government.

The length of the Congo-Tanganyika Lake Railway is 169 miles. It was completed in March, 1915, and links up the whole of the Upper Congo with the railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Ujiji.

From Léopoldville a public transport service on the Upper Congo and its tributaries has been organised by the Government and several companies, 59 steamers and barges being employed for this purpose.

Transport service of couriers by aviation is established between Kinshasa and Stanleyville, and serves the intermediate localities of Kwamouth, Lukolela, Bolobo, Gombe, Coquilhatville, Mobeka, Lisala, Bumba and Basoko. The service is carried out in three days, and there is a service twice a month—after the arrival at Kinshasa of the mail from Europe.

In 1919 there were 50 post, telegraph and telephone offices. There are in addition 23 special telegraph offices, and there are 24 centres where there is a telephone wire. In 1920 in the internal service 1,029,340 letters, papers, &c., were transmitted; and in the external, 1,630,512 were handled. The Congo is included in the Postal Union. Telegraph lines connect Banana with Coquilhatville, 800 miles; Boma with Tshela, 85 miles; Stanleyville and

Ponthierville, 79 miles; Kasongo and Uvira (Lake Tanganyika), 265 miles; Kindu and Kongolo, 219 miles; Kabalo and Lake Tanganyika, 169 miles; and Sakania and Bukama 448 miles. Total length, 2,085 miles. There are at present 15 stations of wireless telegraphy in the Belgian Congo—at Banana, Boma, Kinshasa, Coquilhatville, Basankusu, Umangi, Basoko, Stanleyville, Kindu, Kongolo, Albertville, Kikondja, Elisabethville, Lusambo, Bunia, and Buta. All these posts communicate with each other. It is hoped to establish a direct communication between Brussels and Boma.

Four banks are in existence: the 'Banque du Congo Belge,' and the 'Banque Commerciale du Congo,' both with branches in all the commercial centres; the Banco Nacional Ultra-marino, and the Standard Bank.

According to a Law of October 18, 1908, gold and silver money current in Belgium is also current in the Congo. A royal decree can fix the date when silver money current in the Congo State will not be current in Belgium; and the king may issue money of special alloy which must not be current in Belgium. According to this, a royal decree of April 14, 1909, diminished the silver money of the Congo State. The Paris Conference of March 25, 1920, authorised the Belgian Government to strike for use in the Colony pieces of 50 centimes and a franc in inferior metal which are not accepted in Belgium and the other members of the Latin Union. These coins of special alloy are of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 centimes. The 1 and 2 centimes are of pure copper, the others are alloy of nickel and copper. The alloyed pieces are pierced by a circular hole. By an arrangement of July 7, 1911, the Banque de Congo Belge is authorised to issue notes payable and bearer. The notes are of the nominal value of 1, 5, 20, 100 and 1,000 francs.

The Metric System was introduced by law on August 17, 1910.

British Consul.—A. J. Wallach (at Boma).

There is a British Vice-Consul at Elisabethville.

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BHUTÁN.

A STATE in the Eastern Hímálayas, between 26° 45' and 28° N. latitude, and between 89° and 92° E. longitude, bordered on the north and east by Tibet, on the west by the Tibetan district of Chumbí and by Sikkim, and on the south by British India. Extreme length from east to west 190 miles; extreme breadth 90 miles. Area about 20,000 square miles; population estimated at 250,000.

The original inhabitants of Bhután, the Tephús, were subjugated about two centuries ago by a band of military colonists from Tibet. In 1774 the East India Company concluded a treaty with the ruler of Bhután, but since then repeated outrages on British subjects committed by the Bhután hill men

have led from time to time to punitive measures, usually ending in the temporary or permanent annexation of various *duars* or submontane tracts with passes leading to the hills. In November 1864 the eleven western or Bengal *duars* were thus annexed. Under a treaty signed in November, 1865, the Bhután Government was granted a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 a year on condition of good behaviour. By an amending treaty concluded in January, 1910, the British Government undertook to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhután. On its part the Bhutanese Government agreed to be guided by the advice of the British Government in regard to its external relations. The treaty also provided for the increase of the subsidy to Rs. 1,00,000.

The form of Government in Bhután, which existed from the middle of the sixteenth century until 1907, consisted of a dual control by the clergy and the laity as represented by Dharma and Deb Rájás. In 1907 the Deb Rájá, who was also Dharma Rájá, resigned his position, and the Tongsa Penlop, **Sir Ugyen Wangchuk**, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., was elected as the first hereditary Maharaja of Bhután.

Chief fortresses or castles : Punakhá, the winter capital, a place of great natural strength ; Tásichozong (Tashichödzong), the summer capital, Páro, Angduphorang (Wangdupotang), Tongsa, Taka, and Biagha.

The people are nominally Buddhists, but their religious exercises consist chiefly in the propitiation of evil spirits and the recitation of sentences from the Tibetan Scriptures. Tásichozong (Tashichödzong), the chief monastery in Bhután, contains 300 priests.

Beyond the guards for the defence of the various castles, there is nothing like a standing army.

The chief productions are rice, Indian corn, millet, lac, wax, different kinds of cloth, musk, ponies, chowries, and silk. The State is now beginning to realise the necessity of encouraging foreign capital for industrial enterprises such as mines, tea gardens, and the working of its extensive and valuable forests. Muzzle-loading guns and swords of highly-tempered steel are manufactured.

Trade with India was as follows :—

—	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports to India .	89,000	129,000	60,000	22,400	34,900
Imports from India .	70,000	98,000	45,000	76,100	117,300

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BOLIVIA.

(REPÚBLICA BOLIVIANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Republic of Bolivia (so named in 1825) bears date October 28, 1880. By its provisions the executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years by direct popular vote, and not eligible for re-election; there is a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The suffrage is possessed by all who can read and write. There are 16 Senators (2 for each Department) elected for six years and 70 Deputies elected for four years. Both Senators and Deputies are elected by direct vote of the people. Of the Senators one-third retire every two years; of the Deputies one-half retire every two years. Senators receive a salary of 750 bolivianos (60*l*.) per month during the sittings, which, as a rule, last for 60 days, but may be extended to 90 days, and Deputies receive £3 for each day they attend. Extraordinary sessions may be held for special purposes. There are a President, two Vice-Presidents and a ministry, divided into six departments—of Foreign Relations and Worship; Finance, Government and Justice; Public Works and Industry; War and Colonisation; and Education and Agriculture.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Bautista Saavedra, elected for the term 1921–25 (73,705 bolivianos).

The supreme political, administrative, and military authority in each department is vested in a prefect. The Republic is divided into 8 departments, 3 territories, 72 provinces, 681 cantons administered respectively by prefects, sub-prefects, and corregidores. Prefects and sub-prefects are appointed by the President of the Republic; corregidores and alcaldes are appointed annually by the prefects of the provinces. The capital of each department has its municipal council; the subdivisions have municipal boards, and the still smaller subdivisions have municipal agents. The territories in the north-west of the Republic and in the Chaco and Oriente are governed by three officials, called *delegados nacionales*.

The following table shows area and population of the different political divisions (the capitals of each are given in brackets):—

Departments and Territories	Area : square miles	Census 1900	Estimated 1915	Per square mile 1915
La Paz (La Paz)	40,686	445,616	726,357	9.60
Cochabamba (Cochabamba)	25,288	328,163	534,901	19.33
Potosí (Potosí)	45,031	325,615	530,748	7.70
Santa-Cruz (Santa-Cruz)	144,941	209,592	341,640	1.70
Chuquisaca (Sucre)	36,132	204,484	333,226	1.03
Tarija (Tarija)	31,567	102,887	164,704	1.68
Oruro (Oruro)	20,657	86,081	140,891	5.25
El Beni (Trinidad)	95,354	32,180	52,450	3.60
El Chaco (Villa Montes)	46,561	—	13,085	82.5
Colonial Territories (Riberalta)	27,938	10,000	51,963	3.09
Total	514,155	1,744,568	2,889,970	3.88

The Indian population in 1900 was 920,864, or 50·9 per cent. of the whole; the mixed was 486,018, or 26·7 per cent.; the white was 231,088, or 12·7 per cent.; the negro, 3,945, or 0·21 per cent.; and the unclassified, 170,936, or 9·4 per cent. Of the population not under 7 years of age, 564,000 were engaged in agriculture; 399,037 in the industries; 55,521 in commerce; 49,647 in the liberal professions; 36,285 in domestic service; 12,625 in mining, and 3,106 in artistic professions. The foreign population numbered 7,425, of whom 2,072 were Peruvian. The admission and settlement of immigrants are facilitated under the regulations published in March, 1906.

The boundary disputes of Bolivia with Brazil and with Chile were settled by treaties of November, 1903 and October, 1904. That with Peru was settled by direct negotiations between Bolivia and Peru (1911-12); that with Paraguay, which has been the subject of long negotiations, is as yet without result.

The estimated population (1918) of La Paz (the actual seat of Government) is 107,252; Cochabamba, 31,014; Potosí, 29,795; Sucre (the capital), 29,686; Tarija, 11,644; Oruro, 31,360; Santa Cruz, 25,807; Trinidad, 6,096; Riberalta, 3,200; Villa Montes, 1,000.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic is the recognised religion of the State; the exercise of other forms of worship is permitted. The religious orders have 17 convents (9 for males and 8 for females); the male members number about 230, the female 280; there are about 567 secular clergy. In 1900 the non-Catholic population numbered 24,245. The Church is under an archbishop (resident in Sucre) and 3 bishops (La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz). The maintenance of the Church costs the State 121,108 bolivianos a year, 23,820 bolivianos being devoted to the propagation of the faith among the Indians. By a law of March 19, 1912, all marriages must be celebrated by the civil authorities.

Primary instruction, free and obligatory, is under the care of the municipalities and the State. In 1918 (including industrial, parish, and private schools) there were 450 elementary schools with 3,960 teachers and 54,192 pupils. For secondary instruction there were 21 colleges (14 national), 5 clerical institutions, and 5 private lyceos with, in all, 180 teachers and 2,598 pupils. For superior instruction there are 19 establishments with 78 professors and 1,291 students. At Sucre and La Paz are the only two universities which possess more than one faculty; at both degrees may be obtained in law, medicine, and theology; at La Paz there is also a faculty of commerce. In some departmental capitals are schools of commerce; at La Paz the national conservatory, the school of applied arts, the military college, and the school of war for officers, the latter founded in 1917; at Cochabamba the school of arts and offices and another of commerce and of surveying land; at Potosí the institute of languages; at Oruro the national school of mining and engineering. At some places are rural schools for natives, and a normal college for training teachers of Indians at La Paz, and the superior normal institute for teachers in secondary schools. There is a normal school for training teachers generally at Sucre, and had 157 students in 1915. In all departmental capitals there are public libraries; at La Paz there is a museum, and at La Paz, Oruro and Potosí are mineralogical museums. The State spent 3,020,672 bolivianos in 1918 for educational purposes.

The judicial power resides in the Supreme Court, in superior district courts, and in the courts of local justices. The Supreme Court sitting in the Capital of the Republic has 7 judges; the district courts (one in each department

except El Beni, which has a 'Inez superior') have each 5 judges; local tribunals have judges of party, of instruction and parish alcaldes. Public justice is directed by an Attorney-General and by district and local attorneys. The administration of justice is free.

Finance.

The revenue of Bolivia is derived mainly from customs duties, spirit duties, tin, silver, gold, wolfram, antimony and other minerals, rubber export, patents, and stamps. From Jan. 1, 1912, onward, a tax of 3 per cent. is imposed on the liquidated profits of all mineral enterprises the gross value of whose 'production and exportation' exceeds 8,000*l.* yearly. The chief branches of expenditure are finance, war, and public works. The ordinary revenue and expenditure for 6 years (budget estimates) were as follows (125 bolivianos = 1*l.*):

—	Revenue	Expenditure	—	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1915	1,358,864	1,716,315	1919	2,506,301	3,077,748
1916	1,282,760	1,805,867	1920	3,957,638	4,280,887
1918	2,606,959	2,891,620	1921	—	3,751,008

The public debt of Bolivia on September 30, 1921, amounted to 68,615,502 bolivianos, of which 9,749,467 bolivianos were external debt, 33,721,221 bolivianos internal debt, and 25,144,812 bolivianos floating debt.

Defence.

The territory of the Republic is divided into 3 military districts, the Northern, the Central, and the Southern, and 3 'military commands' formed of the departments Santa Cruz, El Beni, Tarija, and the Territories.

The law of December 15, 1915, provides for a permanent force of 3,577 men. Military service is compulsory for all males from the 19th to the 50th year. The army is a militia, with a total service in the first line of 6 years, of which about 1 year is spent in the ranks. For the next 6 years (from the age of 25 to 30) the Bolivian soldier belongs to the 'ordinary reserve.' After this the men pass to the 'extraordinary reserve' for 10 years, and finally complete their service by 10 years in the Territorial Guard.

The permanent army consists of 4 infantry regiments, two of 500 men each, and two of 800 men; a cavalry regiment 500 strong; a mountain artillery regiment of 300 men; a field artillery regiment of the same strength one with 4 batteries of the Schneider-Canet system; making a total of 4,187, including officers, officials and men.

In addition to the above troops there are small bodies of infantry of from 100 to 200 men (called *columnas*) at the chief towns of departments, which can be expanded to battalions, if necessary. There also exist other units, for garrisoning the North, the North West, the South West, and the East, consisting of 300 men each.

The infantry armament is the Mauser (Bolivian Model) rifle of 1898.

Production and Industry.

The extensive and undeveloped region of Bolivia lying east of the Andes comprises about three-quarters of the entire area. It is estimated that about 4,940,000 acres are under cultivation, but agriculture is in a backward condition. Irrigation by means of artesian wells is being attempted in some

regions. Wheat, maize, barley, beans, potatoes, are produced mostly for local consumption, and coffee, coca, quina, &c., are exported to Chile and Argentina. Cocoa and coffee are grown on the slopes of La Paz and Cochabamba; coffee and other products are grown in El Beni and Santa Cruz. Rubber is produced on 40,642,000 acres in the National Territories, and in the Departments of El Beni and Santa Cruz, and parts of La Paz and Cochabamba. Bolivia ranks as the second rubber-exporting country of South America, coming next to Brazil. The quantity exported in 1918 was 4,287 metric tons. The public lands of the State have an area of about 245,000 square miles, of which 104,000 square miles are reserved for special colonisation.

The mineral wealth of Bolivia includes silver, copper, tin, lead, zinc, antimony, bismuth, wolfram, gold, and borate of lime. Bolivia produces one quarter of the total tin output of the world, standing next to the Malay Peninsula in the production of this metal. Large deposits of common salt are found near Lake Poopó and in the South of Bolivia. In 1911 large tracts of land were taken up for the production of petroleum, especially near Calacoto, on the Arica-La Paz railway. In the east of the Republic there is said to be a part of an immense oilfield, stretching from near the Orinoco to the Argentine Republic.

Commerce.

Bolivia having no seaport, imports and exports pass chiefly through Arica, Mollendo, Antofagasta, and the river-ports of Suarez on the Paraguay, Montes on the Iténez, Villa Bella on the Madeira, and Bahía or Cobija on the Upper Acre. The Argentine route through Salta is now little used; the route now runs from La Quiraca, traversing the province Jujuy to Tucuman and Rosario. The chief imports are provisions, hardware, wines, and spirits, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, and ready-made clothes. The chief exports are silver, tin, and rubber. There is scarcely any food export. The value of imports and exports for five years are given as follows (12·5 bolivianos = 1 £):-

—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	1,805,965	2,487,857	2,678,466	2,723,744	4,824,671
Exports . . .	7,616,828	8,118,684	12,619,844	14,211,116	11,225,799

The values of imports (dutiable and duty-free) are determined according to the appraisement in force; those of exports, by declarations of the exporters, based on current prices at the place and time. Customs receipts in 1918: 16,151,025 bolivianos.

Of the exports the United Kingdom took 49 per cent. in 1919, the United States 41 per cent., and the remaining 10 per cent. was distributed between France, Chile, and other countries. The United Kingdom took 70 per cent. of the tin exports.

Total trade between U.K. and Bolivia (Board of Trade figures) for 5 years:—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Bolivia to U.K.	2,382,749	3,596,887	3,442,491	1,930,979	866,144
Exports to Bolivia from U.K. .	461,204	882,039	550,665	747,400	489,866

In July, 1912, a Commercial Treaty was ratified between Great Britain and Bolivia. (Signed August, 1911.)

Communications.

In 1921 the total length of line open in Bolivia was 1,401 miles, including the new line, opened in July, 1917, from Oruro to Cochabamba. Under construction 256 miles. The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivian Railway, from Antofagasta, on the Pacific coast, to Ollague, thence to Oruro, thence to Viacha, thence to La Paz (735 miles). Under the Bolivian-Chilian treaty of October 24, 1904, the Arica-La Paz line (271 miles, of which 143 miles are in Bolivia) was built from La Paz via Lluta with Taregra and to Corocoro. The Bolivian section was handed over to the government of Bolivia on May 3, 1913. The Pan-American Railroad follows the shore line of Lake Titicaca from Guaqui to Viacha, and thence to the Argentine border by way of Uyuni, Tupiza, and La Quiaca, a total distance in Bolivia of 529 miles, of which 361 are already in operation.

Traffic on Lake Titicaca and on the Bolivian rivers is carried on by steamers, which belong to private owners.

There are about 2,304 miles of cart roads connecting the more important towns.

In Bolivia there were 427 post offices in 1919, number of pieces of mail handled, 6,649,967. The postal expenses amounted to 595,942 and the receipts to 280,593 bolivianos.

There are about 4,000 miles of telegraph lines. All the departmental capitals are connected by telegraph. There is telegraphic communication with foreign countries by the lines of the Central and South American Telegraph Company; the Southern railway telegraph lines of Peru; the West Coast of America Telegraph Company; and also by way of Tupiza and Buenos Aires. Wireless telegraphic stations are being erected at La Paz, Villa Bella, Cobija, Trinidad, Santa Cruz, Puerto Suarez, Guayaramerin, Cachuela Esperanza. Cost of administration, 803,678 bolivianos; receipts, 363,585.

On January 1, 1916, Bolivia had 21,747 telephones.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The net earnings of the Banco de la Nacion (State bank) in 1919 were 2,944,749 bolivianos. After its fusion with the Industrial Bank, the capital of the National Bank is 17,631,225 bolivianos.

On September 14, 1906, a monetary law was passed providing for the adoption of a gold standard. The unit of account is the gold peso of one-fifth of a pound sterling weighing 1.5976 grams, .916 fine, thus containing 1.464466 grams of fine gold. There are two gold coins struck, British and Peruvian pounds and half pounds; there is no Bolivian gold yet in circulation. Silver coins, .900 fine, are pieces of 50 and 20 centavos. Nickel coins, pieces of 10 and 5 centavos. Gold is legal tender to any amount and English and Peruvian gold coins of corresponding value have legal currency, the rate of exchange being fixed at 12.5 bolivianos = 1£. Silver is legal tender up to 10 pesos, and nickel up to 1 peso. Silver and nickel coins are being minted. In 1909 silver coin to the value of 1,000,000 bolivianos (50 and 20 centavo pieces) were coined for Bolivia at Birmingham. There are also paper notes of 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Bolivianos. By a new law the banknote issue is confided to the Banco de la Nacion Boliviana.

The bank named is by the same law authorised to raise its capital to 4,000,000*l*, and may issue notes up to 150 per cent. of its capital. 30 per cent. of the note issue must be covered in gold, and, after 1918, the percentage is to rise 2 per cent. annually up to 50 per cent. On December 31, 1919, the notes in circulation of all the banks were to the value of 26,942,094 bolivianos, the gold reserve against this being 60·7 per cent. of the total.

The metric system of weights and measures is used by the administration and prescribed by law, but the old Spanish system is also employed. The quintal is equal to 101½ lbs.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF BOLIVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Vacant (March 1922).

Charge d'Affaires.—Mamerto Urriolagoitia.

Attachés.—Antenor Patino and Juan Ramon Rivero.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BOLIVIA.

Envoy and Minister.—W. E. O'Reilly.

There are Consular representatives at La Paz, Oruro, Sucre, Santa Cruz, Uyuni, Cochabamba, Concepcion de Velasco, and Potosi.

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BRAZIL.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL.)

Constitution and Government.

BRAZIL was discovered on April 21, 1500, by the Portuguese, Admiral Pedro Alvares Cabral, and thus became a Portuguese settlement. On the French invasion of Portugal, in 1807, the Portuguese Royal family fled to Brazil; on December 16, 1815, the colony was declared 'a Kingdom.' The Portuguese Court having returned to Europe in 1821, a national congress assembled at Rio de Janeiro, and on May 13, 1822, Dom Pedro, eldest surviving son of King João VI. of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Defender' of Brazil. He proclaimed the independence of the country on September 7, 1822, and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender' on October 12 following. In 1831 he abdicated the crown in favour of his only son, Dom Pedro II. (born 1825, died 1891), who reigned as Emperor until November 15, 1889, when by a revolution he was dethroned, and he and his family exiled, and Brazil declared a Republic under the title of the United States of Brazil. The decree of banishment against the ex-Imperial family was repealed on August 6, 1920.

According to the constitution adopted by the National Congress on February 24, 1891, the Brazilian nation is constituted as the United States of Brazil. At present the Union consists of twenty States, one National Territory (purchased in 1902), and one Federal District. Each of the old Provinces forms a State, administered at its own expense without interference from the Federal Government save for defence, for the maintenance of order, and for the execution of the Federal laws. Fiscal arrangements in such matters as import duties, stamps, rates of postage, and bank-note circulation belong to the Union; but export duties are the property of the various States.

The legislative authority is exercised by the National Congress with the sanction of the President of the Republic. Congress consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. It meets annually on the 3rd of May, without being convoked, unless another day be fixed by law, and sits four months, but may be prorogued or convoked extraordinarily. No member of Congress, after his election, can contract with the executive power or accept any commission or paid office, except such as are diplomatic or military or imposed by law. If,

in ordinary circumstances, the acceptance of diplomatic or military office would cause the loss of the legislative services of a member, the permission of the Chamber is required. Nor can any member of Congress take part in the administration of any company which receives a subsidy from the Federal Government. Deputies and Senators are paid, and neither can be Ministers of State, and retain at the same time their seats in Congress. Deputies must have been Brazilian citizens for four years. Senators must be over thirty-five years of age and must have been citizens for six years.

The Chamber of Deputies consists of 212 members elected for three years by direct vote (providing for the representation of the minority), in a proportion not greater than one to every 70,000 of population as shown by a decennial census, but so that no State will have less than four representatives. It has the initiative in legislation relating to taxation, and in proceedings against the President of the Republic and Secretaries of State.

Senators, 63 in number, are chosen by direct vote, three for each State, and for the Federal district, for nine years, and the Senate is renewed to the extent of one-third every three years. The Vice-President of the Republic is President of the Senate.

The executive authority is exercised by the President of the Republic. He must be a native of Brazil, over thirty-five years of age. His term of office is four years, and he is not eligible for the succeeding term. The President and the Vice-President are elected by the people directly, by an absolute majority of votes. The election is held on the 1st of March in the last year of each presidential period in accordance with forms prescribed by law. No candidate must be related by blood or marriage, in the first or second degree, to the actual president or vice-president, or to either who has ceased to be so within six months.

The President appoints and dismisses ministers, is in supreme command of the army and navy, and, within certain limits, has the power to declare war and make peace. He (with the consent of Congress) appoints the members of the Supreme Federal Tribunal and the diplomatic ministers. No minister can appear in Congress, but must communicate by letter, or in conference with commissions of the Chambers. Ministers are not responsible to Congress or the Courts for advice given to the President of the Republic.

The franchise extends to all citizens not under twenty-one years of age, duly enrolled, except beggars, 'illiterates,' soldiers actually serving, and members of monastic orders, &c., under vows of obedience.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Epitácio da Silva Pessoa, born in 1865, elected April 13, 1919. Term of office expires November 15, 1922.

President Elect (1922-26).—Arturo Bernardes.

There are 7 Secretaries of State at the head of the following Departments:—

1. Finance, 2. Justice, Interior and Public Instruction, 3. War, 4. Marine, 5. Foreign Affairs, 6. Communications and Public Works, 7. Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.

I. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each State must be organised under the republican form of government, and must have its administrative, legislative, and judicial authorities distinct and independent. The governors and members of the legislatures must be elective; the magistrates must not be elective nor removable from office save by judicial sentence. The Federal executive cannot intervene directly in the local government of the States. Each State is governed by its own Constitution and laws which must agree with the constitutional principles of

the Union. In cases of the infringement of the principles of the Federal constitution by the constitutions, laws or authorities of any State, the Federal Government, after due process of Federal law, has the power to interfere even by force of arms, if necessary. The Federal District is administered by a council elected by the citizens of the District, the municipal executive authority being exercised by a Prefect appointed for four years by the President of the Republic. In 1912 there were in Brazil 1,233 municipalities, 705 townships (*ciudades*), 528 villages (*villas*), and 3,629 districts.

Area and Population.

Following are the census returns of 1900 and the preliminary returns of the census held in September, 1920 (capitals of States in brackets):—

States	Area: sq. miles	Population		
		1900 (Census)	1920 (Census)	Per sq. mile 1920
Alagoas (Maceió) . . .	22,577	649,273	990,278	43.8
Amazonas (Manáos) . . .	731,363	249,756	499,448	0.6
Bahia (San Salvador) . . .	164,601	2,117,956	3,372,901	20.4
Ceará (Fortaleza) . . .	40,241	849,127	1,436,309	35.6
Espirito Santo (Victoria) . . .	17,308	209,783	479,188	21.9
Goyaz (Goyaz) . . .	288,462	255,284	528,879	1.8
Maranhão (St. Luiz). . .	177,515	499,308	853,050	4.0
Matto Grosso (Cuyabá) . . .	532,210	118,025	274,138	0.5
Minas Geraes (Bello Horizonte) . . .	221,894	3,594,471	5,788,837	26.5
Pará (Belém) . . .	443,789	445,356	992,290	2.2
Parahyba (Parahyba) . . .	28,846	490,784	785,344	27.2
Paraná (Curytiba) . . .	93,269	327,136	674,113	7.2
Pernambuco (Recife) . . .	49,560	1,178,150	1,975,441	39.8
Piauhý (Therezina) . . .	116,494	334,328	548,250	4.7
Rio de Janeiro (Nictheroy)	26,627	926,035	1,501,969	56.4
Rio Grande do Norte (Natal). . .	22,189	274,317	552,071	25.3
Rio Grande do Sul (Porto Alegre). . .	91,310	1,149,070	2,138,831	23.4
Santa Catharina (Florian- opolis) . . .	20,785	320,289	633,462	30.4
São Paulo (S. Paulo) . . .	112,278	2,282,279	4,823,100	42.0
Sergipe (Aracajú) . . .	15,089	356,264	535,094	35.4
Federal District . . .	431	691,565	1,157,873	2,686.5
Acre Territory . . .	58,672	—	104,430	1.7
Total . . .	3,275,510	17,318,556	30,645,296	9.3

In 1900 the population consisted of 8,831,002 males and 8,487,554 females. Some 600,000 Indians are to be found in the Amazon area.

The Acre Territory has an area of 58,672 sq. miles. For this territory Brazil paid to Bolivia 2,000,000*l.* in 1902. In 1909 the Territory petitioned to be received into the Brazilian Union as a State.

In 1913 the population of Rio de Janeiro was estimated at 975,818; [1,157,873 census 1920]; São Paulo, 450,000 (504,300 in 1919); Bahia, 348,130;

Pernambuco, 216,484; Belem, 275,167; Porto Alegre, 150,843; Manaus, 80,931; Nitheroy, 86,726; Fortaleza, 70,000; Maceió, 68,000; São Luiz, 57,709; Parahyba, 32,000.

The site for the Federal Capital has been selected in the State of Goyaz, on a table-land between Pyrenopolis, Santa Luzia, and Formosa.

The number of immigrants between 1820 and 1920 was 3,647,301. The number of immigrants into Brazil in 1920 was 71,206, of whom 33,883 were Portuguese; 9,136 Spaniards; 10,005 Italians; 4,120 Germans.

A boundary treaty with Colombia was signed on April 24, 1907; with Peru on September 8, 1909; and with Uruguay on May 7, 1913.

Religion.

The connection between Church and State has been abolished, and absolute equality declared among all forms of religion. The Government left to the Church all religious buildings and their properties and income. All churches are perfectly free; religious orders are allowed and are prosperous. All but about 100,000 of the population are Catholics.

There is a Cardinal whose seat is at Rio de Janeiro and who acts as an Archbishop, an archbishop at Bahia, one at Rio de Janeiro, one at San Paulo, one at Pará, and one at Mariana (Minas). There are 25 suffragan bishops. For instruction of the clergy there are 13 seminaries.

Instruction.

Education is free but not compulsory, except in several municipalities in S. Paulo, which insist on compulsory education (*e.g.* Ribeirão Preto). The Union Government undertakes to provide, in part, for higher or university instruction within the Union, but there are institutions of this nature maintained, some by the States, and some by private associations; while primary and training schools are maintained and supervised, either by the States or by the municipalities. There is one university in Brazil, the University of Rio de Janeiro, founded on September 7, 1920; and there are 25 faculties which confer degrees. In Rio de Janeiro are also the military college, the preparatory school of tactics, and the naval school. In Porto Alegre and Barbacena there are also preparatory military colleges. At the Capital are maintained by the Federal Government a school for the blind and another for the deaf and dumb. The Federal Government maintains also a School of Arts and a National Institute of Music in the Capital, there being similar academies of music in the States of Maranhão, Pará, São Paulo, and several in the State of Rio de Janeiro. In Manaus, Bahia, and Curitiba there are schools of Fine Arts. There are engineering polytechnics at Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Porto Alegre, and one mining school at Ouro Preto. There are, besides, 28 industrial schools, 11 agricultural and 9 commercial institutions for tuition. There are faculties of law at Recife, São Paulo, Ceará, Goyaz, Pará, Bahia, Bello Horizonte, Porto Alegre, and Rio de Janeiro (2); faculties of medicine at Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Curitiba, Bahia, and Porto Alegre; colleges of pharmacy at Ouro Preto, Belem, Juiz de Fora, Porto Alegre, and São Paulo; schools of odontology at Rio de Janeiro, Bello Horizonte, Porto Alegre and also attached to the colleges of medicine and pharmacy; engineering colleges at Rio, Ouro Preto, Bahia, Recife, Porto Alegre, and São Paulo; and since 1916 a school of Economics and Politics (Escola de Altos Estudos) in Rio de Janeiro.

There were in 1914 in the various States, 12,744 primary schools with 700,120 pupils and 20,590 teachers. Of the total number 85 were Federal government schools, 6,985 State Government schools, and 2,647 municipal schools. There were also 327 secondary schools with 30,258 pupils, and

151 professional schools with 19,294 pupils. For teachers' diplomas there are 29 colleges. In recent years public instruction has made great progress.

Brazil has many public libraries. The National Library in Rio contains more than 400,000 books and manuscripts. There is also a National Museum, an Academy of Fine Art, and a Botanical Garden.

Justice and Crime.

There is a supreme Federal court of Justice at Rio de Janeiro; and Federal judges in each State. Justice is administered in the States in accordance with State law, by State courts, but in Rio de Janeiro Federal Justice is administered. Judges are appointed for life. There are also municipal magistrates and justices of the peace, who are elected for four years, and whose chief function is to settle cases up to a certain amount.

A new Civil Code came into force on January 1, 1917. Among the most important subjects covered by the code are those referring to legal capacity; the registration of births, marriages, and deaths; juristic persons and organisations; domicile; real and personal property; homestead (a new institution in Brazilian law); legal acts; domestic relations; copyright (which was formerly very deficient); mortgages; contracts; wills and the administration of estates. Extensive commentaries are being prepared by eminent jurists on this important piece of legislation.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure (gold milreis=2s. 3d.; paper milreis =1s. 4d). Import duties form the principal source of revenue.

—	Revenue		Expenditure	
	(Gold) £	(Paper) £	(Gold) £	(Paper) £
1917	7,452,634	24,565,997	12,302,093	34,961,351
1918	11,502,190	25,399,720	9,679,702	30,246,485
1919	9,000,789	26,776,800	4,260,712	34,269,933
1920 ¹	13,272,549	34,283,810	8,041,369	39,971,905
1921 & 1922 ¹	11,475,563	41,314,066	8,614,000	47,442,666

¹ Estimates.

The principal items of revenue and expenditure for 1921 and 1922 were estimated as follows:—

Revenue	Gold milreis	Paper milreis	Expenditure	Gold milreis	Paper milreis
Import duties, etc.	96,935,000	92,800,000	Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs	3,177,000	69,875,000
Consumption taxes.	—	171,740,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	4,577,000	2,088,000
Circulation taxes	50,000	106,500,000	Ministry of Marine	200,000	61,057,000
Industrial revenue	2,900,000	141,751,000	Ministry of War	1,700,000	121,918,000
Extraordinary revenue	2,020,000	49,721,000	Ministry of Agri- culture	963,000	39,189,000
			Ministry of Trans- portation and Public Works	14,867	251,151
			Ministry of Fi- nance	43,868,000	156,818,000
Total (all sources)	102,005,000	624,761,000	Total expenditure	75,680,000	711,640,000

The consolidated foreign debt of Brazil on December 31, 1920, amounted to 1,03,035,534*l.* and 322,249,500 francs. The consolidated internal debt amounted (December 31, 1920) to 1,113,484 contos of reis. The currency in circulation amounted to 1,729,061,000 milreis; the conversion fund to 20,922,410 milreis gold; the guarantee fund to 48,391,020 milreis gold; and unredeemed bills and notes to 14,632,500 milreis gold and paper. On December 31, 1919, the total currency was 1,749,974,000 milreis.

The internal and foreign debt of each of the States of Brazil for 1919 was as follows:—

State	Internal Debt	Foreign Debt	State	Internal Debt	Foreign Debt
	£	£		£	£
Alagoas	600	500,000	Paraná	15,150	2,334,625
Amazonas	34,583	6,955,420	Pernambuco	20,466	3,669,322
Bahia	37,668	5,254,933	Piauí	516	—
Ceará	2,864	570,500	Rio de Janeiro	22,779	4,936,500
Espírito Santo	6,808	1,752,618	Rio Grande do Norte	760	394,006
Federal District	129,225	15,139,280	Rio Grande do Sul	37,172	—
Goyaz	—	—	Santa Catharina	4,780	2,512,869
Maranhão	2,546	715,436	São Paulo	76,297	6,132,037
Matto Grosso	1,820	—	Sergipe	3,885	—
Minas Geraes	60,141	7,401,220			
Pará	7,773	2,932,774	Total	27,170,709	61,201,540
Parahyba	—	—			

To this must be added the debts of the municipalities, amounting to 11,229,573*l.* The total indebtedness of Brazil is thus 276,575,178*l.*, made up as follows:—Federal foreign debt, 116,169,571*l.*; Federal internal debt, 60,803,785*l.*; foreign debts of States, 61,201,540*l.*; internal debts of States, 27,170,709*l.*; debts of municipalities, 11,229,573*l.*

On July 24, 1912, a bill was introduced into the Senate, making it necessary for the States to obtain the Federal authorization before contracting any loans.

Defence.

Under the military law of January, 1908, reformed in 1915, military service is obligatory on every Brazilian from 21 years of age to 44. The terms of service are 9 years in the army 'first line' (1 or 2 in the ranks, the rest in the reserve), and 14 years in the 'army second line' (7 in the National Guard and 7 in the reserve of the same). The reservists are called up for training annually for 4 weeks, besides which there is rifle practice once a month. The men in the territorial army also have an annual training of 2 to 4 weeks. The army consists of 13 regiments of infantry each of 3 battalions, and 21 battalions of rifles, of 15 regiments of cavalry of 4 squadrons, 10 regiments of field artillery of 6 batteries each with 4 guns, 6 horse artillery batteries, 5 howitzer groups of 2 batteries, 6 mountain batteries, 5 battalions of engineers, 1 railway battery, 27 batteries coast artillery, 3 companies of independent infantry, and 10 companies of machine guns. The country is divided into 7 military regions; the active army into 5 divisions, each of 2 brigades infantry, 1 brigade artillery, 1 regiment cavalry, 1 battalion engineers, 1 battalion transport, etc. There are also 3 cavalry brigades, all stationed in the south near the frontiers of the three southern republics. A cavalry brigade consists of from 2 to 3 regiments. The total peace strength is at present 54,000 (3,627 officers). Mobilisation would yield about 120,000. The gendarmerie is 26,000 strong, capable of expansion to 130,000. Infantry are armed with the Mauser rifle, the field

and horse artillery have a Krupp 12 pr., which is being replaced by French guns

Ships of the Brazilian navy are as follows:—

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	H.-P.	Nominal speed
			Belt	Gun				
1907	DREADNOUGHTS. (Minas Geraes . . .)	19,281	9	12	12—12in., 22 4·7in.	—	23,500	21
	(São Paulo . . .)							
1898	COAST DEFENCE SHIPS. (Deodoro . . .)	3,200	14	8	2 9·2in., 4 4·7in.	—	3,400	14
	(Floriano . . .)							
1907	PROTECTED CRUISERS. (Bahia . . .)	3,500	—	—	10 4·7in.	—	18,000	20
	(Rio Grande do Sul . . .)							
1895	Barroso . . .	3,450	—	—	6 6in., 4 4·7in.	2	7,500	20

There are 2 river monitors (*Maranhão* and *Pernambuco*), 4 river gunboats, 10 Yarrow destroyers, 1 first-class torpedo boat, a mine layer, 3 submarines, and a submarine salvage vessel. Five destroyers and three large submarines are preparing. Six ex-German destroyers were allotted to Brazil to be disarmed and used for police purposes.

There are three naval arsenals—at Rio de Janeiro, Pará, and Ladario de Matto Grosso (this latter a river arsenal). It is announced that the arsenal in the Isla das Cobras at Rio will be proceeded with. The navy numbered in 1918, 693 officers, 1,009 petty officers, and 8,445 seamen

Production and Industry.

Brazil is an agricultural country, though only a small fraction of its soil has been brought under culture. Agricultural industries are encouraged by the State governments. Coffee is the chief product cultivated, and after that sugar, tobacco, and cotton, maté (Paraguay tea), indiarubber, timber, cocoa, and nuts. The four states of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo, and Minas Geraes, the combined areas of which cover about one-eighth of the entire area of the Republic, are the principal districts for coffee growing. Four-fifths of the coffee of the world comes from these parts; more than half of the world's supply from São Paulo alone. The average annual crop of Brazil may be estimated at about 12 million sacks (1 sack = 132 pounds). For 1921-22 the estimated produce was 8,030,000 bags. India-rubber is the other great natural product of the country. About one-half of the world's supply comes from Brazil, the principal rubber-growing districts being Manaos, and Pará. In 1917, the rubber crop was 41,500 tons (36,500 tons in 1916). In 1917 the production of cotton was 75,000 tons, and in 1919 it was estimated at 119,500 tons. Cocoa is produced in many States (60,000 tons in 1918), but chiefly in Espírito Santo, and Bahia, where also the tobacco industry flourishes. The annual production of tobacco is 50,000,000 kilos. The average annual production of sugar may be taken as 300,000 tons (526,116 tons for 1921-22). In 1918 the production of maize was 5,000,000 metric tons.

The census of cattle for 1920 showed that there were in Brazil 30,705,400 cattle; 18,399,000 swine; 10,633,000 sheep; 10,048,570 goats; 7,239,690 horses; 3,207,940 mules.

Both the forests and mines of Brazil are important. There has been a lumber development in the last few years, and pine has become an important export (152,000 metric tons in 1918). The mines, with certain reservations, belong to the proprietors of the soil. Coal deposits exist in Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, Paraná, and São Paulo, much of the coal being of inferior quality. Gold is found; diamond districts are Diamantina, Grão Mogol, Chapada Diamantina, Bagagem, Goyaz, Matto Grosso, and other States. Petroleum also exists in workable quantities. Manganese ores are worked in Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes (export in 1920: 453,737,000 kilos.). The greater part of the world's supply of monazite comes from Brazil. Other mineral exports are mica and talc, copper ore, platinum, rock crystal, agate, but all of these are found in small quantities.

The most important manufacturing industry in Brazil is cotton weaving, which in the past 25 years has developed to such an extent that all but the finer grades are made in this country, and the importation of cotton goods from Europe is decreasing. There were in 1921 242 cotton factories with 1,521,300 spindles and 108,960 workmen, having a capital invested in them of 337,700 milreis, and an output valued at 442,000 milreis. The manufacture of silk is also being encouraged; the Federal Government grants premiums to silk cocoon producers. There are 13 silk mills, 35 woollen mills, and 16 jute mills in Brazil. There were 2,056 tobacco factories in Brazil in 1916. In Pernambuco there are 47 sugar factories, in Campos (Rio de Janeiro) 40, in Bahia 12, and in other parts of Brazil 15. In Rio de Janeiro flour milling is important, wheat being imported chiefly from the Argentine and Uruguayan Republics, but the imports of wheat flour are very large, mostly from the Argentine Republic and the United States. Brewing, being protected, is prosperous. Altogether there are 11,335 factories in Brazil, with a capital of 665,676,000 milreis, an annual output of 741,536,000 milreis, and 151,841 employees. Efforts are being made to establish a fishing industry.

In the southern States of Brazil there are prosperous German, Russian, and Italian colonies. The colonies maintained by the Union are the nineteen following:—Affonso Penna (founded in 1908), in the State of Espírito Santo; Visconde de Maua (1908) and Itatiaya (1908) in the State of Rio de Janeiro; João Pinheiro (1910) and Inconfidentes (1910) in that of Minas Geraes; Bandeirantes (1908) and Monção (1910) in that of S. Paulo; Ivahy (1907), Tayo (1908), Iraty (1908), Vera-Guarany (1909), Senador Correia (1907), Jesuino Marcondes (1907), Cruz Machado (1910), Apucarana (1912), and Yapo (1913), in Paraná; Anitapolis (1908), Senador Esteves Junior (1910) and Rio Branco (1913), in Santa Catharina. On December 31, 1918, the population of the Federal Colonies was 37,535, including 3,172 Germans, 12,209 Brazilians, and 22,154 of other nationalities.

Commerce.

Imports and exports (excluding specie) conversions at current rates varying from 11½d. to 16d. per milreis (paper):—

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	40,369,436	44,509,646	52,816,883	78,177,000	125,005,000
Exports . . .	56,462,103	63,031,161	61,167,975	130,035,600	107,521,000

Principal exports in 1919 and 1920 were (metric ton = 2,204·6 lbs.):—

—	Quantities 1919	Quantities 1920	Value 1919	Value 1920
			£	£
Coffee (Sacks)	12,963,000.	11,523,000	72,607,000	52,817,000
Rubber (Metric tons)	33,252	23,531	6,240,000	3,712,000
Tobacco "	43,280	31,460	4,357,000	2,406,000
Sugar "	69,429	109,141	3,714,000	6,147,000
Yerba Maté (Tea) (Metric tons)	90,200	90,686	3,201,000	2,978,000
Cocoa (Metric tons)	62,584	54,419	5,602,000	3,821,000
Cotton "	12,153	24,696	2,437,000	5,502,000
Leather "	56,790	37,265	6,027,000	4,021,000
Hides "	5,166	9,966	3,072,000	2,990,000
Frozen and chilled meat . . .	549,094	63,600	3,592,000	4,299,000

The distribution of the imports and exports in 1919 and 1920 was as follows:—

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	12,737,231	27,274,778	9,433,666	8,759,393
Germany	201,033	5,875,913	701,497	6,184,210
United States	37,422,752	51,939,093	54,079,947	44,987,187
France	2,967,405	6,847,672	27,267,743	12,850,008
Portugal	2,364,542	2,614,180	693,138	2,049,369
Austria	4,646	64,920	444,963	53,286
Belgium	110,132	2,207,116	4,740,757	2,884,406
Argentina	12,032,250	10,544,889	5,836,881	7,093,995
Uruguay	1,741,645	1,681,969	5,708,210	4,778,021
Holland	314,190	639,853	4,090,386	3,011,097
Italy	1,067,111	3,079,707	3,821,439	7,826,860

The chief articles of commerce between the United Kingdom and Brazil (Board of Trade statistics) in two years were:—

Imports into U.K. from Brazil	1919	1920	Exports from U.K. to Brazil	1919	1920
	£	£		£	£
Rubber	1,997,385	1,795,904	Coal, cinders, &c. . . .	503,706	726,671
Raw cotton	480,381	3,434,648	Cottons and yarn	1,928,588	4,096,977
Coffee	1,703,689	715,607	Machinery	714,872	1,661,309

Total trade between United Kingdom and Brazil (according to Board of Trade returns) for 5 years:—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Brazil into U.K.	9,985,235	8,849,481	10,821,100	12,025,378	5,866,332
Exports to Brazil from U.K. .	7,185,841	8,845,911	10,741,686	24,289,414	10,483,721

Shipping and Navigation.

* In 1920 there entered the ports of Brazil 24,829 steam and sailing vessels of 24,941,829 tons, and cleared 24,736 steam and sailing vessels of 24,769,904 tons.

The merchant navy in 1919 consisted of 588 steamers of 433,000 tons net, and 55 sailing vessels of 17,920 tons net. All coasting and river vessels must be Brazilian. The coast has a length of 4,106 miles. The Brazilian Lloyd, for coasting trade, maintains a monthly service between Rio de Janeiro and New York, and has also inaugurated a service between Liverpool, Portugal and Brazil.

Inland waterways mostly rivers, are open to navigation over some 40,300 miles. By means of its waterways Brazil is connected with the neighbouring States.

Internal Communications.

Railway history in Brazil begins in 1854 with 89 miles. Brazil possessed on December 31, 1920, railways of a total length of 17,847 miles open for traffic. Of this total 9,455 miles of railway were the property of the Union (3,980 miles are administered directly and the rest are farmed out); 6,231 miles were privately owned; and 1,527 miles belonged to the States. The individual States which possess the greatest railway mileage are São Paulo, with 4,160 miles; Minas Geraes with 4,139 miles; Rio de Janeiro and Federal District with 2,057 miles; Rio Grande do Sul with 1,708 miles; and Pernambuco with 1,300 miles. The Central Brazil Railway (1,563 miles) is the principal railway in Brazil, and is owned by the State. The entire system joins up the railways of Brazil with those of Uruguay, Argentina and Paraguay.

The telegraph system of the country is under control of the Government. In 1919 there were 54,536 miles of line, including 26,100 miles of Government property, 17,159 miles of railway property and 11,267 miles of submarine cables. There were 850 telegraph offices. The number of messages was 5,350,606. Receipts in 1917, 864,917; expenditure, 963,363.

The Post Office carried (1917) a total of 31,577,090 letters, and 77,344,613 pieces of printed matter. Altogether the post office in 1917 despatched 4,586,187 sacks of mail, received 3,825,710, and handled in transit 2,754,987. There were 3,696 post-offices in 1920. Receipts in 1917, 12,800 contos; expenditure, 21,132 contos.

There were 56,760 telephones in the country in 1917; total length of wires, 252,318 miles in 1918. A wireless system is now in process of completion. Fifteen new stations were erected along the Amazon and Paraguay rivers, and 5 on the coast.

A decree was issued in 1913 adopting the standard time and longitude of Greenwich (instead of that of Rio de Janeiro) as from January 1, 1914.

Money and Credit.

The *Caixa de Conversão* was founded in 1906, and up to May, 1910, it received gold in exchange for notes at the rate of 1s. 3d. per milreis. It then suspended operations, having in deposit at that date 20,000,000l., the maximum fixed by law. On January 23, 1911, it recommenced operations, Congress having fixed the maximum deposit at 60,000,000l. at the exchange of 1s. 4d. per milreis. On March 1, 1921, it had gold to the value of 62,538,352 milreis.

At the end of December, 1920, the activities of the banks of Brazil totalled 9,791,536 contos of reis (end of 1919, 8,109,558 contos of reis).

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The unit is 1 real (*pl.* reis); bronze coins, 20 and 40 reis (100 reis = 1*gd.*); nickel coins, 100, 200, and 400 reis (400 reis = 6½*d.*); silver, 500, 1,000, and 2,000 reis. The *Milreis* (1,000 *Reis*) is of the par value of 2*s.* 2·934*d.* (practically 27*d.*). 1,000,000 reis is called A conto of reis.

The paper currency is of the following denominations: 1,000 reis, 2,000 reis, 5,000 reis, 10,000 reis, 20,000 reis, 50,000 reis, 100,000 reis, 200,000 reis, 500,000 reis, and 1,000,000 reis.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metric system, which became compulsory in 1872, was adopted in 1862, and has been used since in all official departments. But the ancient measures are still partly employed in certain rural districts of the interior. They are:—

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	=	1·012 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	.	.	.	=	32·38 „ „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	=	129·54 „ „
„ <i>Alqueire</i> (of Rio)	.	.	.	=	1 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Oitava</i>	.	.	.	=	55·34 grains.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF BRAZIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Domicio da Gama (appointed September 21, 1919).

First Secretary.—Luiz Avelino Gurgel de Amaral.

Second Secretaries.—Carlos Moniz Gordilho and Antonio Camillo de Oliveira.

Archivist.—George R. Moore.

Honorary Attaché.—Fenelon Alcoforado.

Naval Attaché.—Commander Augusto Burlamaqui.

Commercial Attaché.—Julio Barboza Carneiro.

Consul-General in Liverpool.—Dario Freire.

Consul-General in London.—J. M. de Campos Paradedá.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Cowes, Dover, Dublin, Dundee, Falmouth, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, Leith, Manchester, Milford Haven, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BRAZIL.

Ambassador.—The Rt. Hon. Sir John Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B., appointed December 12, 1920.

Secretaries.—J. H. Leche, O.B.E., and G. H. Thomson.

Commercial Secretaries.—Ernest Hambloch and E. Compton.

Naval Attaché.—Commander C. L. Backhouse.

There are Consular representatives at Rio de Janeiro (C.G.), Bahia, Pará, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, Santos, Ceará, Maceió, Maranhão, Porto Alegre, Manáos, São Paulo, Corumba, Morro Velho, Victoria, Aracaju, Ilheus, and other towns.

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BULGARIA.

(BULGARIYA.)

Reigning King (Czar).

Boris III., eldest son of Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the late Marie Louise (died January 31, 1899), eldest daughter of Duke Robert of Parma, born January 30, 1894, succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, October 3, 1918.

Brother and Sisters of the King.—(1) Prince *Cyril*, born November 17, 1895; (2) Princess *Eudoxia*, born January 17, 1898; and (3) Princess *Nadejda*, born January 30, 1899.

According to the Constitution the Sovereign must profess the Orthodox religion, and must reside permanently in the country. The royal title is hereditary.

According to the budget of 1921-22, the civil list is fixed at 1,800,000 leva (francs), besides 1,500,000 leva for the maintenance of palaces, &c.

Constitution and Government.

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was ordered by the Treaty that Bulgaria should be constituted an autonomous and tributary Principality under the suzerainty of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan with a Christian Government and a national militia. The Prince of Bulgaria should be freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the consent of the Powers. On October 5, 1908, Bulgaria declared her independence. The difficulty as to compensation to the Turkish Government in respect of railway claims was

arranged by an understanding between the Turkish Government and the Oriental Railways Company, and the Powers recognised Bulgarian independence, and the title of 'King of the Bulgarians' assumed by Prince Ferdinand.

Eastern Rumelia (since its union with Bulgaria also known as Southern Bulgaria) was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was to remain under the direct political and military authority of the Sultan, under conditions of administrative autonomy, with a Governor-General nominated by the Porte. On September 18, 1885, the Government was overthrown by a revolution, and the union of the province with Bulgaria proclaimed. On April 6, 1886, the Sultan agreed that the government of Eastern Rumelia should be confided to the (then) Prince of Bulgaria as Governor-General.

On September 30, 1912, Bulgaria allied with Serbia, Greece and Montenegro commenced war on Turkey (First Balkan War), which was ended by the Treaty of London on May 30, 1913, by which Turkey ceded to the Allies all its European territory west of a line drawn from Midia on the Black Sea to Enos on the Aegean, and also Crete.

The Balkan League broke up almost immediately after the signing of the Treaty of London, owing to disagreements among the allies as to the division of the territory ceded to them, and on June 29, 1913, war broke out among the allies (Second Balkan War). On July 10, 1913, Rumania intervened to impose peace on the allies and to exact for herself from Bulgaria an extension of her frontier. Peace came finally on August 10 (July 26 old style), 1913, by the Treaty of Bukarest, between Bulgaria on the one hand, and Rumania, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro on the other.

For frontier arrangements agreed to by the Treaty of Bukarest and the Turko-Bulgarian Treaty, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1915, p. 759, and the maps in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1914.

By the Constitution of 1879, amended May, 1893, and June, 1911, the legislative authority was vested in a single Chamber, called the Sobranye or National Assembly, composed of 227 members. The members of it are elected by universal manhood suffrage at the rate of one member to every 20,000 of the population. Every member receives 150 leva (about 10s.) a day (including Sundays and holidays) during the session. All over 30 years of age who can read and write (except the clergy, soldiers on active service, persons deprived of civil rights, &c.) are eligible as representatives. The duration of the Assembly is four years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the King, when new elections must take place within two months. Laws passed by the Sobranye require the assent of the King. Questions concerning the acquisition or cession of territory, changes in the constitution, a vacancy on the throne, or the appointment of a regent have to be decided by a Grand Sobranye, elected for the special purpose in a manner similar to that in which the ordinary Sobranye is elected, but with double the number of members. Proportional representation was adopted in 1909.

Parties in the Sobranye (elected March 28, 1920):—Agrarians, 110; Communists, 49; Socialists, 8; Democrats, 24; Liberals, 6; Radicals, 8; Progressives, 8; Nationalists, 14.

The executive power is vested in a Council of Ministers nominated by the King. The present cabinet, after the latest remodelling on January 11, 1922, is composed as follows:—

Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Alexander Stambuliski.

Minister of the Interior.—Raiko Daskaloff.

Minister of Justice.—Peter Yaneff.

Minister of Commerce.—Alexander Radoloff.

Minister of Finance.—Marko Tourlakoff.

Minister of Public Works.—Tzanko Bakaloff-Tzerkovsky.

Minister of Posts and Railways.—Christo Manoloff.

Minister of Education.—Stoyan Omartchevsky.

Minister of Agriculture.—Alexander Oboff.

Minister of War.—Constantin Thomoff.

For local administration the country is divided into a number of Departments, each under a Prefect assisted by a Departmental Council and aided by several sub-prefects. Each community has its Kmet or mayor and its Council.

Area and Population.

The area of Bulgaria (1921) is 105,329 square kilometres, or 40,656 English square miles, and the population, according to a census taken on December 31, 1920, was 4,861,439 (2,434,940 males and 2,426,499 females), as against 4,337,513 (2,206,685 males and 2,130,828 females) in 1910.

By the Peace Treaty of Neuilly, signed on November 27, 1919, Bulgaria ceded Thrace to Greece and the Strumnitza line and a strip of territory on the north-west frontier to Serbia. Bulgaria was deprived of its Aegean littoral, but an efficient economic outlet to the same sea was provided to her by the Treaty.

Population of districts, according to census of December 31, 1920 :—

District.	Population	District.	Population
1. Bourgas	429,856	10. Pléven	396,765
2. Varna	203,572	11. Roussé	304,657
3. Vidin	278,658	12. Sofia	533,290
4. Vratza	376,675	13. Stara Zagora . .	550,668
5. Kustendil	229,930	14. Tirnovo	471,334
6. Mastanly	113,991	15. Choumen	323,011
7. Pachmanly	64,372		
8. Petritch	155,598	Total	4,861,439
9. Plovdiv	489,063		

The capital is the city of Sofia, with a population (census, 1920) of 154,431. The other principal towns, with population in 1920, are Philippopolis (Plovdiv), 63,418; Varna, 50,819; Ruschuk, 41,574; Slivno (Sliven), 28,695; Plevna (Pleven), 27,779; Stara Zagora, 25,491; Choumen, 23,975; Burgas, 22,272; Jambol, 19,921; Hascovo, 19,458; Pazardjik, 19,452; Vidin, 17,722; Vratza, 16,014; Kustendil, 15,086.

The movement of population (the latest available) in four years has been :

Years	Marriages	Living Births	Still-births	Deaths	Surplus of Births
1915	27,920	174,232	1,251	86,259	87,973
1916	8,704	89,741	562	87,546	2,195
1917	18,478	69,905	382	88,387	- 13,482
1918	71,643	92,350	338	127,233	- 34,883

Religion and Instruction.

The national faith is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, though, in 1870, in consequence of its demand for and acceptance of religious autonomy, the Bulgarian Church was declared by the Patriarch of Constantinople to be

outside the Orthodox Communion. The Church is governed by the Synod of Bishops. There are 11 Dioceses, viz., Sofia, Plovdiv, Stara Zagora, Sliven, Varna, Roussé, Tirnovo, Vratza, Lovetch, Vidin and Névrokoff, in addition to 4 in Macedonia and 1 in Thrace (suspended at present). The clergy, both Orthodox and of other religious bodies, are paid by the State and also receive fees for services at burials, marriages, &c.

There is a university at Sofia, with four faculties—History and Philology, Physics and Mathematics, Medicine, and Law.

Elementary education is obligatory and free for children between the ages of 7 and 14.

The following are statistics of various classes of State schools in Bulgaria for 1919-20.

Schools	Number	Teachers		Attendance	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Elementary { National	3,601	5,141	5,675	290,890	214,394
{ Private .	1,382	1,686	157	97,654	29,227
Progymnasia { National	396	1,010	1,607	52,857	23,352
{ Private .	35	97	28	1,379	585
Incomplete { National	33	270	283	9,838	7,079
gymnasia { Private .	9	10	16	584	448
Complete { National	47	852	457	18,146	11,831
gymnasia { Private .	3	10	20	126	357

There are besides 33 institutions for special instruction with 363 instructors and an attendance of 4,219 males and 2,994 females; and 3 institutes for abnormal children.

Private schools are supported by religious communities, societies, and by missionaries.

Of the recruits who could neither read nor write, there were: in 1913, 17.76 per cent.; in 1914, 17.99 per cent.; and in 1915, 16.97 per cent.

Justice.

The lowest Court is that of the Justices of the Peace, who possess jurisdiction in minor civil and criminal cases. The Departmental Court, or Court of First Instance, is competent to pronounce sentence of death and penal servitude, and also acts as a Court of Appeal. Above these are three Courts of Appeal, sitting at Sofia, Philippopolis and Ruschuk. The highest tribunal is the Court of Cassation, sitting at Sofia, and composed of 12 judges.

Finance.

The estimated revenue and expenditure of Bulgaria for 5 years were as follows (25 leva = £1; the average rate during 1921 was about 600-700 leva):—

—	1917	1918	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	17,519,134	19,244,000	33,605,900	104,541,200 ¹	3,701,200 ²
Expenditure . . .	17,519,134	19,176,560	—	158,187,397	3,547,481

¹ At the nominal rate of exchange.

² At actual rate of exchange

Revenue and expenditure for 1921-22 :—

Revenue	Leva	Expenditure	Leva
Direct taxes . . .	349,500,000	Civil List . . .	15,492,880
Indirect taxes . . .	814,000,000	Audit Office . . .	5,158,040
State monopolies . . .	280,000,000	Public Debt . . .	677,197,063
Duties . . .	132,050,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs . . .	58,084,925
Fines and requisitions . . .	21,500,000	Ministry of Interior . . .	129,751,030
Railways, harbours, post, telegraphs, and telephones . . .	409,200,000	" Education . . .	228,760,750
State property . . .	332,290,000	" Finance . . .	116,548,710
Various . . .	252,300,000	" Justice . . .	62,011,040
		" War . . .	528,632,240
		" Commerce . . .	252,189,005
		" Agriculture . . .	74,583,400
		" Public Wks. . .	196,975,560
		" Railways, Post and Telegraphs . . .	377,851,440
Total . . .	2,590,840,000	Total . . .	2,693,237,083

On May 31, 1921, the total debt of Bulgaria was given as follows: Foreign debt: 3,209,035,035 francs and 24,967,047 leva (consolidated, 2,792,936,732 francs; non-consolidated, 416,098,333 francs and 24,967,047 leva). Internal debt: 3,399,190,966 leva (consolidated, 82,155,600 leva; non-consolidated, 3,317,035,396 leva).

Defence.

The pre-war peace strength of the Bulgarian army was about 3,900 officers and 56,000 other ranks. Its war strength was approximately 500,000 men.

Under the terms of the Treaty of Neuilly of November 27, 1919, the total military forces of Bulgaria must not in the future exceed 20,000 men, enrolled by voluntary system. The obligatory military service is abolished. All measures of mobilisation are prohibited and, in order to prevent the formation of a reserve, service in the ranks is to be for a minimum period of 12 years. Officers serving at the time when the treaty was signed must undertake to serve at least till the age of 40 and newly appointed officers serve for at least 20 years.

A frontier guard of 3,000 men voluntarily enlisted is permitted, and in addition the number of armed gendarmes, police, customs officials and forest guards must not exceed 10,000.

The maximum authorised armaments and munition supplies are :—

	Per 1000 men.	Munitions per arm.
Rifles or carbines . . .	1,150	500 rounds
Machine guns . . .	15	10,000 "
Trench mortars, light . . .	2	1,000 "
" heavy . . .	2	500 "
Guns or howitzers . . .	3	1,000 "

No military or naval aircraft are permitted.

The manufacture of arms, munitions and war material is only to be

carried out at one factory under State control. The importation and exportation of arms, and munitions is prohibited.

The Bulgarian Government has failed to obtain the authorised forces by voluntary enlistment; the total number voluntarily enlisted up to September, 1921, being only 3,500. The Bulgarian Government represented to the Allied Powers that this number was insufficient to maintain internal order, and in September, 1921, was authorised by the Council of Ambassadors to retain temporarily 13,000 frontier guards and gendarmes on a conscript basis in addition to the 3,500 men voluntarily enlisted.

Under the terms of the treaty Bulgaria has surrendered all warships and submarines, but is permitted to maintain on the Danube and along her coast 4 torpedo boats and 6 motor boats, all without torpedoes and torpedo apparatus, for police and fishing duties.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people. Land is held in absolute freehold by the owners and there is a land tax. The communes hold pasture-land and wood-land in perpetuity and pay no rent, and over such lands the members of the communes have grazing and wood-cutting rights.

About two-thirds of the population are engaged in agriculture, most of them being small proprietors holding from one to six acres. The methods of cultivation are primitive, but machinery is being gradually introduced.

The cultivated area of Bulgaria is 3,716,070 hectares, or 9,290,175 acres.

The area and yield of cereals for 2 years is given as follows:—

Cereals	1920		1921	
	Area	Yield	Area	Yield
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
Wheat	2,208,292	816,437	2,388,832	1,156,927
Rye	469,040	153,827	494,622	213,112
Meslin	240,017	86,933	281,572	145,746
Barley	560,935	205,765	557,022	288,283
Oats	349,245	101,657	411,965	163,607
Spelt	24,650	7,159	23,052	9,161
Millet	32,510	10,367	27,645	12,210
Maize	1,423,715	529,638	1,434,197	873,440
Rice	6,557	3,087	7,095	4,583
Total	5,314,961	1,914,870	5,626,002	2,867,069

Fruit grows in abundance, especially in the neighbourhood of Kustendil; 87,855 acres are under vines, yielding 75,910 tons of grapes and 8,698,822 gallons of wine; under tobacco were 96,475 acres, yielding 29,304 tons; under cotton 3,137 acres, producing 1,714 quintals. There is also considerable silkworm culture.

In 1917 there were in Bulgaria 7,340,904 sheep, 924,554 goats, 1,885,620 head of cattle and buffaloes.

Industry is not much developed, though the State encourages industrial enterprise. In 1920 there were 486 industrial concerns aided by the State, 196 of which were connected with the preparation of foodstuffs.

Mining development has been slow. The country is rich in coal; there are three State mines (at Pernik, Bobovodo and Maritza), and several

privately owned mines. The coal mines at Pernik, worked by the Government, produced in 1920, 670,342 tons. Total coal production in 1920, 748,035 tons. Iron is found in large quantities; gold, silver, lead, manganese, and copper also exist in the country.

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 5 years :—

—	1915	1916	1917	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	2,939,798	3,577,121	6,739,661	33,557,649	88,553,209
Exports . . .	4,376,623	3,831,834	11,556,256	22,090,138	65,719,956

The following table shows the trade by principal countries for 2 years :—

Imports		Exports	
Country		Country	
	1919		1919
	Leva		Leva
U. Kingdom . . .	104,819,723	U. Kingdom . . .	21,273,518
Austria . . .	191,971	Austria-Hungary . . .	17,605,926
Belgium . . .	3,360	Belgium . . .	140,000
Germany . . .	302,564	France . . .	21,401,045
France . . .	5,779,772	Germany . . .	20,913,152
Italy . . .	345,893,675	Turkey . . .	64,046,030
Turkey . . .	146,995,483	Rumania . . .	12,422,754
United States . . .	195,111,815	United States . . .	184,800,875
Greece . . .	53,311,143	Greece . . .	30,953,296
Total(all countries)	963,941,235	Total(all countries)	552,253,452
	2,213,830,219		1,642,998,900

The following were the most important articles of import and export for 2 years :—

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
Articles	1919	1920	Articles	1919	1920
	1,000 Leva	1,000 Leva		1,000 Leva	1,000 Leva
Textiles . . .	524,303	1,102,251	Tobacco . . .	387,917	801,039
Metals . . .	22,458	203,822	Maize . . .	—	336,036
Oils . . .	51,176	150,192	Atlas of Roses . . .	23,539	61,549
Skins . . .	35,302	147,109	Hides . . .	105,553	122,907
Tar . . .	111,037	87,539	Wheat . . .	—	99,755
Machinery . . .	4,256	63,625	Barley . . .	—	42,708

Total trade between United Kingdom and Bulgaria (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years :—

—	1916	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Bulgaria into U.K.	800	—	12,701	206,395	140,679
Exports to Bulgaria from U.K.	—	—	828,308	611,231	—

Shipping and Communications.

* The number of vessels entered at the Black Sea ports of Bulgaria in 1920 was 2,112 of 833,162 tons; number of vessels cleared, 2,097 of 823,099 tons. At the Danube ports there entered, in 1920, 2,724 vessels of 278,353 tons; and cleared, 2,706 vessels of 277,675 tons.

On March 31, 1921, there were in Bulgaria 2,088 miles of good roads, 2,637 miles of fair roads, and 1,851 miles of bad roads. Total: 6,576 miles of road.

In 1921, Bulgaria had 1,368 miles of railway of ordinary gauge and 214 miles of narrow gauge; total, 1,581 miles. All the lines belong to the State, which works them. Railways connect Sofia with the general European system.

There were, in 1920, 223 post and telegraph offices (99 urban and 124 rural), and 207 telegraph offices, making a total of 430 offices. Total correspondence handled in 1921, 26,727,766 letters, 24,899,662 postcards, 2,618,703 printed packets; postal revenue, 16,139 995 leva; expenditure, 26,873,819 leva. Length of telegraph line in 1920, 3,456 miles; of wire, 9,936 miles.

Money and Credit.

There is a National Bank of Bulgaria, with headquarters at Sofia and branches in the different towns of Bulgaria; its capital is 100,000,000 leva, provided by the State, and it has authority to issue both gold notes and silver notes. There is a State Agricultural Bank for making advances on personal security.

Deposits in the Postal Savings Bank of Bulgaria during 1921 amounted to 98,357,219 leva, and withdrawals to 115,869,943 leva. The balance in hand on January 1, 1922, was 287,036,952 leva.

There are a few Bulgarian gold coins, of the value of 100, 20, and 10 leva (francs), but the gold circulation is supplied by foreign 10 and 20 franc pieces. There are silver coins of $\frac{1}{2}$ lev, and 1 lev, 2, and 5 leva (francs); nickel coins of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, and 20 stotinki (centimes); the notes of the National Bank circulate at par.

The metric system is in general use. On April 1, 1916, the Gregorian Calendar came into force in Bulgaria.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF BULGARIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Dimitri Stancioff. Appointed October 25, 1920.

Counsellor.—Pantcho Doreff.

Secretaries.—Stoyan Petrow-Tchomakoff and Dimitri Mamartcheff.

Attaché.—Boris Athanassoff.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BULGARIA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Hon. William Augustus Forbes Erskine, C.M.G. Appointed October 1, 1921.

Secretaries.—F. J. R. Rodd and D. Mackillop.

Military Attaché.—Colonel A. W. F. Baird, C.B., &c.

Naval Attaché.—Commander W. N. Diggle, C.M.G.

Vice-Consul.—B. J. Gilliat-Smith.

There are Consular representatives at Sofia, Varna, Bourgas, Philippopolis and Rustchuck.

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CHILE.

(REPÚBLICA DE CHILE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Chile threw off allegiance to the Crown of Spain by the declaration of independence of September 18, 1810, finally freeing itself from Spanish rule in 1818. The Constitution voted by the representatives of the nation on May 25, 1833, with a few subsequent amendments, establishes three powers in the State—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative power is vested in the National Congress, consisting of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of 37 members popularly elected by provinces for the term of six years, in the proportion of one Senator for every three Deputies; while the Chamber of Deputies composed of 118 members chosen directly by departments for a period of three years, consists of one representative for every 30,000 of the population, or a fraction not less than 15,000; the present number of deputies was determined in 1910 on the basis of the census results of 1907. Both bodies are chosen by the same electors. Electors must be 21 years of age, and able to read and write. The executive is exercised by the President of the Republic elected for a term of five years, by indirect vote, the people nominating, by ballot, delegates who appoint the President. A retiring President is not re-eligible. In legislation the President has a modified veto; a bill returned to the chambers with the President's objections may, by a two-thirds vote of the members present (a majority of the members being present), be sustained and become law. The day of a Presidential election is June 25 of the last of the five years of a Presidency.

President of the Republic.—Señor Don Arturo Alessandri. Born December 21, 1869. Assumed office December 23, 1920.

The salary of the President is fixed at 1,384*l.*, with 923*l.* for expenses.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a Council of State of five members nominated by the President, and six members chosen by the Congress, and a Cabinet or Ministry divided into six departments, viz., Interior, Foreign Affairs, Justice and Public Instruction, Finance, Defence, Industry, Public Works and Railways.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For the purposes of local government the Republic is divided into Provinces, presided over by *Intendentes*; and the Provinces into Departments, with *Gobernadores* as chief officers. The Departments constitute one or more municipal districts each with a council or municipality of 9 members, inhabitants popularly elected for three years. The police of Santiago and of the capitals of departments is organised and regulated by the President of the Republic at the charge of the national treasury.

Area and Population.

The Republic is divided into 23 provinces, subdivided into 82 departments, and 1 territory (Magallanes). Departments and territories are subdivided into 905 sub-delegations and 3,229 districts.

In 1884 the provinces of Tarapacá and Tacna were ceded to Chile by Peru. The cession of Tacna was originally for ten years, at the end of

which period a *plébiscite* of the province would decide to which country it should belong. As the *plébiscite* has not yet been taken, the provinces are still occupied by Chile.

Area and population of the provinces on January 1, 1920 (census figures) :—

Provinces	Area : Sq. Miles	Popula- tion 1920	Pop. per sq. Mile	Provinces	Area : Sq. Miles	Popula- tion 1920	Pop. per sq. Mile
Tacna .	8,999	38,912	4.51	Ñuble .	3,498	170,425	57.91
Tarapacá .	16,689	100,553	8.21	Concepción .	3,313	247,611	83.85
Antofagasta	46,408	172,330	5.07	Arauco .	2,180	60,233	85.07
Atacama .	30,711	48,415	2.08	Biobío .	5,353	107,072	20.06
Coquimbo .	14,098	160,256	13.67	Malleco .	3,303	121,429	42.13
Aconcagua	5,406	116,914	21.44	Cantín .	6,381	193,628	26.26
Valparaíso	1,775	320,388	200.20	Valdivia	8,991	175,141	21.83
Santiago .	5,893	685,358	108.61	Llanquihué .	34,773	137,206	4.49
O'Higgins	2,168	118,591	59.95	Chiloé .	6,979	110,331	14.35
Colchagua	3,851	166,342	42.54	Magallanes			
Curicó .	3,045	108,148	38.24	territory .	65,355	28,960	0.53
Talca .	3,864	133,937	33.93				
Maule .	2,812	113,231	39.28				
Linares .	3,969	110,284	32.71	Total .	289,829	3,754,723	13.93

Many islands to the north, west, and south belong to Chile. The coast-line is about 2,485 miles in length.

In 1885 the population numbered 2,527,320, in 1895, 2,712,145. In 1920 (last census), 3,754,723 (1,866,751 males and 1,887,972 females). Estimated population December, 1921, 3,792,241.

The population of the principal towns in 1920 (census figures) was :— Santiago, 507,296; Valparaíso, 182,242; Concepción, 66,074; Iquique, 37,421; Talca, 36,079; Chillán, 30,881; Antofagasta, 51,531; Viña del Mar, 33,441; Curicó, 15,579; Temuco, 28,546; Serena, 15,240; Talcaguano, 22,084; Valdivia, 26,854. The great majority of the population is of European origin. The indigenous inhabitants are of three branches, the *Fuegians*, mostly nomadic, living in or near Tierra del Fuego; the *Araucans* (101,118) in the valleys or on the western slopes of the Andes; the *Changos*, who inhabit the northern coast region and work as labourers.

Births, marriages, and deaths, exclusive of still-births :—

Year	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births
1917	149,161	58,334	21,379	107,199	41,962
1918	145,871	55,832	21,614	108,667	37,204
1919	144,980	55,706	21,471	137,538	7,442
1920	146,725	55,326	24,932	115,426	31,797
1921 ¹	135,918	—	22,673	114,578	21,340

¹ From January to November.

Illegitimate births in 1920 were 377, and legitimate births 623 per thousand of the population. Immigration is small, but is encouraged by the Government.

Religion.

The Roman Catholic religion is maintained by the State, but according to the Constitution all religions are respected and protected. There is one archbishop (Santiago), three bishops, and four vicars apostolic. There were in 1920, 347 parishes in the Republic, 619 churches, and 774 chapels.

Instruction.

Education is gratuitous and at the cost of the State, and since August 26, 1920, compulsory. At the 1907 census, 40 per cent. of the population were illiterate. Professional and secondary instruction is provided in the Universities (one belonging to the State, The University of Chile, the other The Catholic University) and the National Institute of Santiago, and in the lyceums and colleges established in the capitals of provinces, and in some departments. In the State University the branches included are theology, law, and political science, medicine and pharmacy, physical and mathematical sciences, philosophy, literature, and the fine arts. In 1920, in the State University there were 4,502 matriculated students and 358 teachers. In 1920, the Catholic University had 614 students. An Industrial University was opened at Valparaiso (Universidad Industrial de Valparaiso), and another at Concepcion (University of Concepcion) in 1920. There were in 1920, 3,214 public primary schools with 346,386 pupils, and 7,361 teachers; and 429 private primary schools with 991 teachers and 54,875 pupils; 15 public normal schools with 2,206 pupils and 434 teachers; 153 public and 139 private secondary schools with 32,880 and 20,006 pupils respectively; 11 public commercial schools with 176 teachers and 2,990 pupils. There are besides agricultural schools, schools of mines, and professional schools. Other educational institutions are the Paedagogic Institute, the National Conservatory of Music, the National Observatory School of Arts and Trades, Institute for Deaf Mutes, School for the Blind, and public museums. The cost of maintaining the public primary schools in 1920 was 952,577 $\frac{1}{2}$., that of the national normal schools, 193,582 $\frac{1}{2}$., and that of the Government secondary schools, 437,500 $\frac{1}{2}$. The National Library contains 286,330 volumes.

There were in 1920, 911 newspapers and journals published in Chile, including 101 dailies and 313 weeklies.

Justice, Crime, Pauperism.

There are, in addition to a High Court of Justice in the capital, seven Courts of Appeal distributed over the Republic, Tribunals of First Instance in the departmental capitals, and subordinate courts in the districts. On January 1, 1921, there were 2 central prisons with 1,202 inmates (all men), 20 penitentiaries with 1,056 (963 men and 93 women), 82 prisons, and 18 houses of correction for women with 6,641 inmates, and 3 reformatory schools, with 344 inmates (197 boys and 147 girls).

The police number 10,738 (836 officers).

At 114 hospitals in Chile in 1918 there were admitted 140,039 patients.

Finance.

In recent years the revenue and expenditure (ordinary and extraordinary) were as follows :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1916	13,891,101	12,142,096	1919	9,380,829	13,760,581
1917	16,020,596	14,423,554	1920 ¹	20,545,054	33,264,484
1918	18,743,250	16,621,210	1921 ¹	24,096,225	27,153,937

¹ Estimates.

The following table gives the main items of the Budget for 1921 :—

Revenue			
	Gold pesos		Paper pesos
Nitrate export dues (65 million quintals) . . .	101,075,000	Customs and bond . . .	50,000,000
Iodine and borax, export dues . . .	1,500,000	Surcharge of 50 per cent. . .	25,000,000
Consular dues . . .	3,000,000	Dues on postal packets . . .	2,500,000
Treasury revenue . . .	2,000,000	Despatch of cases . . .	2,000,000
Interest on Municipal loans . . .	1,407,000	Stamp tax . . .	18,000,000
		Posts and telegraphs . . .	12,800,000
		Tobacco tax . . .	9,000,000
		New tobacco tax . . .	9,000,000
		Wine, beer and spirits tax . . .	7,000,000
		Property tax . . .	20,000,000
		Death duties . . .	2,000,000
		New death duties . . .	1,600,000
		Bank tax . . .	2,500,000
		Drainage contribution . . .	2,000,000
		Insurance companies' tax . . .	1,000,000
		Rent of land in Tierra del Fuego . . .	1,400,000
		Charter of ships . . .	1,000,000
		Mint revenue . . .	2,500,000
		Drinking water contribution . . .	6,266,900
		Arica-La Paz Railway . . .	6,299,000
		Treasury revenue . . .	7,000,000
Total (including all items) . . .	110,432,000	Total (including all items) . . .	189,765,900

Particulars as to main items of expenditure are as follows :—

Departments	Paper pesos	Gold pesos	Departments	Paper pesos	Gold pesos
Interior . . .	73,224,310	176,732	Navy . . .	32,497,738	4,082,045
Foreign Relations, etc. . .	2,759,933	2,085,769	Industry and Public Works . . .	24,870,265	82,549
Justice . . .	12,306,275	—	Railways . . .	6,805,383	1,833
Public Instruction . . .	46,414,388	239,560			
Treasury . . .	35,437,212	48,648,192 [*]	Total (all items) . . .	281,607,860	49,154,835
War . . .	61,009,887	886,162			

On December 31, 1920, the foreign debt amounted to 378,009,760 gold pesos (28,350,732*l.*) and the internal debt to 95,149,690 paper pesos.

On June 30, 1921, the value of the 10,370 national properties was 377,477,427 pesos currency.

Defence.

The Chilean Army is a national militia in which all able-bodied citizens are obliged to serve. Liability extends from the 18th to the 45th year, inclusive. Recruits are called up in their 20th year, and are trained for one year. Afterwards they serve for 9 years in the reserve of the active army, after which they belong till the completion of their 45th year to the second reserve. The latter is organised as a second-line army.

Chile is divided into 4 zones or military districts, each of which furnishes a complete division on mobilisation. There are 49 battalions of infantry, 1 regiment of railway workers, 1 battalion of telegraphers, 8 regiments of cavalry, 2 batteries of horse artillery, 32 batteries of field artillery, 8 batteries of mountain artillery, 2 battalions of fortress artillery, 8 battalions of engineers and 1 company for aerial service. The total strength of the active army in 1920 was 1,996 officers and 21,180 men.

The infantry are armed with the Chilean Mauser rifle (1895), calibre 7 mm., and the cavalry with a carbine of similar pattern and lance. The field artillery are armed with Q. F. Krupp guns.

In December, 1918, an Air Force was formed under British instruction, with a nucleus of 14 seaplanes and 80 aeroplanes purchased in Great Britain. Military budget for 1921 was 2,615,731*l*.

The principal vessels of the Chilean fleet are as follows :—

Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-Power	Normal Speed
<i>Dreadnought</i>							
Almirante Latorre	1913	23,000	9	10 14-in. ; 14 6-in.	4	37,000	23
<i>Pre-Dreadnought.</i>							
Capitan Prat.	1890	6,966	12	6 9·4-in. ; 8 4·7-in.	4	12,000	18·3
<i>Armoured Cruisers.</i>							
Esmeralda	1896	7,030	6	2 8-in. ; 16 6-in.	3	18,000	23·0
O'Higgins	1896	8,500	7	4 8-in. ; 10 6-in.	3	16,000	21·2
<i>Protected Cruisers.</i>							
Blanco Encalada	1893	4,420	—	2 8-in. ; 10 6-in.	5	14,500	22·0
Pres. Errazuriz	1890	2,080	—	4 6-in.	3	5,400	19·0
Zenteno	1896	3,600	—	2 6-in. ; 10 6-pr.	3	6,500	18·0
Chacabuco	1898	4,300	—	2 8-in. ; 10 4·7 in.	5	15,000	24·0

The *Almirante Latorre* served in the British Fleet during the war as the *Canada*. Four powerful destroyers built for Chile, which were taken over for the British service, have also been incorporated in the Chilean Navy. They were constructed at Cowes in 1914 ; 1,700 tons, 31·5 knots, 4 tubes, 2 4·7-in. and three smaller guns. Six submarines, H1 to H6 (450–520 tons, 800 h.p., 15–18 knots, length 150 feet), were transferred from the British to the Chilean Navy in 1917. In addition, there are 10 older destroyers and 3 torpedo boats.

Agriculture and Industry.

There are three zones in Chile—the arid zone in the north, the agricultural zone in the centre, and the forest zone in the south. Agriculture and mining

are the principal occupations. Total area of agricultural land is 42,183,663 acres; of forest area, 9,495,483 acres; of fruit trees, 276,704 acres; of meadows, 18,393,252 acres. Number of farms in 1920, 95,071. Chile produces annually large quantities of cereals, besides excellent wine, fruit, and vegetables. The principal crops of the harvest for 3 years are shown as follows:—

	Acreage			Produce in Cwts.		
	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Wheat	1,312,327	1,235,400	1,192,722	12,584,606	11,459,500	10,840,782
Barley	98,803	110,500	127,325	1,438,024	1,590,775	1,607,448
Oats	80,054	51,000	65,190	922,176	586,600	751,802
Maize	65,905	58,635	62,662	734,472	652,500	734,546
Beans	131,846	109,000	118,875	1,386,288	932,601	919,136
Peas	25,667	36,800	28,202	291,656	234,800	228,814
Lentils	5,824	8,250	4,827	57,690	68,850	38,406
Potatoes	81,687	72,000	76,480	236,122 ¹	242,370 ¹	282,412 ¹
Vines	222,275	222,000	—	45,448,392 ²	36,573,252 ²	26,022,416 ²

¹ Tons.

² Gallons of wine.

For 1920-21 production (in quintals) was given as follows:—Wheat, 6,257,062; barley, 1,172,388; oats, 394,114.

On December 31, 1919, the live stock of Chile comprised 391,718 horses, 36,439 asses, 51,411 mules, 2,163,141 cattle, 4,500,196 sheep, 459,606 goats, 42,019 alpacas, and 292,431 pigs.

Dairy farms and the production of butter and cheese are on the increase. In Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego large tracts of country are devoted to sheep-farming. Extensive natural forests are found, the largest being found in the provinces of Valdivia (1,885,406 acres), Llanquihue (1,406,024 acres), and Chiloé (1,188,572 acres). The wealth of the country, however, consists chiefly in its minerals, especially in the northern provinces of Atacama and Tarapaca.

The metals obtained were gold, silver, copper (Chile is the world's second largest producer of copper), cobalt, and manganese; the non-metallic substances being coal, nitrate, borate, salt, sulphur, and guano. Iron-ore deposits are found in the provinces of Atacama and of Coquimbo, estimated at over 1,000,000,000 tons. All the coal mines of Chile are situated south of Valparaiso. Production in 1919, 1,485,491 tons.

Nitrate of soda, or 'salitre,' is not only Chile's most important article of export but the chief source of governmental revenue derived from export taxes. It is found in the section of the desert of Atacama, known locally as the 'pampa salitrera,' a territory comprising an area of some 500 miles in length, lying between latitude 15° and 26° south, and situated at an elevation above sea level of from 2,000 to 6,000 feet. This zone is divided into districts known as the pampas of Tarapaca, Tocopilla, Antofagasta, Aguas Blancas, and Taltal respectively. Production and exportation of nitrate in recent years are stated as follows:—

Years	Production	Exported	Years	Production	Exported
	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons
1910	2,465,415	2,335,941	1918	2,859,803	2,919,177
1915	1,755,291	2,023,294	1919	1,703,240	803,961
1917	8,001,082	2,776,289	1920	2,606,571	2,870,869

In 1919 Chile had 2,871 manufacturing establishments, using raw materials to the value of 517,832,812 gold pesos, which were manufactured into merchandise to the value of 905,151,651 gold pesos. The number of workmen employed was 71,464.

Commerce.

Imports and exports (including re-exports) (special trade, including bullion and specie) :—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	16,689,062	25,920,603	32,705,554	33,443,683	34,130,945
Exports . .	38,618,855	51,997,009	57,271,688	26,414,762	58,412,642

The following table shows in gold pesos the principal imports and exports for 1919 and 1920 (1 peso = 18d.) :—

—	Imports		Exports	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Products of mining	19,791,282	29,341,030	181,100,124	656,254,458
" " forestry	2,257,593	3,411,992	4,021,869	5,555,020
" " live stock	5,022,705	12,299,698	37,233,982	46,764,153
" " agriculture	22,153,199	30,765,110	41,881,432	32,584,022
Foods	3,423,683	43,293,167	23,431,411	24,562,824
Textiles	123,199,523	117,141,233	144,301	541,552
Chemical products	39,444,531	52,276,533	1,621,688	1,001,513
Metals	38,343,741	41,602,246	1,506	13,197
Machinery	38,147,479	33,259,149	—	—

In 1919 the imports of gold and silver currency amounted to 13,861,478 pesos, and, in 1920 to 14,498,602 pesos. The exports of gold and silver currency amounted in 1919 to 140,311 pesos, and in 1920 to 9,850 pesos.

Foreign trade of Chile (in gold pesos each equal to 18d.) :—

Imports from	1919	1920	Exports to	1919	1920
Great Britain . .	77,871,985	116,166,298	Great Britain . .	71,100,159	103,897,302
Germany	699,788	21,074,388	Germany	103,640	7,324,586
United States . .	191,854,560	140,270,665	United States . .	130,473,499	344,484,137
France	17,137,599	28,272,712	France	15,774,699	31,625,680
Belgium	24,783	6,843,866	Netherlands . .	9,291,577	20,828,383
Peru	32,293,859	33,988,124	Spain	8,556,416	16,852,981
Australia	131,988	801,482	Argentina	13,711,097	14,265,147
Argentina	10,555,318	17,053,117	Peru	14,295,896	13,096,328
India	25,158,233	24,148,298	Italy	2,914,643	9,515,254
Italy	3,576,333	4,214,564			

Customs revenue in 1920, 43,375,222 pesos imports, 105,838,361 pesos exports.

The chief imports into, and domestic exports from, the United Kingdom

SHIPPING—COMMUNICATIONS—MONEY AND CREDIT 755

(Board of Trade Returns) from and to Chile in two years, were as follows (but of the metal imports here given large quantities are really from Bolivia):—

Imports	1920	1919	Exports	1920	1919
	£	£		£	£
Nitrates . . .	3,828,579	513,410	Cottons . . .	2,411,756	1,185,654
Copper . . .	1,317,849	824,924	Woollens . . .	983,156	618,294
Copper ore . . .	73,909	46,426	Ironwork . . .	1,489,600	400,517
Tin ore . . .	2,071,551	865,991	Coal . . .	30,577	25,909
Wool . . .	1,876,861	637,487	Machinery . . .	509,633	228,573
Oats . . .	24,128	573,925	Apparel . . .	5,902	98,482

Total trade between Chile and United Kingdom for 5 years :—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Chile to U.K. .	13,222,619	19,330,993	7,344,655	12,942,932	6,563,839
Exports to Chile from U.K. .	4,638,361	6,381,624	4,779,259	9,661,998	5,154,314

Shipping and Navigation.

The commercial navy of Chile consisted, in 1920, of 114 steamers of 51,815 tons net and 25 sailing vessels of 9,925 tons net. The shipping entered and cleared at the ports of Chile in 1920 was as follows :—Entered, 14,666 vessels of 14,925,601 tons ; cleared, 14,792 vessels of 15,001,446 tons. Of the total entered, 1408 steamers of 4,213,564 tons, and of those that cleared, 1,380 of 4,167,538 tons, were British.

Communications.

In 1920 there were in Chile 22,046 miles of public road, and 850 miles of navigable river, and 497 miles of navigable lakes.

The Longitudinal Railway of Chile, traversing the Republic from north to south over a distance of 2,862 miles, is (1920) a government-owned line, embracing with its spurs and the Arica to La Paz Railway (271 miles) an extent of 3,133 miles. There are also 2,270 miles of privately owned lines, making a total of 5,403 miles. Electrification of the railways has been commenced (1921) on the line between Valparaiso and Santiago, a distance of 117 miles.

The 966 post-offices in 1920 dispatched 104,492,991 postal packets, of which 5,342,994 were sent abroad. These included 4,874,032 letters for abroad, 35,386,953 home letters.

The length of telegraph lines at the end of 1920 was 16,353 miles of line (9,866 miles of Government line) and 18,572 miles of wire (Government telegraphs alone). In 1920 there were 619 telegraph offices ; 12,057,380 messages were sent. The length of telephone line was 52,284 miles, and of wire 96,160 miles (1920). Number of subscribers, 24,493.

Work has progressed on the several wireless stations now under construction along this coast, which with those now completed will form a chain composed of Arica, Antofagasta, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Valdivia, Puerto Montt, and Punta Arenas. A wireless station is also being erected on the Juan Fernandez Islands, about 400 miles west and south of Valparaiso. Total number of stations in 1919, 32.

Money and Credit.

In 1912 a law was promulgated establishing a Bank of Issue (Caja de Emision). By means of this the banks can issue certain quantities of paper

money in exchange for an equivalent gold deposit, at the rate of 12*d.* per peso at first and 18*d.* per peso subsequently.

There are a number of joint-stock banks of issue with agencies in Chile. Their joint capital amounted on December 31, 1920, to 296,388,784 paper pesos and 2,451,022 gold pesos, and their reserve funds to 116,294,381 paper pesos and 20,589,105 gold pesos. The largest of the banks is the Bank of Chile with a paid-up capital of 60,000,000 pesos. The banks are required to guarantee their note issue by depositing gold, Government notes, or securities in the Treasury. There are also land banks which issue scrip payable to bearer and bearing interest, and lend money secured as a first charge on landed property and repayable at fixed periods. Two institutions specialise in savings accounts, the National Savings Bank of Chile, and the Savings Bank of Santiago. At the National Savings Bank of Chile (*Caja Nacional de Ahorros*) the number of deposit accounts on December 31, 1920, was 678,534 and the deposits amounted to 146,622,862 pesos. At the Savings Bank of Santiago there were 307,158 deposit accounts, and the deposits amounted to 56,476,636 pesos.

The currency is mostly paper; the time fixed for the conversion of legal tender paper money was deferred till December 31, 1921. On December 31, 1920, the conversion funds in hand amounted to 114,110,600 gold pesos, made up as follows:—In England, 23,991,881 pesos, and Chilean gold in bars to the value of 90,118,719 pesos.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

According to the Act of 1895, the coinage of Chile is as follows:—Gold coins are 20, 10, 5 peso pieces, called respectively *Condor*, *Doblon*, and *Escudo*. The 10-peso gold piece weighs 5·99103 grammes·916 fine and therefore contains 5·49178 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are the *peso*, weighing 9 grammes, 0·720 fine, and the fifth, tenth, and twentieth of a peso. Bronze coins (95 of copper to 4 of tin and 1 of zinc) are the *centavo* and 2½-, 2-, and ½-centavo pieces. The monetary unit is the twentieth part of a condor or the (uncoined) gold peso, of the value of 1*s.* 6*d.* Its use is obligatory in transactions with the Customs Department of the Government; it serves, too, as the basis of perhaps the larger half of the trade in imported merchandise, though the actual gold coin is not in these cases usually tendered. Coins minted in 1913:—2,656,280 pesos gold. (No later mintage.) A forced paper currency is in general use, the paper peso varying considerably in relative value, and representing (1920) about 12·067*d.* Total paper money issued and in circulation on November 30, 1921, 313,545,453 pesos.

The metric system has been legally established in Chile since 1865, but the old Spanish weights and measures are still in use to some extent.

On August 31, 1918, Greenwich time was adopted in Chile in place of Chilean time.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF CHILE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Agustin Edwards (February 21, 1911).

First Secretaries.—Manuel Salinas and Jorge Silva.

Second Secretary.—Raul Valdevieso.

Financial Adviser.—Luis Waddington.

Juridical Adviser.—Alejandro Alvarez.

Naval Attaché.—Commander Carlos A. Jouanne.

Military Attaché.—Major Juan Negrete.

Attachés.—Julio Bittencourt, Augustin R. Edwards, and Santiago Monk.

Commercial Attaché.—Jorge Buchanan.

Consul-General in London.—Adolfo Ortuzar.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool (C.G.), Nottingham, Queenstown, Sheffield, Southampton and many other places.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHILE.

Envoy and Minister.—J. C. T. Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (1918).

Secretary.—C. H. Bateman.

Commercial Secretary.—W. F. Vaughan Scott.

Naval Attaché.—Lieut.-Commander Lloyd Hirst, R.N.

British Consul-General at Valparaíso.—J. M. MacLeod, C.M.G.

There are Consular representatives at Coquimbo (C.), Antofagasta (C.), Arica (V.C.), Caldera, Coronel, Iquique (C.), Lota, Junín (V.C.), Pisagua (V.C.), Punta Arenas (V.C.), Talcahuano (V.C.), Tocopilla, Tomé and other centres.

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CHINA.

(CHUNG-HUA MIN-KUO, *i. e.* REPUBLIC OF CHINA.)

Government.

ON February 12, 1912, China, one of the oldest of Monarchies, became a Republic.

The Chinese Imperial family was of Manchu origin, dating from 1644, and was styled *Ta Ch'ing Ch'ao* ('Great Pure Dynasty'). The last Emperor, P'u-yi, was the tenth of the line; but the official genealogy is carried back six generations earlier than the real founder, and P'u-yi's will be the sixteenth name in the canonised series of Ta Ch'ing Emperors. He was born on February 11, 1906, succeeded his uncle the Emperor Kuang-Hsi on November 14, 1908, and abdicated on February 12, 1912. He retains the title of Emperor of the Manchu Imperial House, but with his death the title and the Government subsidy of the House will cease. For account of the Revolution of 1911, see STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1912, pp. 699-701, and for later developments, see STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1919, pp. 740-41.

The Government, according to the Provisional Constitution of Nanking, 1911, is composed of a President, a Vice-President, and a bi-cameral legislature consisting of a Senate (*Tsan Yi Yuan*) of 264 members and a House of Representatives (*Chung Yi Yuan*) of 596 members.

But the Central Government is still unable to rule the country completely. As a matter of fact, powerful military governors (*Tuchuns*) have established themselves in several provinces and are practically independent of the Government in Peking. They maintain their power by the strength of their armies and, as there is no national army in China, the Government cannot enforce its will, even in securing its own revenues. A modern feature of this militaristic control is the rise to power of Super-Tuchuns who are the real masters of groups of Tuchuns and who dictate their demands to the Government.

President.—Hsu-Shih-ch'ang, born in Honan, 1853, elected President, August 10, 1918. Inaugurated October 10, 1918.

The office of Vice-President is still vacant (since August 1917).

Executive authority is provisionally vested in a Premier nominated by the President and a Cabinet of nine Ministers nominated by the Premier.

All appointments require the sanction of both Houses of Parliament. But since the overthrow of the An-fu (Anwher-Fukien) party, which held the reins of power from August 1918 to August 1920, Parliamentary government has lapsed owing to the failure of the elections. A Presidential Mandate is now tacitly recognised as an act of ratification—witness the Sino-German Commercial Treaty, concluded on May 20, 1921.

The Cabinet, reorganised on December 24, 1921, is composed as follows:—

Premier.—Liang Shih-yi.

Minister of the Interior.—Kao Ling-wei.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—W. W. Yen.

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.—Chi Yao-shan.

Minister of Education.—Huang Yen-peï.

Minister of Communications.—Yeh Kung-cho.

Minister of War.—Pao Kwei-ching

Minister of the Navy.—Li Ting-hsin.

Minister of Justice.—Wang Chung-Hui.

Minister of Finance.—Chang Hu.

A number of Foreign Advisers have been appointed to the Government. There are also many foreigners in the Government employ in the various departments.

A Southern Government has been established at Canton by the Kuomintang (People's Party). Its members form the remnant of the original Republican Parliament, which was dissolved in June 1917 by President Li Yuan-hung. Its chief promoter, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who was the first (Provisional) President of the Republic, was elected "President of the Republic of China" by this Government on April 7, 1921, and he assumed office on May 5, 1921.

The Southern Government claims that it has the allegiance of all the Southern provinces, but its rule is planted only in Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

The principal members of the Sun Government are:

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Wu Ting-fang.

Minister of Finance.—Tang Shao-yi.

Minister of Interior and of War.—Chen Chiung-ming.

Minister of the Navy.—Tang Ting-Kwang.

Chief of General Staff.—Li Lieh-chun.

Chen Chiung-ming is also Governor of Kwangtung and Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung forces.

The Republic has adopted a new flag on which the old yellow dragon has been replaced by five stripes—crimson, yellow, blue, white and black—to denote the five races comprised in the Chinese people, Chinese, Manchu, Mongol, Turki (Mohammedan natives of Chinese Turkestan), and Tibetan.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Under the monarchy each of the 22 provinces was ruled by a Viceroy placed over one, two, or three provinces, or by a Governor over a single province, either under a Viceroy or depending directly on the Central Government. There were thus 9 Viceroys and 3 Governors equal in rank to Viceroys. Each province was subdivided into prefectures ruled by prefects and each prefecture into districts, each with a district magistrate. Two or more prefectures were united into a *tao*, or circuit, the official at the head of which being called a *Taotai*. Each town and village had also its unofficial governing body of 'gentry.' An Edict of July 22, 1908, instituted Provincial Assemblies, and the first meetings were held on

October 14, 1909. The reforms of the late dynasty also instituted representative legislative assemblies in districts, towns and villages.

At present many of the Provinces under the rule of their Military Governors or *Tutuks*, who in nearly every instance was a native of the province, are fast slipping from the control of the Central Government.

Area and Population.

The following table gives a statement of the area and population of the Chinese Republic according to figures published in the Government Gazette, February 27, 1911. In 1912, Mr. W. W. Rockhill, formerly American Minister at Peking—a recognised authority—after careful inquiry, came to the conclusion that “this document, though showing complete ignorance of the methods now nearly universally followed in vital statistical reports, throws considerable light on the question of China’s population, and seems entitled to more confidence than the enumerations which have heretofore appeared.” He believed that the population of China, Manchuria and Chinese Turkestan, *i.e.*, the Chinese Republic exclusive of Tibet and Mongolia, appeared to be in round numbers 325,000,000, new information having confirmed the opinion reached by him in former studies of the same subject that the population of China “is much smaller than we have been led to believe, and that in the last century it has been increasing very slowly if at all.”

The 18 Provinces of China Proper	Area: English square miles	Population (Estimated)	Capital
Chihli	115,800	22,970,000	Tientsin
Shantung	55,970	25,810,000	Tsi-nan
Shansi	81,830	9,420,000	T'ai-yuan
Honan	67,940	22,375,000	K'ai-feng
Kiangsu	38,600	15,380,000	Nanking
Anhui	54,810	14,075,000	Anking
Kiangsi	69,480	16,255,000	Nanch'ang
Chékiang	36,670	13,950,000	Hangchow
Fukien	46,320	8,560,000	Foochow
Hupei	71,410	21,260,000	Wuchang
Hunan	83,380	20,580,000	Ch'angsha
Shensi	75,270	6,725,000	Sian
Kansu	125,450	3,810,000	Lanchow
Szechwan	218,480	54,500,000	Ch'engtu
Kwangtung	99,970	23,700,000	Canton
Kwangsi	77,200	5,425,000	Nan-ning
Kweichow	67,160	9,245,000	Kuei-yang
Yunnan	146,680	8,053,000	Yunnan
Total	1,532,420	302,110,000	
<i>New Dominion:—</i>			
Sinkiang	550,340	2,000,000	Ili
<i>Dependencies:—</i>			
Manchuria	363,610	—	—
Fengtien	—	5,830,000	Mukden
Kirin	—	5,350,000	Kirin
Heilungkiang	—	1,560,000	Tsitsihar
		12,740,000	Heilung(Hsien)
Mongolia	1,367,600	1,800,000	Urga ¹
Tibet	463,200	2,000,000	Lhasa ²
Grand Total	3,913,560	320,650,000	

¹ The seat of the Bogdo Khan.

² The seat of the Dalai Lama.

Estimates prepared by the Chinese Maritime Customs in 1920 give the much larger total of 440,934,000, with 19,290,000 for Manchuria. In 1919 the Chinese Post Office estimated the total population of China and the Outer Territories at 427,679,214, and in 1920 the figure was given at 436,094,954. The latter record, which is the work of provincial officials, is given hereunder for purposes of comparison :

Peking (Metropolitan area)	4,014,519	Kiangsi	24,466,800
Chihli	30,172,692	Kiangsu	28,283,864
Shansi	11,114,961	Shanghai	5,550,200
Honan	30,831,909	Anhui	19,832,665
Shensi	9,465,558	Chekiang	22,043,300
Kansu	5,927,997	Fukien	13,157,791
Sinkiang	2,519,579	Kwangtung	37,167,701
Manchuria	22,083,434	Kwangsi	12,258,335
Shantung	30,803,245	Yunnan	9,839,180
Szechwan	49,782,810	Kweichow	11,216,400
Hupeh	27,167,244		
Hunan	28,443,279	Total	436,094,953

Not included in the above (no data available) :—(1) One Hsien and Mongolia in Peking district ; (2) one Hsien in Manchuria district ; and (3) Tibet.

The Island of Formosa was ceded to Japan in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Shimonoseki ratified and exchanged at Chefoo on the 8th of May, 1895. The formal transfer of the Island was effected on the 2nd of June, 1895.

In November, 1897, the Germans seized the coast of Kiaochow Bay in Shantung, and in March, 1898, compelled China to execute a 99 years' lease of the territory on both sides of the Bay together with a grant of railway, mining and other rights generally referred to as Germany's 'economic privileges' in Shantung. On the outbreak of war Japan delivered an ultimatum to Germany demanding the surrender of the leased territory of Kiaochow 'with a view to eventual restoration of the same to China.' Germany ignored this demand and Kiaochow was invaded by Japanese and British forces, and after a feeble resistance the German forces garrisoning the port of Tsingtao, which lies within the leased territory, capitulated on November 7, 1914. The Japanese assumed possession of all administrative authority previously exercised by the Germans in the leased territory, and, in spite of Chinese protest, seized the railway line connecting Tsingtao with Tsinan, the capital of the Province, guarded it with Japanese troops, and extended their authority to certain Chinese cities lying outside the leased territory. At the Peace Conference, Japan claimed to retain possession of the leased territory of Kiaochow and to succeed to all Germany's economic privileges in Shantung on the ground of conquest, whereas China asked the Conference for a settlement which would secure her the direct restitution of the leased territory and the cancellation of Germany's economic privileges. Japan, however, obtained recognition of her claim in Articles 156-8 of the Treaty of Versailles. China has not signed this Treaty, and at first refused to negotiate with Japan on the matter. But at the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments and on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions, held from November 12, 1921, to February 6, 1922, China announced her intention of bringing the Shantung Question before the Conference. She agreed to discuss it with the Japanese Delegates in 'direct conversations' with, however, two representatives of Great Britain and two of the United States as unofficial 'observers' present throughout the 'conversations.' An agreement was arrived at and the treaty was signed at Washington, providing for the following main features: (1) the return of the leased territory by Japan; (2) the handing over to China of all public property with due compensation to Japan; and (3) the sale by Japan to China of the Tsingtao-

Tsinan Railway. Under the terms of agreements the payment for the line is to be in 15-year Chinese Government Treasury Notes to the amount of 53,406,141 gold marks, redeemable after 5 years with 6 months' notice. Pending the redemption of the Treasury Notes China will appoint, for so long a period as any part of the Notes shall remain unredeemed, a Japanese subject to be Traffic Manager and another Japanese subject to be Chief Accountant, both Japanese employees to be under the direction, control and supervision of the Chinese managing director, and removable for cause.

By agreement with the Chinese Government, dated March 27, 1898, Russia took possession of Port Arthur and Talienwan (called Dalny by Russia and Dairen by Japan) and their adjacent territories and waters, on lease for the term of 25 years, with option of extension by mutual agreement. In 1900, in consequence of the 'Boxer' uprising, Russia occupied Manchuria. Japan, after long and unsuccessful efforts to induce Russia to withdraw, broke off diplomatic relations, and on February 8, 1904, commenced hostilities. The war, in the course of which Japan proved victorious both on land and at sea, was brought to an end by the Treaty of Portsmouth signed September 5, 1905. Under this Treaty Russia and Japan agreed to evacuate Manchuria, except the territory affected by the lease of Kwantung (or the Liao-tung Peninsula), where Japan succeeds to the leasehold and other rights of Russia. The exclusive administration of Manchuria (with the exception mentioned) was to be restored to China. By treaty of December 22, 1905, China agreed to the transfer to Japan from Russia of the lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula and the control of the railway from Port Arthur to Ch'ang-chun (Kwan-ch'engtzu), and conceded to Japan the right to construct a railway from Antung to Mukden, and agreed to open 16 Manchurian ports and cities to foreign commerce. For the Japanese demands on China, made on January 18, 1915, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1920, p. 738. At the Washington Conference China brought up in Committee, for review and revision, the Sino-Japanese Treaties of 1915, treaties resulting from the Twenty-one Demands. Japan refused to admit the validity of China's claim but made some concessions in a statement read before the committee and later read into the records of the Conference. Japan was ready to abandon her preferential rights in the supply of advisers and instructors to be employed by China in Manchuria, and to open, for the activity of the International Consortium, rights of railroad construction in Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. While taking note of Japan's concessions, China was not satisfied and made the express reservation that she would seek a later opportunity to open the question thus shelved.

In July, 1910, a convention was signed between Russia and Japan agreeing to co-operate to maintain the 'status quo' in Manchuria in accordance with the treaties and conventions already made. For such period as Russia should hold Port Arthur, Great Britain was, by agreement with China, April 2, 1898, to hold Wei-Hai-Wei in the province of Shan-tung. For defensive purposes Great Britain on June 9, 1898, obtained a 99 years' lease of territory on the mainland opposite the island of Hong Kong.

The Chinese Government granted to the French in April, 1898, a 99 years' lease of the Bay of Kwang-Chou-Wan, on the coast of the peninsula, between Hong Kong and the Island of Hainan, and in November, 1899, the possession of the two islands commanding the entrance of the bay. This territory has been placed under the authority of the Governor-General of French Indo-China.

In one of the plenary sessions of the Washington Conference the offer to return Wei-Hai-Wei to China, on similar conditions as those accompanying

the return of Shantung, was made by Great Britain and accepted by China. France gave a similar promise with regard to the restitution of Kwang-Chou-Wan. It is expected that negotiations necessary to the execution of the British offer and the French promise will be initiated and completed in a short time.

Peking, the capital of China, has a population of 924,334, including about four thousand foreigners. According to the Census of the Metropolitan Police Administration, taken in October, 1921, the population of Peking and its suburbs is close on 1,300,000. The population of the principal Chinese ports is given as follows for 1919 by the Chinese Post Office:— Aigun, 21,962; Sansing, 36,325; Harbin, 365,000; Antung, 57,699; Newchwang, 82,100; Chinwangtao, 5,000; Tientsin, 838,629; Chefoo, 54,500; Chungking, 1,011,597; Wanh sien, 751,834; Changsha, 1,271,903; Ichang, 448,509; Shasi, 105,000; Hankow, 289,804; Kiukiang, 330,616; Wuhu, 235,550; Nanking, 902,441; Chinkiang, 477,591; Shanghai, 1,538,500; Soochow, 1,027,091; Hangchow, 729,948; Ningpo, 2,172,320; Wenchow, 1,738,994; Santuao, 8,000; Foochow, 1,491,143; Amoy, 400,000; Swatow, 85,000; Canton, 1,367,000; Kongmoon, 75,000; Samshui, 188,860; Kiungchow, 586,870; Pakhoi, 20,000; Wuchow, 348,220; Nanning, 300,000; Lungchow, 200,000; Mengtsz, 81,453; Szemao, 22,069; Tengyueh, 150,822. Figures for Dairen (1918, 97,231) and Tsingtau (1921, 308,738) are obtained from the Japanese Census.

According to the estimate of the Customs authorities, in 1920 the total number of foreigners resident in China was 326,969, made up as follows:—

American	7,269	French	2,753 ¹	Portuguese	2,282
Austrian	24	German	1,013	Russian	144,413
Belgian	592	Hungarian	8	Spanish	285
Brazilian	10	Italian	504	Swedish	464
British	11,082	Japanese	153,918	Non-Treaty Powers	132
Danish	545	Mexican	1		
Dutch	401	Norwegian	373	Total	326,069

¹ Including 591 protégés.

There are now 20 Treaty Powers in China, as follows: Russia (1689), Great Britain (1842), United States (1844), France (1844), Belgium (1845), Sweden (1847), Portugal (1862), Denmark (1863), Netherlands (1863), Spain (1864), Italy (1866), Japan (1871), Peru (1874), Brazil (1881), Mexico (1899), Chile (1915), Switzerland (1918), Bolivia (1920), Persia (1920), and Germany (1921). Austria-Hungary (1869) was also included before the war. Of these powers, Germany, Bolivia, and Persia have renounced the privilege of consular jurisdiction in their treaties. The Russian Soviet government also waived the claim in a declaration dated March 26, 1920.

At the Washington Conference the nine participating powers (the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal) adopted "a policy designed to stabilise conditions in the Far East, to safeguard the rights and interests of China, and to promote intercourse between China and the other powers upon the basis of equality of opportunity." The so-called nine-power treaty was signed to give effect to the above principles. This treaty, together with its annexes, supplementary notes and other auxiliary instruments, provided for the following main points:

(1) The powers undertake to subscribe to a mutually self-denying covenant regarding the acquisition of special rights in China which would tend towards creating spheres of influence, and China herself declared that she would not alienate any part of her territory to any foreign power; (2) No discrimination in the railroad service, either in passenger or freight traffic, was to be

allowed in China, either by China herself or by foreign governments or individuals operating railroads in China. Any such discrimination and any other commercial practice inimical to the principles of the Open Door should be referred to the Board of Reference for investigation and report, the constitution of said Board to be decided upon by the "Special Conference" on Chinese Customs Tariff referred to below; and (3) All treaties and agreements between China and the other powers and all contracts and agreements between China and private individuals and corporations of foreign countries were to be registered and made public.

Religion.

Three religions are acknowledged by the Chinese as indigenous and adopted, viz. Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism.

With the exception of the practice of ancestral worship, which is everywhere observed throughout the Republic, and was fully commended by Confucius, Confucianism has little outward ceremonial. The study and contemplation and attempted performance of the moral precepts of the ancients constitute the duties of a Confucianist. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian religion. A proposal to make Confucianism the State religion of China was negatived in both 1912 and 1917 by the Constitutional Committee who, however, agreed that Confucianism shall be the basis of the Ethical teaching in National Education.

Buddhism and Taoism present a very gorgeous and elaborate ritual in China, Taoism — originally a pure philosophy—having abjectly copied Buddhist ceremonial on the arrival of Buddhism 1,800 years ago. Most Chinese (not Mahometans or Christians) profess and practise all three religions. The bulk of the people, however, are Buddhist.

Mohammedans are found in every province of China, being most numerous in Kansu, Sinkiang, Shansi, Shensi, Chihli, and Yunnan. From evidence collected in 1909 Mr. M. Broomhall estimated that the Moslem population of China numbers between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000.

Roman Catholicism has had a footing in China for more than three centuries. At the end of 1926 it numbered 52 Bishops (China proper 44), Manchuria 3, Mongolia 4, Tibet 1), 1,365 European priests, 963 Chinese priests, and 1,994,483 native Christians.

Protestant Missions date from 1807. In 1920 they were served by a foreign force numbering 6,636, including 464 missionary (116 being women) and 462 Chinese physicians (55 women), 1,270 ordained ministers, and 206 foreign nurses. Native Christians numbered 618,601 (345,854 communicants). Attached to Protestant Missions in 1920 were 27 colleges of university standing, 256 middle schools, and 581 higher elementary schools. Under Christian instruction were 189,794 pupils. Foreign Protestant Medical Missionaries at 333 hospitals and 241 dispensaries attended during the year by 142,294 in-patients.

The Russian Orthodox Mission dates from 1685, when the Chinese conquered Albazin fortress on the river Amur, taking 45 Russians prisoners and bringing them to Peking. One was a priest, Father Maximus Leontieff. Until 1860 the members of the Mission acted as the official representatives of the Russian Government. In 1920 the Mission, which is under a Bishop resident in Peking, consisted of a monastery, a hermitage, a nunnery, 5 convents, and 32 churches, and numbered 5,700 baptised Chinese adherents and 20,000 Russians.

Most of the aboriginal hill-tribes are still nature-worshippers, and ethnically are distinct from the prevailing Mongoloid population. There is also a colony of Chinese Jews in K'ai-fêng, capital of Honan.

Instruction.

For many centuries education of a purely Chinese type was general, and led through an intricate system of public examinations to all classes of employment under the State. Being confined in its scope to the study of Chinese classical literature, this form of education was gradually undermined by the influence of increasing intercourse with other countries, until it was completely swept away by a Decree of September 3, 1905, abolishing the historic system of examinations.

Since 1905 an enormous impetus has been given to the new educational movement, schools for the teaching of 'western learning' springing up in every town throughout large portions of the Republic.

According to the statistics of the first educational survey of the whole country, published in 1907, the total number of schools and colleges was estimated at slightly over 37,000, and of students, 1,013,000. As soon as the Republic was established, the educational movement received fresh impetus. The Ministry of Education was reorganised, and three new departments were created for the purpose of directing Universal Technical and Social Education. The first of these departments includes normal schools for the training of teachers, middle schools, primary schools, and industrial schools; the second includes universities, technical schools, and the enrolment of students to study in foreign countries; the third includes public libraries, museums and popular lecture halls, for the special benefit of those who are either illiterate or unable to attend ordinary schools.

Normal schools are divided into ordinary normal and higher normal schools. The latter are established and maintained by the Central Government. At present they number six, and are situated in Peking, Wuchang, Nanking, Canton, Ch'engtu, and Mukden. In Peking there is also a Girls' High Normal School. Ordinary schools are established by provincial authorities, and number over 180.

Middle schools are established by provincial governments, their total now being over 460.

There are two kinds of primary schools: the higher and the lower. The former are established by district governments, and are intended as intermediaries between the lower primary schools and the middle schools. The total for the whole country is over 7,000 for boys and 600 for girls, or an aggregate of nearly 8,000. The latter—also called Citizen Schools—are established by local government boards, although in recent years a good number have been founded with private funds. The total number is 110,000 for boys, and 3,000 for girls. Adding the 8,000 higher primary schools, the aggregate number of primary schools is over 120,000.

In 1915 the Ministry of Education enacted certain regulations governing primary education. According to the programme of the Ministry, compulsory universal education should have been in force in 1921, but the unfavourable internal condition of the country and the financial stringency of the Government have considerably delayed the consummation of the plan.

There are two grades of industrial schools, one known as the A grade, and the other as the B grade. The former receives pupils from the higher primary schools, and the latter receives those who complete their course in the lower schools. Both have departments offering courses in agriculture, commerce,

shipping, vocational training for women, and supplementary education for industrial workers. The latest statistics concerning these schools, issued in 1918, gives the figures as follows: Agricultural Schools, 269; Schools of Technology, 38; Schools of Commerce, 80; Industrial Schools, 2; Girls' Vocational Schools, 21; Industrial Teachers' Training Schools, 3. Total 413.

In China the Ministry of Education prescribes two principal departments for Universities, namely, arts and sciences. The first includes law and commerce; and the latter, medicine, agriculture, and engineering. At present there are three Government-established Universities, namely, the National University at Peking, the Peiyang University at Tientsin, and the Shansi University at Taiyuanfu. With the object of co-ordinating their work, and thus obviating unnecessary repetition, the Peking and Peiyang Universities have agreed to an arrangement by which the former has transferred its engineering department to the latter, and has taken charge of the law departments of both institutions.

In addition to the above there are also four Universities supported by private funds, namely, the Chung Kuo, Ming Kuo, and Ch'ao Yang Universities in Peking, and the Chung Hua University in Wuchang. The Amoy University and the South-Eastern and South-Western Universities are among those that are being established with private funds.

Technical colleges are divided into law schools, medical schools, schools of pharmacy, agricultural schools, engineering schools, commercial schools, schools of languages, and so forth. They may be established either by the Central or Provincial Governments, or by private endowment. If established by the Central Government, they are controlled by the Ministry of Education, is in the case of the following: the Law College, the College of Agriculture, the College of Engineering, the College of Commerce, the College of Medicine, and the School of Fine Arts in Peking. One law college has been established by each Provincial Government, and in addition there are 6 agricultural schools, 6 engineering schools, 4 schools of medicine, and 3 colleges of languages. As for those established by private funds, and sanctioned by the Ministry of Education, they number 26 in all, and are law, mining, commercial, and engineering schools. The number of students at all technical schools and colleges in 1918 was 32,273 at 531 institutions.

At present there are in the whole country 185 libraries, 286 popular libraries, 1,890 popular lecture halls, and 733 travelling lecture groups.

At the 1920 Conference of the Provincial Education Associations, co-education was recommended, but the Ministry only approved of its adoption in primary schools, technical colleges, and Universities.

The Chiao Tung (Communications) University, under the aegis of the Ministry of Communications, was opened on July 21, 1921. It was established to unify and improve the technical education afforded by the Railway Administration College at Peking, the College of Civil Engineering at Tongshan, the College of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering at Shanghai, and the Postal and Telegraphic College at Peking. It is hoped to model the training of China's future engineers on the best standards prevailing in modern Universities.

The National University of Peking was established in 1898, and completely reorganised in 1917 under the Chancellorship of Tsai Yuan-pei, an eminent Chinese educationist and scholar. There are now five groups of studies, which consist of courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology, philosophy, Chinese and European literature, history, economics, political science and international law. In addition, the University has a post-graduate department for research work in the pure sciences. In February, 1920, five women students were admitted for the first time. There are now

250 professors and teachers, and about 3,000 students. Under Chancellor Tsai's leadership, the aim of the University is to maintain the best traditions of Chinese culture whilst providing facilities for the teaching of the best that Western education has to offer.

The Peking Union Medical College was founded early in 1906 for the training of Chinese medical students. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (Congregational), the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and the London Missionary Society, and, later, the Peking University (Methodist), the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (Anglican), and the Medical Missionary Association of London all co-operated in the development of the Medical College and maintained it until 1915.

On July 1, 1915, the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation assumed the full support of the Union Medical College, having previously acquired the property of the College. Early in 1916 the Trustees secured a provisional charter from the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and in accordance with this charter leased from the China Medical Board the property of the Medical School in Peking.

The period from 1915 to 1921 was one of reconstruction, both of the physical plant and of the organisation of the teaching staff. The period witnessed the opening of the Pre-Medical School in 1917, of the Medical School in 1919, and of the Training School for Nurses in 1920. The entire new plant, including the new hospital, was occupied by September 1921.

The College buildings are known as *Yü Wang Fu*, and comprise approximately ten acres of land. There are fourteen buildings in all, in which there is every modern facility for instruction in the various branches of medicine.

There are numerous Protestant and Catholic mission schools, colleges and universities at Shanghai and other ports, where the English and French languages and lower branches of Western science are taught.

The engagement of America to return to China the surplus of her indemnity of 1900, amounting to 1,756,900*l.*, produced an undertaking from China to spend this amount in preparing and sending students to the United States there to receive their education. More than seven hundred students, including forty women, have already been sent. A special institution, Tsing Hua College, has been established near Peking to train students for this purpose. A modern university for Chinese with British professors has been successfully established in Hongkong, and attracts students from many parts of China. In Japan, on January 1, 1920, there were 1,241 Chinese students receiving support from the Chinese Government, 168 in Europe, and 175 in the United States. Of other Chinese students there are 190 in the United Kingdom and 1,600 in the United States.

The development of modern education in China is indicated by the following figures:—

	Schools	Scholars
1913-14 . .	109,448	3,643,206
1914-15 . .	122,236	4,075,338
1915-16 . .	129,739	4,294,251
1918-19 . .	134,000	4,500,000

Experiments have been made in universal education. In the capital city of the province of Kirin compulsory education has been in operation during the last few years, and the same has been successfully maintained throughout Shansi, the 'Model Province.'

Chinese education received a remarkable fillip by the invention of a phonetic script system, which was adopted by the Conference for the Standardization of Pronunciation held in 1913, and which has since received official recognition. This script has three functions; as an instrument to unify the spoken dialects, to help the study of Chinese characters, and to educate the illiterate. It is now being taught in the Primary and Higher Primary Schools.

Eighty Chinese newspapers are published in Shanghai, more than 100 in Peking and Tientsin, while every capital city in the interior has several daily journals. Altogether there are over 1,000 daily, weekly, or monthly journals in China. Since 1917 intellectual China has been swept by a new "Literary Revolution," and periodicals and much literature are now being published in the simpler spoken language in preference to the erudite, classical medium.

Foreign residents in China are served by a number of excellent papers in English, published in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and Hankow. There are three French and several Japanese daily papers and also a number of Chinese papers which are subsidised by, and express the opinions of, other nationalities. Peking has three English daily papers and one French. Two of the English papers are controlled by Chinese and the other is edited in the Japanese interest.

Justice.

Under the old system justice was badly administered. Extraction of confession by torture, bribery, and extortion, were essential features of judicial administration. All Treaty Powers therefore claimed the right of extra-territorial jurisdiction over their own nationals in China. Most of the Treaty Powers still retain this right, and will only relinquish it "when they are satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, their method of administration, and other considerations warrant them in so doing." At the Washington Conference China asked for the abandonment by the powers of their extra-territorial rights in China immediately or "as soon as circumstances will permit." A resolution was passed wherein the powers endorsed her demand "in principle" and agreed to send a Commission of Jurists to investigate into the status of legal reform, the general practice of extra-territoriality as found in China, and the necessary steps for its modification or gradual removal. The Commission of Jurists was to be organised three months after the coming into effect of the so-called nine-power treaty, to complete its work and report to the respective governments within a year of the Commission's organization.

A provisional Criminal Code was drawn up in the closing year of the Tsing dynasty, and proclaimed on March 10, 1912, the first year of the Republic. The code was framed after the Continental system, and adopts the most modern legislation in regard to conditional release and postponement of punishments. There are special provisions for the treatment of youthful offenders and insane persons. As regards the power of inflicting penalties, the arbitrary use of power by the court is guarded against by fixing a maximum and minimum, and sentence for each case. A second draft of this code, which awaits the formal sanction of Parliament, was completed in 1919. Texts in both English and French have also been published. Altogether, three codes have been drawn up and revised—the Code of Civil Procedure, the Criminal Code, and the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Civil Code and the Commercial Code are in process of revision, and therefore in these respects the decisions of the Courts derive

their sources from the Unwritten Law (custom and precedents), the Written Law (the rudimentary and fragmentary Civil law in the old Manchu code) and special laws enforced since the establishment of the Republic, such as the Mining Ordinance, the Copyright Ordinance, the Commercial Association Ordinance, the Traders' Ordinance, and various laws relating to properties), and the legal principles of other countries. The work of drawing up and revising the new Codes is undertaken by the Law Codification and Compilation Commission.

There are at present 44 high courts and procuratorates, 46 branch high courts and procuratorates, and 102 district courts and procuratorates, with the Supreme Court and the Procuratorate-General at the head of all. The Supreme Court of China may be likened to the House of Lords or the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain. As its name implies, it is the highest tribunal in the land. It was reorganised in 1912 into two divisions—Criminal and Civil. As its work increased—due to a better appreciation of legal processes on the part of the people—the divisions were increased to six—four Civil divisions and two Criminal divisions. In each division there is a presiding Judge with four other judges. Between 2,000 and 3,000 cases are handled every year, and Case Law is being rapidly evolved.

Great Britain and the United States have special courts in China, the one, His Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai (established 1865), and the other, the United States Court for China (established 1906).

The first trial by jury in the annals of China took place on March 23, 1912.

Progress in the matter of prisons has likewise been rapid. There are 48 modern prisons, the administration of which follows the lines adopted in all foreign prisons. Fifteen of these are "model" prisons.

Finance.

The following budget statements represent official estimates :

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit
	Kuping Taels	Kuping Taels	Kuping Taels
1912	297,000,000	576,520,000	279,520,000
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1913	333,948,482	642,237,070	308,288,584
1916	472,838,584	472,838,584	—
1919	490,419,786	495,762,888	5,343,102

There was no budget in 1920.

The collection of the revenue on the Chinese foreign trade and the administration of the lights on the coast of China are under the management of the Chinese Maritime Customs, an institution, founded by Sir Robert Hart, which has a large staff of Foreign and Chinese subordinates, the various nationalities of the Foreign employees bearing approximate relation in number to the amount of trade of their respective countries. By agreement, dated February 13, 1898, China undertook that the post of Inspector-General must be held by a British subject so long as British Foreign Trade predominates. By Decree of May 9, 1906, the customs service, hitherto supervised by the Board of Foreign Affairs, was placed under the control of two Chinese high officials, forming a new department known as the *Shui Wu Ch'ü*, or Revenue Council. Since November, 1901,

the Native Customs at the Treaty Ports, hypothecated for the service of the Boxer indemnity, have been under the Maritime Customs.

All Customs Revenue is paid into Foreign Banks designated for the purpose by the Bankers' Commission, who allot therefrom the payments for the service of Foreign loans secured on the Customs Revenue and the Boxer Indemnity, which is also secured on the Customs.

Following China's declaration of war against the Central European Powers, the Treaty States agreed to a revision of the tariff in order to bring it up to an effective five per cent. *ad valorem*. A commission was appointed by the Chinese Government to meet with representatives of the Treaty States in Shanghai to agree to and fix Customs import duties. A decision was reached in the autumn of 1918, under which duties were fixed at specific rates calculated on a basis of five per cent. of prices ruling during the period from 1912 to 1916 inclusive. In addition, the Entente Powers agreed to postpone payment of "Boxer indemnities" for five years, dating from Dec. 1, 1917. A new tariff treaty was signed by China and the other participating powers in the Washington Conference, providing for the immediate revision of the Chinese import tariff schedule so as to make the 5 per cent. import duty effective (that is, to make the specific duty in the schedule correspond to 5 per cent. of the current prices of imports). Periodic revision of the schedule thus revised was also provided for. In the same treaty the powers authorised the calling of a "Special Conference" on the Chinese tariff, to meet at Shanghai three months after the coming into effect of the treaty. This Special Conference was authorised to levy a surtax of two and one-half per cent. on imports, and an additional surtax of another two and one-half per cent. on certain articles of luxury, thus making the total import duty of ordinary merchandise seven and one-half per cent. and of certain articles of luxury ten per cent. Prior to the abolition of Likin the old transit due of two and one-half per cent. was to be retained. The reduction of import duty in favour of goods coming into China overland was abolished, and a uniform customs rate applied to both land and maritime trade. The questions of the Likin and of ultimate tariff autonomy for China were also to be taken up by the Special Conference.

On November 22, 1912, an Audit Bureau was established, charged with auditing the expenditures and revenues of the Central and Provincial Governments. The Maritime Customs and the Salt Gabelle are the only two sources of revenue for which exact figures are so far available. By the terms of the Re-organisation Loan Agreement of 1913, the Chinese Government agreed to take immediate steps for the re-organisation, with the assistance of foreigners, of the system of collection of the salt revenues. A Central Salt Administration was established in Peking under the control of the Minister of Finance, with a Chief Inspectorate under a Chinese Chief Inspector and a foreign Associate Chief Inspector, who exercise the chief authority for the superintendence of the issue of licence and the compilation of reports and returns of revenue.

The Salt Revenue for three years was:—1918, 71,589,603 dollars; 1919, 80,636,503 dollars; and 1920, 79,064,103 dollars.

The customs receipts for 4 years were (in Haikwan taels):—

Year	Foreign Trade	Home Trade	Total	Total	Exchange
	Taels	Taels	Taels	£	Pence
1918	29,599,509	6,745,536	36,345,045	9,606,828	63½
1919	38,262,983	7,746,177	46,009,160	14,569,567	76
1920	42,363,101	7,451,784	49,819,885	16,800,000	81½
1921	—	—	54,500,000	10,772,265	47½

In the Budget for 1918-19 the whole public debt is estimated at 1,886,641,457 dollars, of which 1,644,931,600 dollars is foreign indebtedness. The domestic loans were consolidated in 1921.

Defence.

ARMY.

The task of creating an army on modern lines was undertaken during the Sino-Japanese War in 1894, when Judge Hu Yün-mei, a provincial treasurer, was instructed to raise a combatant force. This force was taken over and renamed the New Imperial Army in 1895 by Yuan Shih-kai, who came from Korea, where he was Chinese Resident, to act as Director-General of the force. There were 8,000 men—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and pioneers—in this army in the early days of its existence, and they were trained under German instructors at Hsiaoohan, which lies between Tientsin and Taku, and which was the old camping-place of the troops that Li Hung-chang brought up in the '60's after fighting the Taiping rebels. The new army was concentrated at Hsiaoohan till 1899, when Yuan Shih-kai was made Governor of Shantung. He took the troops with him to his new province and they remained there till their Director-General was made Viceroy of Chihli in 1902. By 1904 the force had grown to 6 divisions of 12,000 men each, with headquarters at Paotingfu. From the inception of the New Imperial Army in 1894-95, military schools for officer cadets were attached to every arm of the service. In 1905 it was proposed that governors of provinces should hold only one position. Yuan's enemies promptly took advantage of the new regulation to relieve him of the control of the army he had trained.

Up to the time of the revolution in 1911, the training, drill, and discipline were excellent, but after the outbreak of the revolution, the discipline of the army was lost.

Added to the regular divisions of the army list are numerous bodies of irregulars, and these are directly controlled by independent *Tuchuns* and commanders, who, however, look to the Government for the payment of their forces. At present there are between 1,400,000 and 1,800,000 men under arms. Larger estimates fail to take into account the number of "paper troops" in China. *Tuchuns* over-estimate their armies in order to extort money out of the Government ostensibly to pay them, but more often to augment the private wealth of the commanders.

There is no conscription in China, though the system was adopted, without, however, being carried into effect.

Various schemes of disbandment and disarmament have been brought up from time to time, but they have all fallen to the ground because of the dissension in the provinces and the lack of money to pay off the surplus troops. The nearest approach to a national army might be said to be the troops under the command of General Wu Pei-fu. General Wu is commander of the Chihli forces which own allegiance to General Tsao Kum, *Tuchun* of Chihli; but he is endeavouring to lay a new foundation of a national army. His troops are trained in the modern practice of war.

The great obstacle in the centralisation of the military system is the continual quarrelling of the factions, which retards the development of a modern national army.

Military aeronautics commenced in China with the opening of a school at Nanyuan (near Peking) in 1913, the employment of French instructors and the purchase of a fleet of machines of the Caudron type. Much development was promised, but civil war—when powerful *Tuchuns* appropriated several machines—nipped progress on national lines in the bud.

NAVY.

* The largest vessel is the protected cruiser *Hai Chi*, of 4,300 tons displacement and 24 knots, carrying a main armament of 2 8-in. guns, 10 4'7-in. guns and 5 above-water torpedo tubes. There are also three 3,000-ton cruisers, *Hai Yung*, *Hai Shew*, and *Hai Chen*, each of 19·5 knots speed, carrying armaments of 3 6-in. and 8 4'1-in. guns, together with 3 torpedo tubes. All the above vessels were acquired during the years 1897 and 1898. In addition are 12 steel gunboats, 20 smaller river and other gunboats, 2 transports, 3 destroyers, 9 torpedo-boats, and 2 training cruisers and ships.

The following cruisers, especially adapted for the training of cadets, were added to the fleet:—The *Ying Swei* and the *Chao Ho*, both built in England (1911), each having a displacement of about 2,600 tons and a contract speed of 20 knots. The main armaments consist of 2 6-in. and 4 4-in. guns. There are, in addition, 10 first-class torpedo boats and several light-draught river gun-boats.

The *Hai Chi* and 7 other boats have been retained by the Canton Government.

There are no naval bases of any importance. Existing dockyards are: Foochow, Taku, Kianguan (Shanghai), and Whampoo (Canton). The revolution checked an intended reorganisation of the navy, and its present situation is doubtful. It has very little fighting value, but experience proves that the Chinese bluejacket with training and discipline can rank with any bluejacket in the world.

The fleet consists of about 40,000 tons with a *personnel* of some 8,000 officers and men.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—China is essentially an agricultural country, and the land is all freehold held by families on the payment of an annual tax. The holdings are in general small; the implements used are primitive; irrigation is common. Chinese agriculture is intensive rather than extensive. Rotation of crops is practised. Horticulture is a favourite pursuit, and fruit trees are grown in great variety. Indeed the Chinese are gardeners rather than farmers. Vegetable culture has reached a high state of perfection. Wheat, barley, maize, and millet and other cereals, with peas and beans, are chiefly cultivated in the north, rice, sugar, and indigo in the south. Treaties forbid the export of grain with the exception of wheat, soya beans, kiao-liang, indian corn, buckwheat, and barley from Manchuria. An embargo may be applied in case of a famine in China.

Cotton is grown widely even as far north as the southern part of Chihli, the chief area of production being the Yangtse valley. According to the Customs Trade Reports for 1919, next to India and the United States China is already the third largest cotton producer in the world. According to the estimate of the China Cotton Association the 1920 yield was 6,696,612 piculs.

Tea is cultivated exclusively in the west and south, in Fukien, Hupoh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Anhui, Kwangtung, and Szechuen. Tea area in 1917 was 520,470 acres. The exportation of tea (especially black leaf), owing to the competition of Ceylon and Indian teas, has steadily declined during recent years, falling from 1,576,136 piculs in 1908 to 1,305,906 piculs in 1920. The stoppage of the Russian portion of the trade has accelerated the decline in recent years.

Silk culture is one of the most successful industries of China, about 27 per

cent. of the world's supply of raw silk is from China. In 1919 there were produced 73,078,709 piculs, valued at 139,624,755 dollars.

Pigs are raised everywhere in China, and pig's bristles have become an important article of export. China abounds in wild game.

Manufacture.—An important feature in the development of the Chinese industries is the erection of cotton and wool mills, and of silk filatures in Shanghai, Canton and elsewhere, while native looms are found in most dwellings. In 1921 there were 17 silk filatures, 57 cotton mills, and 4 woollen mills. The active cotton spindles in China in 1921 numbered 1,747,312. At the large centres flour and rice mills are beginning to supersede native methods of treating wheat and rice. Flour milling is making rapid strides in China. In 1921 there were about 125 modern mills, 21 of which were situated in Shanghai. The daily output of the Shanghai mill is 100,000 50-lb. bags. Wusih is the next milling centre of importance. Manchuria possesses 50 flour mills. At Hanyang, near Hankow, are large Chinese iron-works, supplied with ore from mines at Ta-yeh, about 60 miles distant. These works are able to turn out about 300 steel rails a day. There are also 445 glass factories.

Mining.—Most of the 18 provinces and the 3 provinces of Manchuria contain coal, and China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world. The coal-fields cover an area of 133,513 acres and the average annual coal output is estimated at 19,000,000 tons, nearly 8,000,000 of which are from modern mines. Iron ores are abundant in the anthracite field of Shansi, where the iron industry is the oldest in the world, in Chihli, in Shantung and other provinces, and iron (found in conjunction with coal) is worked in Manchuria. Three hundred million tons of ore are estimated to be in Shansi; the reserve of other deposits amounts to about 300 million tons. The annual production of iron ore is about 1,500,000 tons. The Tayeh iron deposits, near Hankow, are among the richest in the world. They have an ore reserve of 35,000,000 tons. On the Upper Yangtse and in Shensi province petroleum is being worked there are 91 wells in the country. Copper ore is plentiful in Yunnan where the copper-mining industry has long existed; Yunnan Province is one of the richest copper districts in the world. Tin is the most important mineral export; about 10,000 tons are produced annually. It is mined in Yunnan, and through Mengtze it reaches Hong Kong, whence it is shipped to foreign countries. In antimony China occupies a unique position; since 1908 the country has produced more than 60 per cent. of the world's total production. More than 90 per cent. comes from Hunan; the annual output is about 28,316 tons. The annual output of gold is 71,582 ounces; of silver, 107,155 ounces; of lead, 13,527 tons; of copper, 10,963 tons. Mining for wolfram is being carried on at Swatow, and in the north-western part of Chihli Province; molybdenum ore has been found at Yungtai-hsien, in Fukien; bismuth has also been worked.

Commerce.

Foreign trade of China (exclusive of bullion):—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Net Imports . . .	86,067,838	119,072,400	145,658,383	204,882,455	258,947,474
Exports . . .	80,299,561	110,301,858	127,544,295	199,756,318	183,928,962

Trade by principal countries in 1919 and 1920 in HK. Taels (1 HK. Tael = 6s. 9½d. in 1920).

	Imports		Exports	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
	HK. Taels	HK. Taels	HK. Taels	HK. Taels
United Kingdom . . .	64,292,239	131,719,952	57,186,242	45,804,536
Hong Kong	153,631,544	159,313,335	131,495,296	136,462,043
India	26,980,705	32,494,059	9,599,413	8,758,251
Russia and Siberia ¹ . . .	1,724,603	3,511,835	5,516,517	4,259,420
France	3,375,809	4,878,519	34,285,989	21,016,444
Singapore	10,115,656	7,803,083	11,220,792	16,538,995
Italy	991,556	341,934	5,144,292	5,518,398
United States	110,236,706	143,198,962	101,118,677	67,111,451
Japan	246,940,997	229,135,866	195,006,032	141,927,902

¹ By land frontier.

The imports into China from Hong Kong come originally from, and the exports from China to that colony are further carried on to, Great Britain, France, America, Australia, India, the Straits, and other countries.

The share of the British Empire in the foreign trade of China in 1920 was 18·64 per cent., of Japan 28·14 per cent., and of the United States 16·10 per cent.

The chief imports and exports for 2 years were as follows in HK. Taels :—

Imports	1919	1920	Exports	1919	1920
	HK. Taels	HK. Taels		HK. Taels	HK. Taels
Opium	246,220	200,162	Yellow beans	28,775,023	22,359,182
Cotton goods	209,786,327	246,813,429	Beancake	44,173,118	41,959,107
Woolen goods	3,614,055	4,790,512	Raw Cotton	30,253,447	9,224,512
Metals	56,609,117	61,565,157	Bean Oil	21,060,878	14,794,624
Rice	8,300,291	5,362,455	Silk, raw & manuf'd . . .	138,101,953	102,458,374
Cigarettes	20,963,449	24,029,585	Cow and buffalo hides . .	10,361,381	8,215,379
Coal	12,517,418	14,374,579	Tin	8,428,133	11,098,167
Fish	11,194,610	13,305,690	Tea	22,398,436	8,873,185

Of the tea in 1920, 12,747,600 lbs. were exported to Hong Kong, 4,838,266 lbs. to the United Kingdom, 3,803,733 lbs. to France, and 9,512,400 lbs. to the United States. The total export of tea to foreign countries has been as follows :—1895, 248,757,333; 1905, 182,573,064; 1915, 237,647,066; 1919, 92,020,666 lbs.; 1920, 40,737,467 lbs.

In addition to her overseas trade China has an extensive coast and river trade, in which under "Inland Waters Steam Navigation Regulations," steamers under foreign flag are allowed to participate. In 1920 1,719 vessels were registered, of which 381 were foreign, and 1,338 Chinese.

Most treaties with China contain provision for most-favoured nation treatment. Dairen is the customs port for all the leased territory and has out-stations at Kinchow, Pulantien, Pitzewo, and Port Arthur. It has also supplanted Newchwang as the premier port of Manchuria.

In recent years the quantities and value of the imports of tea into the United Kingdom from China, including Hong Kong and Macao, were (according to the Board of Trade returns) :—

Year	Quantities	Value	Year	Quantities	Value
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1915	86,776,821	1,546,320	1918	1,587,053	262,820
1916	19,877,195	930,180	1919	26,755,017	1,989,474
1917	8,397,403	460,605	1920	15,928,282	1,106,298

Other important articles of import into, and of export from, Great Britain from and to China (according to the Board of Trade returns) in two years were:—

Imports	1919	1920	Exports	1919	1920
	£	£		£	£
Raw and waste silk . . .	1,712,170	2,238,648	Cottons . . .	13,106,305	34,130,389
Egg yolk . . .	6,181,793	5,835,876	Iron, wrought, &c. . .	1,431,243	4,619,834
Bristles . . .	798,225	1,389,363	Woolleens . . .	1,585,389	3,756,288
Wool and camels' hair	796,169	652,729	Machinery . . .	592,699	2,081,217

Total trade between United Kingdom and China for 5 years:—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from China into U.K.	8,497,356	9,672,380	23,052,935	26,898,466	11,269,376
Exports to China from U.K. .	10,624,359	11,855,296	20,969,747	43,577,342	26,001,309

Shipping and Navigation.

During 1920, 210,609 vessels of 104,266,695 tons entered and cleared Chinese ports. Of these 5,547 of 4,718,251 tons, were American; 39,543 of 40,315,707 tons, British; 603 of 852,979 tons, French; 316 of 195,900 tons, Italian; 25,152 of 28,191,592 tons, Japanese; 2,466 of 933,556 tons, Russian; and 135,377 of 27,653,309 tons, Chinese. Of the total tonnage in 1920, 121,338 were steamers with a tonnage of 99,642,210, and 89,271 were sailing vessels with a tonnage of 4,624,485.

The nationality of the vessels (direct foreign trade) was mainly as follows:—

Nationality 1920	Entrances		Clearances	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
British	4,242	4,761,060	4,151	4,542,606
American	818	1,616,197	820	1,587,737
French	225	334,041	233	323,687
Italian	24	88,402	23	85,629
Japanese	4,065	4,974,957	4,000	4,948,979
Portuguese	274	48,160	273	47,715
Russian	264	117,636	245	107,678
Chinese	21,503	2,277,364	20,107	2,195,650
Total (all Nationalities)	31,667	14,584,856	30,181	14,268,271

Internal Communications.

China is traversed in all directions by numerous roads, and, though few are paved or metalled, and most are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on partly over them, but chiefly by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. The China Famine Relief Organisation of the American Red Cross, which closed its operations on June 30, 1921, reported that it had laid out 985 miles of road and completed 648 miles.

Chinese railway history began in 1876 when the Woosung line, built by foreign enterprise, was opened. At present there are over 7,000 miles of railway open to traffic in China (including 1,857 miles in Manchuria),

of which about 1,300 miles have been constructed by British enterprise and British capital. There are 2,000 miles under construction. The surplus for the year 1919 of the Chinese Government railways was 36,449,392 dollars.

The principal railways in China, beginning with the north, are:—(1) South Manchuria Railway, from Changchun to Dairen, 693 miles [see also under Manchuria]; (2) Peking-Mukden line, from Mukden to Peking, 604 miles; (3) Peking-Suiyuan Railway, from Peking to Kalgan, Tatung Fu, Fengchen and Suiyuan, 403 miles; (4) Peking-Hankow Railway, Peking to Hankow, 814 miles; (5) Lung Hai Railway, from Hsuehowfu to Kwan Yin Tang (in Honan Province), 359 miles; (6) Shanghai-Nanking Railway, from Shanghai to Nanking, 203 miles; (7) Tientsin-Pukow Railway, from Tientsin to Pukow, on the Yangtze river, opposite Nanking, 686 miles; (8) Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, from Shanghai to Hangchow, 164 miles; (9) Hupeh-Hunan Railway, from Wuchang to Yochow, 252 miles; and (10) the Chinese Eastern Railway running eastward from Manchuli through Northern Manchuria to Suifeñho (Russian name, Pogranichnaya), the last station in Chinese territory, where it joins the Ussuri Railway, and then runs due east to Vladivostok. This line was built by the Russians, and under an agreement dated October 2, 1920, is operated by Russians and Chinese, assisted by an Allied Technical Board pending the withdrawal of Allied Troops from Siberia. It runs for 1,100 miles in Chinese territory. The gauge is the Russian standard of 5 feet, whilst that of all the other railways is 4 feet 8½ inches.

The 1919 Report of the Government railways showed that 6,410,847 kilometres of line were operated by the Government, also that the provincial and private railways were 773 kilometres in length, giving the total length subject to the control of the Ministry of Communications at 7,183,847 kilometres. There are 3,780 kilometres of concessioned railways, making a grand total of 10,963,847 kilometres, or 6,813 miles.

Efforts are being made to inaugurate Commercial Aviation services throughout the country.

China has a fairly well developed telegraph service. Telegraphs connect all the principal cities of the Empire, and there are lines to all the neighbouring countries. The telegraph lines have a length of nearly 50,000 miles. The administration is now completely under Government control. Wireless Telegraph Stations have been installed at Kalgan, Peking, Hankow, Nanking, and Shanghai and Canton. On August 27, 1918, the Chinese Government contracted with the Marconi Wireless Co. for the purchase of 200 wireless telephones for the use of the Chinese army, each to have a radius of 40 miles. On October 9, the Government again contracted with the Marconi Co. for the erection of three powerful wireless stations at Kashgar, Urumchi, and Lanchowfu, a total span of over 3,000 miles, to connect with a smaller station at Sianfu which will act as auxiliary to the land lines. Later it was decided to abandon Lanchowfu in favour of Urga, which is only about 800 miles from Peking. The station was completed in September, 1920. The plant has a range of 1,000 miles. Work on the other two stations will commence when the political situation clears. On May 24, 1919, the Ministry of War contracted with the Marconi Co. for the formation of the Chinese National Wireless Telegraph Company.

On February 21, 1918, the Ministry of Navy contracted with the Mitsui Co. (Japanese) for the erection of a high power wireless installation in China. In January, 1921, an agreement was signed between the Ministry of Communications and the American Federal Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Corporation for the erection of a high power wireless station at Shanghai and medium power stations at Peking, Canton, Hankow and Harbin.

Telephones are in use in the main cities of China, and the Chinese Government is planning a loop system of long-distance telephone communication.

The postal work of China, formerly carried out by the Government Courier service and the native posting agencies, was gradually taken in hand by the Chinese Imperial Post Office, begun in 1897 under the management of the Maritime Customs. By Edict of November 6, 1906, the control of the Postal Service was transferred to the Ministry of Communications, and the transfer was actually effected in July, 1911. The work of the Post Office extends over the 18 Provinces of China proper, the New Dominion and Manchuria, which have been divided into postal districts, or sub-districts. The Postal Service with Tibet has been suspended. In 1920 there were 10,469 post offices open, and the number of letters posted was 272,437,135; of postcards 38,413,500; of newspapers and printed matter, 80,528,000; of commercial papers, 625,400; of samples of merchandise, 468,200; and of official correspondence, 4,795,600; grand total of 400,886,935. The number of parcels posted in 1920 was 4,216,220, an increase of 665,115 over the total for 1919. The revenue of the post office in 1920 was 12,679,122 dollars, and the expenditure 10,467,053 dollars, leaving a surplus of 2,212,069 dollars. On December 31, 1920, the postal staff numbered about 114 foreigners and 30,424 Chinese. China in 1914 joined the postal union.

At the Washington Conference it was agreed that all foreign post offices in China, except those in leased territories, are to be closed and withdrawn on or before January 1, 1923.

Money and Credit.

Banking is a new institution in China. Its inception dates from the close of the Tai-ping rebellion in the 'sixties, when the rapid expansion of trade in Shanghai created a demand for credit facilities. But the modern system of banking was introduced as late as 1902, in which year the Board of Finance established the Ta Ching Bank, with a capital of 4,000,000 Kuping Taels, which was soon raised to 10,000,000 Kuping Taels. Prompted by the success of the Ta Ching Bank, the Board of Posts, Railways, and Telegraphs launched in 1905 a scheme to organise a bank for the control of the finances of the Railways, Telegraphs, Posts and Navigations, and the management of an issue of national loan bonds for the redemption of the Peking-Hankow Railways, and this scheme finally culminated in the establishment of the Bank of Communications in 1906. The year 1905 marked also the beginning of commercial banks in China. The Chekiang Railway Company, which was then a private company, founded the National Commercial Bank in Hangchow, with a capital of 1,000,000 dollars, half of which was subscribed by the Railway itself, and the other half by its stockholders. In the same year was formed the Commercial Bank of China, in the following year, the Ningpo Commercial Bank, and in 1910 the Commercial Guarantee Bank of Chihli. In 1911 the Manchu régime collapsed, and with it the Ta Ching Bank. However, it was speedily reorganised as the Bank of China. From 1914 onwards the establishment of new banks proceeded at a rapid pace, and there are now about 120 banks with over 300 branch offices. The first six months of 1921 saw the inauguration of no fewer than 34 banks. The total capitalisation of Chinese banks approaches 350,000,000 dollars.

Of these banks, the Bank of China is the largest, having about 100 branches and sub-branches, and an authorised capital of 60,000,000 dollars, and a paid-up capital of 12,279,800 dollars. Next in order comes the Bank of Communications, whose capital has reached 15,000,000 dollars, 6,500,000 dollars

of which are paid-up. It has about 70 branches, 3 being in Singapore, Tokio, and Hongkong. The Chinese Government holds shares valuing 5,000,000 dollars in the Bank of China, and 2,500,000 dollars in the Bank of Communications. The Bank of China declared a net profit in 1920 of 4,206,000 dollars, an increase of 740,000 dollars over the figure for 1919.

Other prominent banks are: National Industrial Bank of China, capital 20,000,000 dollars (1919); Commercial Guarantee Bank of Chihli, capital 6,000,000 dollars (1910); Kinchong Commercial Bank, capital 5,000,000 dollars (1917); Sing Hwa Savings Bank, capital 5,000,000 dollars (1914); Bank of Canton, capital 6,329,984 dollars (1912).

Siño-foreign banking institutions are numerous, having grown rapidly during 1921. In 1918 the Exchange Bank of China was established with Siño-Japanese capital. It has a subscribed capital of 10,000,000 yen. The Siño-Italian Bank, the Siño-French Bank, the Sino-Scandinavian Bank, and numerous Siño-Japanese institutions were inaugurated in 1921. A bank which has obtained an influence in financial circles is the Chinese American Bank of Commerce. It was established by American and Chinese capitalists, with equal interests, under a special charter issued on April 12, 1920, by the Chinese Government. This bank has an authorised capital of 10,000,000 gold dollars, of which 5,000,000 gold dollars are paid-up. It obtained a note-issuing power on August 1, 1921.

Many banks are being established for the explicit purpose of financing industrial undertakings. One of these is the China and South Seas Bank (1921), which is financed by overseas Chinese. It has an authorised capital of 20,000,000 dollars, and a paid-up capital of 5,000,000 dollars. Branches have been established throughout the Far East.

The Peking Bankers' Association was established in October, 1917, by 8 banks. It entered into possession of its headquarters in Peking on January 1, 1921. The object of the Association, which now embraces all the principal native banks, is to encourage public enterprise in the banking community. The member banks have gradually formed themselves—albeit very loosely—into a Lending Group, or Consortium. Up to the end of 1921 they had negotiated two loans with the Government: the Six Million Dollar Car Loan (January 15, 1921), and the Shanghai Mint Loan (March 3, 1921), of 2,500,000 dollars.

On January 18, 1921, Great Britain, the United States, Japan, and France formally notified China of the formation of a new International Banking Consortium.

Post savings banks at 11 district head offices were opened on July 1, 1919, and by December 31, 1919, the number had increased to 81. During these 6 months 154,051 dollars were deposited by 5,441 depositors, and 46,535 dollars were withdrawn. The total number of savings banks at the end of 1920 was 219, but remarkable progress was made in 1921, and there are now nearly 400. The total deposits up to December 31, 1920, amounted to 1,286,655 dollars, and 649,497 dollars were withdrawn.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The currency of China is on a silver basis, and consists of taels, dollars, copper cash, and bank notes. The *tael* is really a weight of silver (about an ounce) of a certain degree of fineness. Theoretically it is divided into 10 *mace*; 1 *mace* = 10 *candareens*; and 1 *candareen* = 10 *cash*. The *tael* varies in different parts of the country, the principal taels being (1) the *haikwan* or customs *tael* (in 1920 it was equal in value to 81½*d.*), (2) the *K'up'ing* or

treasury tael, (3) the *Tsaoping* or Shanghai tael, and (4) the Canton tael. A tael may be worth from 800 to 1,800 *cash*. Different taels are in use in every province in the country.

There is unparalleled currency confusion. It is recognised by the Chinese Government that currency reform is the most pressing need of the country. In the treaty of September 5, 1902, China agreed with Great Britain to take the necessary steps to provide a uniform national coinage which should be legal tender for all purposes throughout the Empire, and an Imperial Decree was issued in October 1903, commanding the introduction of a uniform tael currency, of which the unit must be a silver tael coin of '98 touch weighing 1 K'up'ing or Treasury-scale tael or ounce. This decree was cancelled by a further decree of May 25, 1910, establishing the silver dollar (*yuan*) of '90 touch and weighing '72 Treasury-weight tael as the unit of currency. The touch and weight of the silver subsidiary coins (50c., 20c., 25c., and 10c.) was also definitely specified, while provision was made for further subsidiary coins (5c. nickel, 2c., 1c., $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and $\frac{1}{10}$ c. copper) of touch and weight to be laid down later. The minting of these silver coins has begun, but as they are at a discount in every province other than the one in which they are minted, confusion has been rendered more confounded. There are ten different varieties of dollars in circulation. Although the law of May, 1910, was intended to bring the provincial mints under the control of the Central Government, the Governors have effected a serious depreciation of silver and copper money by their indiscriminate minting of subsidiary coins.

The K'up'ing tael weighs 575·642039 grains, somewhat less than the Haikwan tael, which weighs 581·47 grains. A decree for uniform weights and measures was issued on Oct. 9, 1907, whereby the K'up'ing or Treasury scale was made the standard weight.

The standardisation of the dollar is now being taken in hand. The Peking Bankers' Association, which might be regarded as the unofficial fiduciary adviser to the Government, loaned the Government 2,500,000 dollars on March 3, 1921, with the object of erecting and equipping an independent mint to coin a standard dollar. The establishment of the mint is in the hands of the Chinese bankers until such time as the Government redeems the notes it issued as security for the loan. The Shanghai mint would seem to foreshadow the entire abolition of the tael as a unit of currency and the substitution of a uniform Chinese silver dollar which will be currency throughout China. It is also designed to force the provincial mints to raise the standard of coinage.

WEIGHT.

10 <i>Ssü</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Hu</i> .
10 <i>Hu</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Hao</i> .
10 <i>Hao</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Li</i> (nominal cash).
10 <i>Li</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Fên</i> (Candareen).
10 <i>Fên</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Ch'ien</i> (Mace).
10 <i>Ch'ien</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Liang</i> (Tael) = $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. avoirdupois by treaty.
16 <i>Liang</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Chin</i> (Catty) = $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. " "
100 <i>Chin</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Tan</i> (Picul) = $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. " "

CAPACITY.

10 <i>Ko</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Sheng</i> .
10 <i>Sheng</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Tou</i> (holding from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 <i>Kin</i> of rice and measuring from 1·13 to 1·63 gallon). Commodities, even liquids, such as oil, spirits, &c., are commonly bought and sold by weight.

LENGTH.

- 10 *Fen* . . . = 1 *Ts'un* (inch).
- 10 *Ts'un* . . . = 1 *Ch'ih* (foot) = 14·1 English inches by treaty.
- 10 *Ch'ih* . . . = 1 *Chang* = 2 fathoms
- 1 *Li* . . . = approximately one-third of a mile.

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Ch'ih* of 14 $\frac{1}{16}$ English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. The standards of weight and length vary all over the Republic, the *Ch'ih*, for example, ranging from 9 to 16 English inches, and the *Chang* (= 10 *Ch'ih*) in proportion; but at the treaty ports the use of the foreign treaty standard of *Ch'ih* and *Chang* is becoming common.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF CHINA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Vi Kynin Wellington Koo. Appointed Sept. 29, 1920.

Counsellors of Legation.—Chao-Hsin Chu and Sir John McLeavy Brown, C.M.G.

Second Secretary.—Wen-Cheng Chen.

Third Secretaries.—Tsu Lieh Sun, Wei-Cheng Chen, and Ting Hsu.

Attachés.—Yung-Ching Yang and Kenyon Vanlee Dzung.

Naval Attaché.—Commander Chen Shao-Kwan, D.S.O. (absent).

Chancellor.—Yu-Chuan Tsao.

Consul-General in London.—Lo Chang (January, 1919).

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Beilby F. Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B. Appointed March 1, 1920.

Counsellor of Legation.—R. H. Clive, C.M.G.

Second Secretary.—G. E. Hubbard.

Third Secretary.—J. B. Carson, M.C.

Naval Attaché.—Captain John P. R. Marriott, R.N., C.M.G.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. H. B. H. Orpen-Palmer, D.S.O.

Chinese Counsellor.—S. Barton, C.M.G.

Commercial Counsellor.—H. H. Fox, C.M.G. (at Shanghai).

Commercial Secretary.—H. J. Brett.

Judge.—His Honour Skinner Turner (at Shanghai).

There are British Consular representatives at Peking, Amoy, Canton (C.G.), Changsha, Chefoo, Cheng-tu (C.G.), Chinkiang, Chung-king, Foo-chow, Hang-chow, Hankow (C.G.), Harbin, Ichang, Kiukiang, Kiungchow, Mukden (C.G.), Newchwang, Nanking, Shanghai (C.G.), Swatow, Teng-Yueh, Tien-tsin (C.G.), Wuchow, Wuhu, Yunnan-fu (C.G.), Ningpo, Kashgar (C.G.), Tsinanfu, and Tsingtao.

Chinese Outer Territories.

Manchuria.

Manchuria, lying between the province of Chihli and the Amur river, and extending from the Hingan mountains eastwards to Korea and the Ussuri river, has an area of about 363,610 square miles and a population probably of about 20,000,000, but variously estimated at from 5,750,000 to 29,400,000. It consists of 3 provinces, Sheng-King or Feng-tien (area, 56,000 sq. miles; pop. 10,312,241), capital Mukden; Kirin (105,000 sq. miles;

pop. 6,000,000), capital Kirin; and Heilung-chiang or the Amur province (203,000 sq. miles: pop. 1,500,000) with Tsitsihar (Heilung Hsien) (population 30,000) for its capital. The system of government of each of the three provinces is exactly the same as that of the provinces in China Proper. They are ruled by governors appointed by the Chinese Government. The population given above for Fengtien provinces is from an official Chinese statement of November, 1908, which also gives the agricultural population as 2,520,145, and the cultivated area as 4,333,333 acres, but these figures must be taken with reserve. The chief towns are Mukden, the capital, with about 158,132 inhabitants; Newchwang (82,100) standing about 30 miles up the Liao river, at the mouth of which is the port of Ying-k'ou (60,000) often called Newchwang. Besides Newchwang, Mukden, An-tung (57,699), Tatung-kou, Tiehling (28,492), Tungchiangtzu (7,299), and Fakumen, (19,432) are open to commerce. Other important towns are Hsin-min-fu (20,000), Liao-yang (40,000), Feng-hwang-cheng (25,000), and Taonanfu, a town rapidly risen to importance, on the border of Eastern Mongolia. In Kirin province is the town of Chang-chun (Kwangchengtze), with 80,000 inhabitants. It is proposed to establish a university in Manchuria.

There is no longer a Manchu population in Manchuria. A few scattered communities alone remain. Within quite recent years Manchuria has been colonised by Chinese from the Northern Provinces of China and the immigration still continues by road and sea. Owing to the enormous development of the soya-bean industry (cultivated on some 5,000,000 acres) and the improved railway facilities, Manchuria has grown more rapidly in wealth than any other part of China. Manchuria is primarily an agricultural country, its soil is one of the richest in the world. In 1921 it was estimated by the Dairen Chamber of Commerce that 22,744,505 acres of land were cultivated by 19,461,100 people. Beans, millet, wheat and rice are the principal crops. The wheat yield of Manchuria is in the region of seven to eight million piculs annually, but as the cultivation of wheat is ideally suited to the agricultural conditions, the potentialities are enormous. Formerly the yield was all exported, but of late years the flour industry has been growing with the increase in the wheat production. The Russians first introduced flour milling into the country, and they were quickly followed by the Japanese and Chinese. There are now some 50 mills in Manchuria, which turn out about 15,000,000 sacks annually. Extensive forests also abound. Industry is developing. Manchuria is rich in minerals, such as coal, iron, gold, silver, lead and asbestos.

The Russian lease of Port Arthur and Talien-wan (called Dalny by the Russians and Dairen by the Japanese), and the southern extremity of the Liao-tung peninsula and the South Manchuria Railway were transferred to Japan by the Portsmouth Peace Conference, September 5, 1905. On December 22, 1905, China gave official recognition to this transfer and granted Japan the right to extend the railway from Mukden to Antung at the mouth of the Yalu river, where it connects with the Korean railway. In 1912 a branch line (78 miles) from Changchun, the northern terminus of the Japanese South Manchuria Railway to Kirin, constructed by joint Japanese and Chinese enterprise, was opened to traffic. The total length of the South Manchuria Railway is 693 miles (Dairen to Changchun, main line, 438 miles; branch to Port Arthur, 29 miles; branch to Newchwang, 14 miles; Fushun coal mines, 31 miles; branch to Yentai, 10 miles; and Mukden to Antung, 171 miles). On August 1, 1917, the whole of the railway system of Korea (some 1000 miles in length) passed under the management of the South Manchuria Railway, giving the latter a through line under its own management from Fusan, the Korean port

nearest Japan, to Changchun, where connection with the railway system to Harbin and thence to Petrograd is effected. Besides the South Manchuria Railway, Manchuria is traversed by the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Chinese Government Railways. The Japanese have 215 post offices and the Chinese 335. Telegraph and telephone systems are as follows: Telegraphs, length of lines, 617 miles; length of wires, 6,372 miles. Telephones, length of lines, 1,116 miles; length of wires, 38,538 miles.

In 1920, the direct foreign imports of Manchuria amounted to 40,984,513⁷., and the direct foreign exports to 49,523,134⁷. Vessels entered and cleared at Dairen in 1920, 5,200 of 5,509,314 tons.

Tibet.

Tibet, extending from the Pamir region eastwards between the Himalaya, and Kwen-lun mountains to the frontiers of China, has an area of 463,200 square miles with a population estimated at between 1,500,000 and 6,000,000. Probably 2,000,000 is near the mark. The only census ever taken was by the Chinese in 1737 and showed a population of 316,300 lamas (monks) and 635,950 laity. Lhasa, the capital, has from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. The country being bleak and mountainous and strangers having been jealously excluded, wide regions are still unexplored.

Chinese authority was in the past represented by two *Ambans* who had charge, respectively, of foreign and military affairs. There were three Chinese commandants of troops at Lhasa, Shigatse, and Dingri where the permanent military force of about 4,600, provided by China, were mostly quartered. There were a few other Chinese officials, but the civil and religious administration of the country was left almost entirely to Tibetans. The head of the government is the Dalai Lama, who resides at the Po-ta-la (or palace) near Lhasa. He acts through a minister or regent appointed from among the chief Tibetan Lamas and assisted by five ministers. Early in 1908 the territory of Western Szechuen and the adjoining territory of Eastern Tibet were united into a new "special administrative area," Hsi-Kan, with Batang, re-named Baanfu, as capital.

The prevailing religion is Lamaism, a corrupt form of Buddhism, but along with it there exists the Bon, or Shamanistic, faith. In some places agriculture is carried on, barley and other cereals as well as pulse and vegetables being grown. In some favoured regions fruits, including peaches and even grapes, are produced. In other places the pursuits are pastoral, the domestic animals being sheep and yak (often crossed with Indian cattle), while in some regions there are buffaloes, pigs, and camels. Wool-spinning, weaving, and knitting are common, and there are many hands skilful in making images and other decorations for religious edifices. The chief minerals worked are gold, borax, and salt. There is a large trade with China and considerable traffic across the Indian frontier.

The trade between India and Tibet has to be carried through lofty passes between 14,000 and 18,000 feet high, most of which are practically impassable during seasons of heavy rain and snow. Sheep and also crosses between yaks and ordinary cattle are used as beasts of burden. The most important route into Tibet from India is from Siliguri, near Darjeeling in northern Bengal, and across the small Frontier State of Sikkim to Gyantse and Yatung in Tibet, the two leading trade marts authorised by the existing Convention. The other chief means of access to Tibet are from Almora in the northern part of the United Provinces, and from Simla over the Simla-Tibet road to Gartok in western Tibet, which is at about 14,200 feet elevation above the sea. From Almora to Gartok the direction is almost due north,

and from Simla to Gartok is almost due east. The trade between India and Tibet was as follows :—

—	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£
Imports into India ¹	430,000	460,000	438,000	313,400
Exports to Tibet ²	151,000	• 150,000	214,000	613,200

¹ Mainly raw wool.

² Largely cotton piece goods.

For the removal of hindrances to the Indian trade a treaty was made with China in 1890, supplemented by a second treaty in 1893, but the hindrances still remained. Consequently, in 1904, the Indian Government sent a mission with an escort to arrange matters directly with the Tibetan Government. The mission met with a good deal of armed opposition, but at length, on September 7, a convention was executed at Lhasa. The convention provides for the re-erection of boundary stones (alluding to former pastoral disputes) on the Sikkim frontier; for marts at Yatung, Gyantze, and Gartok for Tibetan and British merchants; for the demolition of forts on the trade routes; for a Tibetan commissioner to confer with British officials for the alteration of the objectionable features of the treaty of 1893; for the settlement of an equitable customs tariff; for the repair of the passes and the appointment of Tibetan and British officials at the trade marts. China paid an indemnity of 2,500,000 rupees (166,666*l.*), and the evacuation of the Chumbi valley by the British began in February, 1908. Further, no Tibetan territory may be sold, leased or mortgaged to any foreign Power, nor may Tibetan affairs, or Tibetan public works, be subject to foreign management or interference without the consent of the British. The adhesion of China to this convention was secured by an agreement signed at Peking on April 27, 1906. Under the Convention of August 31, 1907, Great Britain and Russia agree not to enter into negotiation with Tibet except through the Chinese Government, nor to send representatives to Lhasa. But this engagement does not affect the provisions of the British-Tibetan convention of September 7, 1904, ratified by China in 1906. Negotiations were begun at Simla in Sept. 1907, for the conclusion of Trade Regulations between India and Tibet, and were brought to a satisfactory conclusion in April, 1908.

The Revolution in China in 1911 was not without its effect on the Tibetans, who expelled the Chinese garrison. Subsequently an expedition was dispatched from Szechuan and Yunnan, but Great Britain protested and caused its withdrawal. In August, 1912, the British Minister in Peking presented a memorandum to the Chinese Government outlining the attitude of the British Government towards the Tibetan question. It held that the re-establishment of Chinese authority would constitute a violation of the Anglo-Chinese Treaty of 1906. Chinese suzerainty only was recognised, and Great Britain could not consent to the assertion of Chinese sovereignty over a state enjoying independent treaty relations with her. Ultimately a Tripartite Conference was opened at Simla in October, 1913. The Tibetan proposals included the independence of Tibet, the repudiation of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1906, and boundary rectifications; China insisted upon Tibet being an integral of Chinese territory, China engaging not to convert Tibet into a province, and asking Britain to give an undertaking not to annex Tibet, nor any portion of it. Britain suggested the creation of an Inner and Outer Tibet, the former being autonomous, and the latter under Chinese control. China declined to accept this arrangement,

and the Conference was dissolved without accomplishing anything. Since then the British Government has more than once offered to renew negotiations with the Chinese Government, but the latter has up to the present declined to do so.

Sin-Kiang, or the New Dominion, consists of Chinese Turkestan, Kulja, and Kashgaria, and comprises all Chinese dependencies lying between Mongolia on the north and Tibet on the south. It is now regarded as a separate province, its Civil Governor residing at Ili, the capital. Its area is estimated at about 550,340 square miles and population at about 1,200,000. The inhabitants are of various races, known as Turki (Kashgari, Kalmuk, Khirghiz, Taranchi, etc.), mostly Mohammedan and Chinese, who have of recent years greatly increased in numbers. The chief towns are Ili, Kashgar, Yarkand, Khotan, and Aksu. The country is administered under Chinese officials, residing at Ili, the subordinates being usually natives of the country. In regions about the Kashgar and Yarkand rivers the soil is fertile, irrigation is practised, and cereals, fruits and vegetables are grown. Other productions of the country are wool, cotton, and silk. Jade is worked, and in some districts gold is found. The whole territory is yearly increasing in population and prosperity.

British Consul-General at Kashgar.—Clarmont Percival Skrine (appointed January 1922.

Mongolia.

The vast and indefinite tract of country called **Mongolia** stretches from the Kinghan mountains on the east to the Tarbagatai mountains on the west, being intersected towards its western end by the Altai mountains and the Irtysh river. On the north it is bounded by Siberia and on the south by the outer Kan-su and other regions which are united into Sin-Kiang. The area of Mongolia is about 1,367,600 square miles, and its population about 2,600,000. A wide tract in the heart of this region is occupied by the Desert of Gobi which extends south-westwards into Chinese Turkestan. The inhabitants are nomadic Mongols and Kalmucks who range the desert with camels, horses, and sheep. Even in fertile districts they are little given to agriculture. But of recent years there has been a great extension of Chinese immigration, and a large area of what was known as Mongolia, extending from China proper and Manchuria to the Gobi Desert, is now indistinguishable from Chinese territory. Chinese settlers are gradually invading the Gobi Desert. Irrigation alone is needed. The chief town or centre of population is Urga, 170 miles due south of Khiakta, a frontier emporium for the caravan trade carried on with China across the Gobi Desert, goods being easily transported to the Siberian frontier town of Kiakhta, which stands about 100 miles from the south end of Lake Baikal. Chief exports were wool, skins and hides, furs, horns, &c. During the summer months a motor-car service for freight purposes crosses the Gobi desert, the journey between Kalgan and Urga occupying four days. It was inaugurated in 1917.

Shortly after the outbreak of the Chinese Revolution, Outer Mongolia declared its independence and proclaimed the Hutuktu (Living Buddha) as Emperor. Its autonomy was recognised by the Russian Government, and on November 3, 1912, a Convention and a Protocol were signed at Urga by the Russian Envoy and the Cabinet of the Hutuktu. By this Convention the Russian Government undertook to assist Mongolia to maintain the

autonomous *régime* she had established, to support her right to have a national army, and to admit neither the presence of Chinese troops on her soil nor the colonization by the Chinese of her territory. The Mongolian Sovereign and Government will assure to Russian subjects and Russian commerce as in the past the full enjoyment of their rights and privileges as enumerated in the Protocol, and it is clearly understood that no other foreign subjects in Mongolia shall be granted fuller rights than those accorded to Russian subjects.

On November 5, 1913, after prolonged negotiations, an agreement was reached in Peking between Russia and China, whereby Russia recognised Outer Mongolia as part of Chinese Territory under Chinese suzerainty, and China recognised the autonomy of Outer Mongolia. Both countries agreed not to send troops to Outer Mongolia other than as consular or official guards, and not to colonise its territory. Autonomous Outer Mongolia is defined as the territory formerly under the jurisdiction of the Chinese authorities at Kobdo, Uliasutai and Urga. Frontiers and other questions were settled at a tripartite conference between Mongolians, Chinese, and Russians, which were concluded in June, 1915.

In October, 1913, a war loan of 2,000,000 roubles was granted to the Mongolian Government by Russia. The advance was secured on certain revenues from districts near Kobdo, where Russian tax-collectors had already begun operations. In December, 1914, a Mongolian Bank was established. The capital has been fixed at 1,000,000 roubles, and the directorate of the bank is to be in Petrograd, with branches at Urga, Uliasutai, and Kobdo. The Mongolian Government is to receive 15 per cent. of the net annual profits, and will possess the right to purchase the bank upon the expiry of 50 years from the date of the commencement of operations.

In September, 1914, an agreement between Russia and the Urga Government was signed at Kiakhta with regard to railways in Mongolia. By the terms of the agreement Russia recognises the right of Mongolia to construct its own territorial railways, the plans for which are to be determined jointly by Russia and Mongolia. Russia is to lend its co-operation in finding capital for the railways. Mongolia engages to consult the Russian Government before granting any concession for domestic railways, so that the projected railways may not be "prejudicial to Russian economic and strategic interests." On the same date a concession was granted by Mongolia to the Russian Administration of Posts and Telegraphs for the construction of a telegraph line from the boundary of Mondii in the Irkutsk district to the Mongolian town of Uliasutai.

With the overthrow of the Romanoffs and the spread of Bolshevism the autonomy of Outer Mongolia availed little to protect the territory from the incursions of the Red forces. In November, 1919, the Urga Government petitioned Peking for the cancellation of its independence, and on 22nd of that month the Chinese Government formally declared null and void the Russo-Chinese and Russo-Mongolian agreements, as 'it was impossible to continue arrangements which had obviously lapsed owing to the dissolution of the Russian Empire, and which were a constant invitation to unrest.' On February 25, 1921, the Living Buddha, or Hutuktu, was forced to declare the independence of Outer Mongolia by Baron Ungern von Sternberg, who had invaded the territory at the head of an anti-Bolshevist army. Ungern used Urga as the base of operations against the Far Eastern Republic, whose forces eventually routed his army. Ungern was captured and handed over to the Soviet authorities, who executed him on September 15. China has opened negotiations for the restoration of the allegiance of Outer Mongolia. Inner Mongolia consists of three special districts or administrative areas, Jehol,

Chahar, and Suuiuan, each of which is governed by a Tartar-General appointed by the Chinese Government.

From March, 1915, Mongolia has a legal currency of its own. The Russian Government has granted to the Siberian Trading Bank the right to issue in Mongolia money coined in the Russian mint. On one side of the coins the value is impressed in the Russian language and a corresponding impression in Mongolian is on the reverse side. For exchange purposes the money will be equal to the Russian rouble (par value, 2s. 1½d.).

Buddhist Lamaism is the prevalent form of religion, the Lamas having their residence at Urga and other centres.

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COLOMBIA.

(LA REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Colombia, which in colonial days was called 'Vice-royalty of New Granada,' gained its independence of Spain in 1819, and was officially constituted December 27, 1819. Soon after it formed with Venezuela and Ecuador the State of 'Greater Colombia,' which continued for about ten years. It then split up into Venezuela, Ecuador, and the Republic of New Granada, on February 29, 1832. The Constitution of April 1, 1858, changed New Granada into a confederation of eight States, under the name of Confederation Granadina. On September 20, 1861, the convention of Bogotá brought out the confederation under the new name of United States of New Granada, with nine States. On May 8, 1863, an improved Constitution was formed, and the States took the name of the United States of Colombia. The revolution of 1885 brought about another change, and the National Council of Bogotá, composed of two delegates from each State, promulgated the Constitution of August 4, 1886. The sovereignty of the States was abolished, and they became simple departments, with governors appointed by the President of the Republic, though they have retained some of their old rights, such as the management of their own finances. At present there are 14 departments, 2 "Intendencias," and 7 commissaries.

The legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate contains 24 Senators elected indirectly by electors specially chosen for the purpose. The House of Representatives consists of 92 members elected by the people in 17 electoral circumscriptions (one for every 50,000 of population). Senators are elected for 4 years, Representatives for 2 years.

The President is elected by direct vote of the people for a term of 4 years, and is not eligible for re-election until 4 years afterwards; his salary is 18,000 gold dollars per annum. Congress elects, for a term of one year, two

substitutes, one of whom, failing the President during a presidential term, fills the vacancy.

President of the Republic.—General Jorge Holguin. Holds office to August 7, 1922.

President Elect.—General Pedro Nel Ospina. Elected February 10, 1922. Holds office from August 7, 1922, to August 7, 1926.

The ministries are those of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Treasury, War, Public Instruction, Commerce and Agriculture, and Public Works.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at about 440,846 square miles. It has a coastline of about 3,100 miles, about equally divided between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean. The area and population of the 14 departments, 3 intendencies and 6 commissaries was, according to the census of 1918 (October 14), as follows (the capitals in brackets):—

	Area sq. miles	Census Population, 1918			
		Males	Females	Indians	Total
<i>Departments.</i>					
Antioquia (Medellín).	22,752	396,780	426,446	—	823,226
Atlántico (Barranquilla)	1,008	64,064	71,728	—	135,792
Bolívar (Cartagena)	22,320	216,513	240,598	—	457,111
Boyacá (Tunja)	16,460	311,300	342,567	3,300	657,167
Caldas (Manizales)	7,380	216,041	212,096	—	428,137
Cauca (Popayán)	20,403	116,182	122,109	488	238,779
Cundinamarca (Bogotá)	8,046	386,276	425,760	—	812,036
Huila (Neiva)	8,100	74,186	109,151	—	183,337
Magdalena (Santa Marta)	19,080	108,289	103,106	—	211,395
Nariño (Pasto)	9,360	167,798	172,967	—	340,765
Santander Norte (Cúcuta)	6,255	117,275	121,960	—	239,235
Santander Sur (Bucaramanga)	17,865	212,842	226,319	—	439,161
Tolima (Ibagué)	10,080	162,007	166,805	—	328,812
Valle (Cali)	3,897	132,785	138,848	—	271,633
<i>Intendencias.</i>					
Chocó (Quibdó)	68,127	36,026	36,860	18,480	91,366
Meta (Villavicencio)	—	6,473	5,198	22,400	34,071
San Andres y Providencia	—	2,966	2,987	—	5,953
<i>Commissaries.</i>					
Arauca (Arauca)	—	3,613	3,287	660	7,510
Caquetá (Floresncia)	—	2,963	2,391	68,900	74,254
Goajira (San Antonio)	—	10,591	12,061	—	22,652
Putumayo (Mocoa)	—	3,665	3,505	33,600	40,770
Vaupés (Calamar)	—	477	278	5,600	6,355
Vichada (Vichada)	—	286	254	5,000	5,540
Grand Total	440,846	2,749,398	2,947,251	158,428	5,855,077

On December 4, 1903, Panama asserted its independence and was formed into a separate Republic. On April 6, 1914, Colombia signed a treaty with the

United States, at Bogotá, agreeing to recognise the independence of Panama and receiving in return 25 million dollars (5 millions sterling) and certain rights in the Panama Canal zone. This Treaty was ratified by the United States Senate on April 20, 1921, and by the Colombian Congress on December 24, 1921. (*See* Introduction of THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1915.) Most of the boundary line with Brazil is still undefined, and there are frontier difficulties with Peru. With Ecuador a boundary treaty was signed in 1917.

The capital, Bogotá (census population on July 15, 1918, 143,994; estimated population in 1921, 160,000), lies 8,600 feet above the sea. The chief commercial towns are Barranquilla (64,543), connected with the coast at Puerto Colombia by 17 miles of railway; Manizales (43,203); Cartagena (51,382); Medellín (79,146), a mining centre; Cali (45,825); Bucaramanga (24,919); Cúcuta (29,490), the last two being coffee centres.

Religion and Instruction.

The religion of the nation is Roman Catholicism. There are 4 Catholic archbishops, viz. of Bogotá, Cartagena, Medellín, and Popayán, the first having 4 suffragans and the other three 2 a-piece. One of the suffragan sees is Panamá, belonging to ecclesiastical province of Cartagena, and now also to the Republic of Panamá. Other forms of religion being permitted, so long as their exercise is 'not contrary to Christian morals nor to the law.'

There is a Ministry of Public Instruction which has the supreme direction of education throughout the Republic. Education is divided into primary, secondary, professional, artistic and industrial. In 1920 there were 5,317 primary schools with 337,315 pupils. Nearly all the schools for secondary education, maintained or assisted by the nation, are entrusted to religious corporations of the Catholic Church. In 1920 there were 73 secondary schools with 7,305 pupils; 28 professional schools with 2,784 pupils, and 35 art and trade schools with 1,606 pupils. There were also 27 normal schools with 1,231 pupils. The oldest University is that of Bogotá (founded 1572). This and the School of Mines at Medellín are national institutions. The other Universities are departmental. They are the Universities at Medellín (founded 1822), of Cartagena, of Popayan, and of Pasto. In 1917 these together had 2,488 students. For the working class there are many schools of arts and trades directed by the Salesian Fathers. There are other schools or colleges open under religious orders, and the school of fine arts has been reopened. Primary education is gratuitous but not compulsory. In 1920 the State spent 1,331,875 pesos on education.

The Republic possesses a national library, museum, and observatory at Bogotá.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 6 years in gold pesos :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1916 ¹	18,298,015	19,799,607	1919	34,364,595	84,235,862
1917	18,859,395	19,647,659	1920	29,526,313	29,095,461
1918	12,265,148	19,089,574	1921 ²	27,495,500	83,256,109

¹ 14 months.

² Estimates.

The budget estimates for the year ending December 31, 1921, were as follows:—

Revenue	Gold Pesos	Expenditure	Gold Pesos
Emerald Mines of Muzo	1,000,000	Ministry of Interior	9,219,745
Salt Tax	1,100,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,959,991
Railways	600,000	Ministry of Finance	793,145
Telegraphs	1,285,000	Ministry of War	4,290,915
Customs	14,000,000	Public Instruction	1,812,115
Consular Dues	1,200,000	National Debt Service	6,530,429
Stamps	1,150,000	Public Works	6,803,948
Consumers' Tax	1,020,000	Agriculture & Commerce	1,845,886
Total (including all revenues)	27,495,500	Total	33,256,109

The external debt on April 1, 1921, amounted to 4,048,540%, made up as follows:—Consolidated external debt of 1896, 1,665,600%; five per cent. Government bonds of 1906, specially secured on the Bogota-Sabana Railway (258,560%), six per cent. external gold loan of 1911 (257,740%), six per cent. external debt of 1913 (1,300,940%), Puerto Wilches Railway Bonds (428,580%) and Perier loan of 1913 (169,000%).

The consolidated internal debt on June 1, 1921, was 2,848,260 gold pesos, and the floating debt 11,104,428 pesos.

Defence.

Military service is compulsory, from 1 to 1½ years. The permanent army consists of 3 divisions of 2 brigades of 2 regiments of infantry; total 12 infantry regiments; 1 cavalry regiment of 4 squadrons; 1 artillery section; 1 engineer battalion; 1 transport battalion of 3 companies. The peace effective is about 6,000. In war time every fit Colombian is compelled to serve, and the war effective is about 50,000. The infantry are armed with rifles of the improved Remington pattern, with the French Gras rifle, and with the 88 pattern Mauser.

Colombia has no navy.

Production and Industry.

Only a small section of the country is under cultivation. Much of the soil is fertile, but of no present value, from want of means of communication and transport. Coffee is the staple product; exports 1920, 86,619,774 kilos., valued at 36,328,333 pesos. Tobacco is also grown; cotton is produced in Magdalena, Bolivar, Antioquia and Santander, and is beginning to be cultivated in Boyaca, Tolima, and Cundinamarca. Cotton area in 1918, 24,000 acres; production 2,750,000 lbs. Cocoa, sugar, vegetable ivory, tagua (or vegetable ivory nut), and dyewoods are produced, besides wheat, maize, plantains, &c. Banana cultivation is extending, and near Santa Marta a large amount of capital is invested in this industry. The rubber tree grows wild, and its cultivation has begun. Tolu balsam is cultivated, and copaiba trees are tapped but are not cultivated. Dye and cedar woods are abundant on the Magdalena river, but little or no wood of any sort is exported. The Panama hat industry is making great strides; some 86 per cent. of the hats manu-

factured are sent to the United States. The total number of factories in Colombia in 1915 was 121, in which 12,406,000 dollars were invested. The principal manufacturing centres are Bogotá, Medellín, Barranquilla, and Cartagena.

The country may be divided into five sections:—(1) The Caribbean coast country is tropical, little agriculture is engaged in (except the raising of bananas in Santa Marta) but some cotton, sugar, and tobacco is grown. The region is good cattle country. (2) The Department of Antioquia is mountainous, the climate tropical and temperate, according to altitude. This is an important coffee and cattle country, and the centre of the gold-mining industry. (3) The central plateau (Bogotá) has a temperate climate, the altitude being 8,000 feet. Agriculture and cattle raising are well suited to this region, and the coffee production is very large. (4) The Pacific coast section is mountainous, tropical and temperate according to altitude. It includes the Cauca River valley, especially adapted to agriculture and cattle raising. Among the products of the region are cacao, cattle, coffee, gold, and platinum. (5) The eastern section embraces the territory between the Magdalena River and the Venezuelan border and north of the Bogotá Plateau, it is mountainous, tropical, and heavily wooded. Its principal product is coffee.

Colombia is rich in minerals, and gold is found in all the departments. The mines are in Antioquia, Cauca, Bolívar, Tolima, and Narino. The number of gold mines known in Colombia is as follows: Antioquia 12,181, Narino 2,452, Caldas 2,610, Tolima 502, Cauca 641. Other minerals, more or less worked, are copper, lead, mercury, cinnabar (14 mines), manganese (7 mines), emeralds (32 mines), and platinum (first discovered in Colombia in 1735), which is found in abundance in the alluvial deposits of the Choco River and in the basins of the San Juan and Condoto Rivers. The emerald mines of Muzo and Coscuez belong to the Government. No statistics of their output are published, but they are said to yield 1,000,000 pesos worth of stones per annum. Nearly all the emeralds mined to-day come from Colombia. The Pradera iron works north-east of Bogotá have a capacity of 30 tons of pig iron daily, and manufacture wrought iron, sugar mills, castings, &c. In the immediate neighbourhood of the works are coal, iron, limestone, sand, manganese, and fireclay deposits, which render the locality highly favourable for the development of metallurgical industries. The salt mines at Zipaquirá, north of Bogotá, are a government monopoly and a great source of revenue, supplying most of the interior departments. The maritime departments use sea salt evaporated at the numerous natural salt pans along the coast. In several of the departments there are extensive deposits of coal and petroleum. On the coasts there are valuable pearl fisheries which the Government desires to concede for a term of years.

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 6 years :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1915	3,568,070	6,815,825	1918	3,406,800	7,545,712
1916	5,784,505	6,830,855	1919	7,729,170	15,805,851
1917	4,922,880	6,878,534	1920	13,845,054	14,074,349

Trade by principal countries for 2 years in pesos gold :—

Imports	1918	1916	Exports	1918	1916
United States .	12,497,77	8,661,780	United States .	31,134,004	27,293,607
United Kingdom .	5,934,635	5,369,668	United Kingdom .	284,727	650,877
Spain . . .	1,121,490	—	Panama . . .	1,649,769	—
France . . .	697,472	478,479	France . . .	778,363	405,914
Italy . . .	482,181	468,411	Italy . . .	21,443	174,144

* The principal articles of export (1919) were, in gold pesos :—Coffee, 54,291,638 ; hides, 8,594,561 ; bananas, 2,215,369 ; gold, 123,681 ; silver, 57,983 ; platinum, 3,505,990.

About 67 per cent. of the coffee exported from Colombia goes to the United States ; cotton to Liverpool or Havre. The chief imports are food-stuffs (3,593,351 pesos in 1919), drugs (2,099,410 pesos in 1919), metals (8,664,176 pesos in 1919), and cotton goods (16,377,404 pesos in 1919).

The customs revenues in 1920 amounted to 17,478,955 pesos, as compared with 5,832,816 pesos in 1918.

Total trade between United Kingdom and Colombia for 5 years :—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Colombia into U.K.	420,178	41,709	581,093	2,688,661	2,850,177
Exports to Colombia from U.K. .	1,478,677	1,167,308	1,834,159	6,189,011	1,410,504

Shipping and Communications.

At Cartagena in 1918 there entered 263 vessels of 428,625 tons. Of these, 110 of 320,971 tons were American, and 26 of 66,242 tons British.

In Colombia there are 15 lines of railway (10 national, and 5 British companies), with a total length (1920) of 891 miles. Of the total, 466 miles have a gauge of 3 ft. ; the rest a metre gauge. The roads of Colombia are generally simple mule tracks, but the Government continues to improve the main roads, which can be used now by automobiles. There are many cart roads besides. Much of the inland traffic is by river, and the work of clearing and canalising the lower and upper Magdalena is being carried on. That river is navigable for 900 miles ; steamers ascend to La Dorada, 592 miles from Barranquilla. Tributaries supply 215 miles more of navigable water, and on these rivers 41 steamers, with a total tonnage of 7,696, regularly ply.

Postal facilities between Barranquilla and foreign countries are stated to be excellent, but as to internal services there are no recent statistics. In 1915, in the internal service there were 3,417,564 letters and post-cards transmitted, and 2,389,786 packets of printed matter, samples, and business papers. Parcels (1921), 75,675. Number of offices, 843. A British river-transport company has contracted with the Government to convey mails and passengers to and from the interior every three days. Other companies, British, German, and native, ply on the rivers.

There were 13,640 miles of Government telegraph lines in July, 1920 ; number of offices, 712 ; 46,709,066 telegrams were despatched in 1919.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

* Under the Law of June 12, 1907, the monetary unit is a gold dollar equal to one-fifth of a pound sterling and of proportionate weight, the fineness being the same. Gold coins are 2½, 5, and 10 dollars. Silver coins are (900 fine) the half-dollar, and 20 and 10 centavos. Nickel coins for 1, 2, and 5 pesos (centavos) are legal tender. There are also notes representing gold dollars of 1, 2, 5, and 10 dollars respectively. Colombia has a gold coinage, and minting has already begun at the Mints in Medellín and Bogotá. In December, 1916, a law was promulgated authorising the Government to coin gold pieces in the mints of Bogotá and Medellín free of charge. On June 30, 1921, the total currency of Colombia was given as follows:—gold coinage, 26,438,897 pesos; paper money (gold certificates), 10,160,931 pesos; silver coinage, 7,544,360 pesos; nickel coinage, 1,857,305 pesos; and bills of old issues not presented for exchange, 213,123 pesos, making a total of 46,214,616 pesos. Besides this sum in legal tender, there were also in circulation on June 30, 1921:—Treasury certificates, 3,250,838 pesos; bank certificates, 1,704,013 pesos; certificates of the mint of Medellín, 579,412 pesos; and bonds and national notes, 1,410,000 pesos; notes of the Banco de Pasto, 524 pesos; which, added to the legal specie, gives a general total of 53,159,405 pesos.

The metric system was introduced into the Republic in 1857. In custom-house business the kilogramme, equal to 2,204 avoirdupois pounds, is the standard. In ordinary commerce the arroba, of 25 Colombian pounds, or 12½ kilos; the quintal, of 100 Colombian pounds, or 50 kilos; and the carga, of 250 Colombian pounds, or 125 kilos, are generally used. The Colombian libra is equal to 1·102 pound avoirdupois. The Colombian vara, or 80 cm., is still in some cases the measure of length used for retailing purposes, but in liquid measure the French litre is the legal standard.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF COLOMBIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister and Envoy.—Dr. Ignacio Gutiérrez-Ponce (January 13, 1915).

Counsellor.—Dr. Rafael Parga.

Secretary of Legation.—Alfonso Delgado.

Second Secretary.—Carlos A. Dávila.

Attaché.—Benjamin Casabianca.

Commercial Attaché.—Miguel Lopez Pumarejo.

Consul-General.—D. Joaquín Orrantía.

Director of Bureau of Information and Trade Propaganda.—J. Medina.

There are consuls or vice-consuls at Liverpool, Southampton, Birmingham, Cardiff, Dundee, Glasgow, Newcastle, and Manchester.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COLOMBIA.

Envoy, Minister and Consul-General.—Lord H. A. R. Hervey, Appointed 1919.

Naval Attaché.—Paymaster Lt.-Commander Lloyd Hirst, R.N.

There are vice-consuls at Barranquilla, Bogotá, Carthagena, Pasto, Medellín, and Santa Marta, and consular agents at Tumaco, Honda, and Buenaventura.

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COSTA RICA.

(REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Costa Rica, an independent State since the year 1821, and forming part from 1824 to 1829 of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution promulgated on December 7, 1871, and modified very frequently since that date. Practically there was no constitution, but only dictatorships, between 1870 and 1882. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Representatives called the Constitutional Congress, and made up of 43 deputies, being one representative to every 8,000 inhabitants. By the Election Law of August 18, 1913, universal suffrage was adopted for all male citizens who are of age and able to support themselves, except those deprived of civil rights, criminals, bankrupts and the insane. Voting for President, Deputies and Municipal Councillors is public, direct and free. The members of the Chamber are elected for the term of four years, one-half retiring every two years. The executive authority is in the hands of a President, elected for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—Don Julio Acosta, elected on December 7, 1919; assumed office May 8, 1920, for a period of 4 years, under the Constitution of 1871.

The administration normally is carried on by six Secretaries of State, who are appointed by, and responsible to, the President. They are the Secretaries respectively of the Interior and Police; of Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Public Worship; of Public Instruction; of War and Marine; of Finance and Commerce; and a Secretary of Public Works.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 23,000 English square miles, divided into seven provinces, San José, Alajuela, Heredia, Cartago, Guanacaste, Puntarenas, and Limon. The last Census was taken in 1892. According to the estimate for December 31, 1920, the population was 468,373, made up as follows:—

Province	Population	Province	Population
San José	141,342	Guanacaste	45,148
Alajuela	113,039	Puntarenas	23,784
Heredia	47,715	Limon	23,777
Cartago	73,568	Total	468,373

There are about 3,500 aborigines (Indians).

The vital statistics for three years were as follows:—

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Increase	Immigration	Emigration
1918	1,827	18,412	14,034	4,378	1,857	2,157
1919	1,748	16,796	12,069	4,727	2,810	3,233
1920	2,725	18,066	13,420	4,646	6,040	5,280

Of the total births in 1919, 51 per cent. were males and 49 per cent. females, and 75 per cent. legitimate and 25 per cent. illegitimate.

The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly around the capital, the city of San José (population, 1920, 38,930, with suburbs, 51,395), and in the towns of Alajuela (11,908), Cartago (17,402), Heredia (13,885), Liberia (2,596), Puntarenas (5,100), and Limón (10,231). There are some 18,000 coloured British West Indians, mostly in Limón Province, on the banana farms.

For the purpose of public health the country has been divided into 26 districts, superintended by medical men paid by the national Treasury. The Rockefeller Institute has established a branch in Costa Rica to combat ankilostomiasis, and the Medical Officer in charge is giving most valuable advice and work to the Costa Rican authorities.

Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, but there is entirely religious liberty under the Constitution. The Archbishop of Costa Rica was consecrated in August, 1921, and he has under him the Bishop of Alajuela.

Elementary instruction is compulsory and free. Elementary schools are provided and maintained by local school councils, while the national government pays the teachers, besides making subventions in aid of local funds. In 1920, there were open 411 elementary schools; the teachers numbered 1348, and the enrolled pupils 32,836, the average attendance being 28,810. For secondary instruction there are at San José a lyceum for boys with 450 pupils in 1920, and a college for girls with 428 pupils. A normal school established in 1915 at Heredia has 285 pupils. The towns of Cartago, Alajuela, and Heredia, have each a college. For professional instruction there is a Medical Faculty, and also schools of Law, Pharmacy, and Dentistry.

Spanish is the universal language of the country.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, two Appeal Courts, and the Court of Cassation. There are also subordinate courts in the separate provinces, and local justices throughout the Republic. Capital punishment cannot be inflicted. In 1920 there were 8,379 convictions of misdemeanour, and 1,011 of crime.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five years have been (in colones, worth about 12·33*d.* in 1920), as follows:—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	656,397	700,948	1,187,446	1,707,577	1,575,120
Expenditure . . .	1,203,222	1,227,971	2,031,866	1,787,479	1,574,412

¹ Estimates.

The revenue is chiefly derived from direct taxation (land taxes), customs (719,412*l.* in 1920), liquors, and railways, posts, and telegraphs. The largest items of expenditure are finance, public instruction, and internal development.

The foreign debt of the Republic outstanding on December 31, 1920, was 2,911,595*l.*, made up of gold refunding bonds, 1911, of 2,000,000*l.* (1,586,660*l.* issued) and the French Loan of 1912, of 35,000,000 francs (33,421,500 francs outstanding). The internal debt on December 31, 1920, amounted to 3,215,481*l.*

Defence.

Costa Rica had an army, including reserve and national guard, of 52,208 officers and men. The active army numbered 38,946, and consisted of 3 brigades, 1 battalion, 3 companies, and 135 unclassified soldiers. The peace strength is 500 men, 5,000 in case of internal trouble, and the war strength is estimated at 50,000 militia, as every male between 18 and 50 may be required to serve. The Republic has also 1 motor launch on the Atlantic side and 1 on the Pacific side for Revenue purposes.

Production and Industry.

A considerable area of the country is high table-land, with a temperate climate, but the land along the coast is low, with tropical vegetation and a tropical climate. Agriculture is the principal industry. There are thousands of square miles of public lands in Costa Rica that have never been cleared, on which can be found quantities of virgin rosewood, cedar, mahogany, and other cabinet woods. The principal agricultural products are coffee (30,430,700 pounds was the production in 1920; quantity exported 13,998 metric tons valued at 917,420*l.*); and bananas, 95,400 acres (8,652,473 bunches valued at 827,988*l.* in 1920; 7,270,624 bunches valued at 695,753*l.* in 1919). There is a banana trade with New Orleans, New York, Boston, and the United Kingdom. Bee-keeping has been commenced; it is estimated that there are 3,000 hives in the Republic. The second industry of importance is that of gold and silver mining on the Pacific slope. Several districts are auriferous, and mining is carried on in the Abangarez, Barranca, and Aguacate districts. Deposits of manganese ore have been discovered in the Pacific province of Guanacaste. Maize, sugar-cane, rice, and potatoes are commonly cultivated. Some 2,700 acres are under tobacco. The distillation of spirits is a government monopoly. The live stock, in 1915, consisted of 347,475 cattle, 64,717 horses, 76,198 pigs, besides mules, sheep, and goats.

There are officially enumerated 3,296 factories and industries in the Republic, including coffee-drying establishments, starch, broom and wood-work factories. Electricity, derived from water power in the highlands, is widely used as motive power.

Commerce.

The value of imports into and exports from Costa Rica in 5 years (including coin and bullion) was as follows (in sterling 1 colon = 22*·*9*d.*):—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	1,420,199	1,203,277	768,641	1,696,776	8,645,873
Exports . . .	2,891,649	2,447,777	1,980,526	3,652,587	2,568,929

For 1918, 1919, and 1920 the value of the chief imports and exports was as follows:—

Imports	1918	1919	Exports	1919	1920
	£	£		£	£
Cotton goods . . .	94,075	62,752	Coffee . . .	2,402,277	917,420
Cattle . . .	94,600	53,293	Bananas . . .	693,753	827,938
Coffee bags . . .	23,077	49,112	Gold, silver, etc. .	151,093	200,754
Flour . . .	58,835	133,155	Cacao . . .	110,852	96,352
Lard . . .	3,156	5,643	Manganese ore . . .	61,816	20,078
Drugs . . .	16,686	30,053	Hardwoods . . .	55,339	75,163
Rice . . .	9,278	3,726	Sugar . . .	50,663	271,660
			Hides and skins . .	36,908	19,141

Of the import value in 1920, 1,899,864*l.* (52·11 per cent.) was from the United States, 518,088*l.* (4·21 per cent.) from the United Kingdom, 124,688*l.* (3·42 per cent.) from Spanish America, 489,276*l.* (13·42 per cent.) from Germany. Of the value exported, 1,822,440*l.* (71·08 per cent.) went to the United States, 532,784*l.* (20·78 per cent.) to the United Kingdom, and 124,607*l.* (4·86 per cent.) to Spanish America.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Costa Rica (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years:—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Costa Rica into U.K.	913,623	344,626	963,528	1,023,953	1,592,093
Exports to Costa Rica from U.K.	145,789	53,311	112,424	604,038	249,843

Shipping and Communications.

There are no official figures available as regards Costa Rican shipping. On the Atlantic coast there are several small sailing vessels and power launches, and on the Pacific coast some motor launches.

In 1920 there entered the ports of the Republic 532 vessels of 760,801 tons, and cleared 538 vessels of 763,753 tons. Limon is visited regularly by steamers of 4 shipping companies (2 British, 1 American, 1 Dutch) connecting it with ports of Europe and America. The steamers of the United Fruit Company are under the British flag. Two lines (1 British, 1 U.S.A., and also several small coasting "tramp" steamers between San Francisco and Canal Zone), visit the Pacific port of Puntarenas.

The railway system connects San José with the Atlantic port, and has been extended to connect the capital with the Pacific port. The length of railway is 402 miles—the Costa Rica Railway, 182 miles (main line and branches; San José to Limon, 103 miles); the Pacific Railway (State owned), 88 miles (San José to Punta Arenas, 73 miles), the Northern Railway, 65 miles, and the United Fruit Co. Railway, 67 miles. When the Railway system is completed, through rail communication will be established between Port Limon and the new port of Almirante in Panama. At San José there is an electric tramway of 8½ miles. In 1916 a road for motor traffic was completed between San José and Heredia, a distance of 7 miles. There is also a motor road between San José and Cartago, a distance of 13 miles. About 85 miles of motoring roads are now open.

In 1920 there were 301 post offices. The number of postal packets despatched and received was 3,944,504.

There were (1920) 1,840 miles of telegraph lines, with 122 telegraph offices. The number of messages in 1920 was 1,034,162. On December 31, 1920, there were 1,584 telephones; the telephone lines had a length of about 1,387 miles. Wireless telegraphy is working from Limon to Bocas del Toro (Panama) 60 miles, and to Bluefields, in Nicaragua, and to Colon, in Republic of Panama. Limon has a radius of 300 miles. The Government has a small wireless station at Colorado (mouth of R. San Juan, near Nicaraguan border).

Money, Weights, and Measures.

In October, 1914, the Banco Internacional de Costa Rica was established as a Government Bank of Issue. It is authorised to issue up to 19,000,000 colones in notes to bearer (guaranteed by Government 6 per cent. Bonds, un-issued balance of Costa Rica Gold Refunding Bonds of 1911, and other Government securities). There were three other banks of issue in Costa Rica, the Anglo-Costa Rican Bank (founded 1863) and the Bank of Costa Rica (1877), with a capital of 1,200,000 and 2,000,000 colones respectively, and the Mercantile Bank of Costa Rica (1908) with a capital of 1,500,000 colones, but their privileges were cancelled on March 31, 1921. The Mercantile Bank of the Americas of New York has purchased a controlling interest in the Mercantile Bank (October, 1919). A branch of the Royal Bank of Canada was opened in August, 1915. The actual note circulation on March 31, 1921, was 15,536,008 colones, for which there was a gold reserve of 2,530,411 colones. There were also, in addition, silver certificates to the extent of 3,272,250 colones.

On October 26, 1896, an Act was passed for the adoption of a gold standard, the monetary unit to be the gold *colon*, weighing 778 grammes, .900 fine (value about 22'9d.). The U.S. gold dollar is worth 2'15 colones and the English sovereign, 10'45 colones. The new silver coinage consists of fractions of the colon, viz., 50, 25, 10, and 5-cent pieces .500 fine silver, which are legal tender up to 10 colons, copper being legal tender up to 1 colon. The copper coins are 10 and 5 cent pieces. There are also 50 and 25 cent and 1 and 2 colon notes (silver certificates). Gold and silver coins have practically disappeared from circulation; copper coins in circulation amount to 246,223 colones.

The metric system is now in use; the following are the old weights and measures:—

The <i>Libra</i>	. . . . .	=1'014 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	. . . . .	=101'40 lbs. „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	. . . . .	=25'35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	. . . . .	=11 bushels (imperial bushel).

The old weights and measures of Spain are in use in the country districts but the introduction of the French metric system is legally established and in general use.

On January 15, 1921, the Republic adopted as its standard time that of the meridian 90 degrees west of Greenwich.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF COSTA RICA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London.—Vacant.

Acting Consul-General.—Percy G. Harrison, 58, Lombard Street, E.C.

There are Consular Representatives at Birmingham, Cardiff, Falmouth, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham Southampton, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COSTA RICA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General.
 —A. Percy Bennett, C.M.G.
Consul.—F. N. Cox.
Consul at Port Limon.—F. Gordon.

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CUBA.

Constitution and Government.

CUBA, except for a brief period of British occupancy in 1762, remained a Spanish possession from the date of its discovery by Columbus until December 10, 1898, when the sovereignty was relinquished under the terms of the Treaty of Paris which ended the armed intervention of the United States in the struggle of the Cubans against Spanish rule. Cuba thus became an independent State. A convention which assembled on November 5, 1900, drew up a constitution which was adopted February 21, 1901, under which the Island assumed a republican form of government, with a President, Vice-President, a Senate and a House of Representatives. A law was passed in Washington authorising the President of the United States to hand over the government to the Cuban people upon the undertaking that they should conclude no treaty with a foreign power that would endanger the independence of Cuba, that no debts should be contracted

for which the current revenue would not suffice, that the United States should have certain rights of intervention, and be granted the use of Naval Stations. On June 12, 1901; these conditions were accepted. On February 24, 1902, the election of the President and Vice-President took place, and the control of the Island was formally transferred to the national government on May 20. The coaling stations of Guantanamo Bay and Bahia Honda were leased to the United States for 2,000 dollars annually, on July 2, 1903. A reciprocal commercial treaty, December 27, 1903, further strengthened the ties between Cuba and the United States. After political disturbances, an American Commission formed a provisional government in August, 1906, which was continued until January 28, 1909, when the national government was resumed after the institution of electoral reforms.

President.—Dr. Alfredo Zayas. Born February 21, 1861. Inaugurated May 20, 1921; term expires May 20, 1925.

Vice-President.—General Francisco Carrillo.

There is a Cabinet consisting of the Secretaries of State, of Justice, of War and Marine, of the Interior, of Finance, of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labour, of Public Instruction, of Public Works, and of Sanitation and Charity.

The National Congress is made up of a Senate (24 members, 4 for each province) and a House of Representatives (118 members, 1 for every 25,000 of the inhabitants).

The country is divided in six provinces (*Provincias*) and 112 municipalities (*Municipios*). The province is ruled by a Governor elected indirectly by the people and a Council; and the Municipality by an Alcalde (Mayor), and by a municipal council elected by the people of the town.

Area and Population.

Cuba has an area of 44,215 square miles, with a population, according to the enumeration of November, 1919, of 2,889,004. The area, population, and density of population of each of the six provinces were as follows:—

Province	Area	Population in 1919	Pop. per sq. mile
	Square miles		
Havana	3,174	697,583	219.77
Pinar del Río	5,212	261,198	51.07
Matanzas	3,260	312,704	95.09
Santa Clara	8,266	657,697	79.95
Camagüey	10,076	228,913	22.71
Oriente	14,227	730,909	51.31
Total	44,215	2,889,004	65.34

The population in 1919 has increased 261,369 over that of 1916. The whites formed 74.3 and the coloured 25.7 of the total population.

In 1916, there were 56,086 births, 13,659 marriages, 40,943 deaths. The surplus of births over deaths was 15,143. In 1920 there were 340,241 immigrants, including 174,221 males, 163,949 females, and 2,071 children. Of the total, 94,294 were Spaniards.

The chief towns are Havana, 363,506; Cienfuegos, 95,865; Camagüey 98,193; Santiago de Cuba, 70,232; Guantánamo, 68,883; Matanzas, 62,638; Santa Clara, 63,151; Manzanillo, 56,570; Pinar del Río, 47,858; Sancti Spiritus, 58,843; Trinidad, 40,602; Cárdenas, 32,758.

Instruction.

Since the development of the Education Act of 1899, when the present system of elementary and secondary schools was introduced, education in Cuba has made rapid strides. Each municipality has a Board of Education, and Government schools are established in all towns and rural districts. Education is compulsory. In the interior regular circuits for special teachers who conduct classes in the higher subjects, travelling from school to school in succession, maintain a high standard of instruction in the rural districts. In 1919, 334,671 children were enrolled in the Government schools, which had 6,151 teachers. A wide system of kindergartens has been developed, and night schools for adults. In 1919, 223 new schools were established. In each province the Government maintains a special Institute for advanced education. Annexed to these Institutes are the normal schools for training teachers. Near Havana there is a special school with a staff drawn from English public schools, on which the school is modelled.

University instruction is given at the University of Havana (founded in 1721), which in November 1919 had 2,272 students, divided as follows:—Faculties of Liberal Arts and Science, 357; of Medicine and Pharmacy, 1,457 and of Law, 458.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure (budget estimates) for 5 years:—

	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1920-21	1921-22
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	8,365,718	9,335,938	12,892,000	20,827,417	18,228,000
Expenditure . .	8,052,581	8,830,640	10,878,973	20,827,417	16,070,982

The principal items of estimated income in 1921-22 were:—Customs Revenue, 9,750,000*l*. The principal items of estimated expenditure were:—War and Marine, 3,547,385*l*.; Instruction, 2,382,429*l*.

The debt of the Republic of Cuba on December 31, 1920, amounted to 88,306,100 dollars, made up as follows:—Foreign debt, 49,644,000 dollars, and internal debt, 38,662,100 dollars.

Defence.

The military age is between 21 and 28, and the army is composed of 16,569 men (610 officers and 75 cadets) in the land forces. The navy consists of 2 cruisers, 16 gunboats, 4 submarine chasers, and 3 small auxiliaries. The strength of the navy is 890 men, 130 officers, and 20 cadets.

Production and Industry.

The staple products of Cuba are tobacco and sugar, but coffee, cocoa, cereals, and potatoes are grown, and a considerable trade is done in fruits and minerals. In 1919-20 the tobacco manufactured in Cuba was valued at 2,373,966 dollars. In the year ending June 30, 1919, 135,290,443 cigars and 9,037,301 boxes of cigarettes were exported. In 1918-19 the sugar crop was 4,446,229 tons (valued at 457,305,858 dollars); in 1919-20 it was 3,735,425 tons (valued at 1,005,451,080 dollars). The total area of the sugar plantations is 1,384,812 acres. In 1919-20 there were 192 sugar mills. Rice growing has recently been started. The principal fruits exported were pineapples, bananas, citrus fruit, and coconuts. The

production of honey in 1919-20 amounted to 185,091,864 gallons, valued at 5,552,755 dollars.

Cuba's production of rum in 1919 was 11,489,718 gallons, valued at 4,944,632 dollars, and of alcohol, 5,778,147 gallons, valued at 2,815,458 dollars.

On December 31, 1918, the live stock in the island consisted of 3,965,600 head of cattle, 779,496 horses, and 64,570 mules.

Cuba has forest lands, many of which are in private ownership, but the forests belonging to the State have an area of about 1,250,000 acres. These forests contain valuable cabinet woods, such as mahogany and cedar, besides dye-woods, fibres, gums, resins, and oils. Cedar is used locally for cigar-boxes, and mahogany is exported. Many other hard woods are used for railway sleepers, carts, ploughs and other local purposes.

On June 30, 1920 the mining area of Cuba extended to 915,725 acres, and included iron (407,460 acres), copper (248,115 acres), oil (102,367 acres), manganese (42,125 acres), and asphalt (36,457 acres).

In 1920 there were in Cuba 314 commercial companies with a capital of 229,662,500 dollars.

Commerce.

The value of the imports and exports (including bullion and specie) for 5 years (1916-1917, ending June 30, and 1918-1920 calendar years) were as follows :—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	49,655,655	54,514,611	59,524,443	71,515,304	108,814,431
Exports . . .	71,814,270	73,369,102	82,665,050	114,582,074	213,784,585

The imports and exports were distributed as follows :—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United States	272,192,946	321,627,449	439,633,936	642,148,034
Other American Countries	27,257,637	32,833,524	10,912,602	23,837,143
United Kingdom	8,746,505	15,060,680	82,521,328	126,451,511
Spain	15,911,198	19,824,512	8,243,963	10,860,776
France	9,905,719	13,607,288	23,041,878	26,544,432
Other European countries	3,257,488	6,332,231	6,646,679	19,109,608
Other countries	20,306,029	28,007,876	1,909,987	6,146,837
Total	357,576,522	437,293,560	572,910,373	855,138,341

The principal exports are sugar and tobacco. In 1919, sugar was exported to the value of 81,570,178*l.*, and tobacco to the value of 8,167,366*l.* The principal imports in 1919 were foodstuffs to the value of 23,170,848*l.*, tissues and manufactures, 8,314,337*l.*, machinery, 8,025,873*l.*, metals and metal manufactures, 4,479,747*l.*, and chemicals, 4,362,305*l.*

The custom revenues in 1917-18 amounted to 7,897,800*l.*, and in 1919 to 11,100,831*l.*

Total trade between Cuba and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for five years.—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Cuba into U.K.	17,770,637	22,519,576	17,882,831	26,184,400	6,425,427
Exports to Cuba from U.K.	2,012,667	1,964,736	1,983,027	7,349,917	1,890,708

Shipping and Communications.

In 1919, 89,436 vessels of 203,975,959 tons net entered and 88,789 vessels of 203,436,406 tons net cleared the ports of the Republic in the foreign trade. In the coastwise trade 14,684 vessels of 2,582,829 tons net entered, and 14,712 vessels of 2,584,211 tons net cleared. In 1919-20, 2,899 vessels cleared the port of Havana.

In Cuba there were, in 1919, 3,200 miles of railway—the United Railways of Havana, 705 miles; Cuba Railroad, 589 miles; Cuban Central Railway, 389 miles, and Western Railway of Havana, 147 miles. The lines now connect the principal towns and seaports from Pinar del Rio in the west, to Santiago de Cuba in the east. The larger sugar estates have private lines extending to 2,790 miles, connecting them with the main lines. Several important railway extensions are projected. There are 1,358 miles of cart roads open to traffic on April 1, 1921. There are (1920) 749 post and telegraph offices, and nine wireless stations operated by the Government.

Currency and Banking.

On November 7, 1914, a law was published authorising a new coinage issue in Cuba with a gold peso of 1·6718 grammes (1·5046 grammes fine) as the monetary unit. The gold coins are the 20, 10, 5, 4, 2 and 1 peso pieces; the 20, 10 and 5 pesos pieces are of the same weight and value as the corresponding United States gold coins. Silver is coined in pieces of 1 peso, 40 cents, 20 cents, and 10 cents, while nickel coins of 5, 2, and 1 cent pieces are also issued.

The coinage of gold is unlimited, but silver must not be minted to the value of more than 12,000,000 pesos. The extent of the nickel coinage is to be determined by the National Executive. The United States coinage will still remain legal tender.

The total amount of currency on December 31, 1920 was as follows:—gold, 23,786,750 dollars; silver, 8,413,140 dollars; and nickel, 1,449,560 dollars; making in all 33,649,450 dollars.

The National Bank of Cuba, at Havana, had assets on January 31, 1920, amounting to 145,579,273 pesos.

The metric system of weights and measures is in use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF CUBA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—General Carlos García Vélaz, K. B. E. (June 11, 1912).

First Secretary.—Dr. Rafael Rodríguez Altunaga.

Second Secretary.—Pedro Rodríguez Capote.

Acting Consul in London.—Julio Brodermann.

There is a Consul-General in Liverpool, and Consuls in Birmingham, Glasgow, Hull, and other towns.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CUBA.

Charge d' Affaires.—G. D. N. Haggard, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché.—Engineer-Com. H. A. Brown, R.N.

British Vice-Consuls at Havana.—G. F. Plant and C. A. Edmund.

There is a British Consul at Santiago, and Vice-Consuls at Cienfuegos, Camagüey, Antilla, Puerto Padre, and Cardenas.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

(ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA.)

THE term Czechoslovaks comprises two branches of the same Slav nation: the seven million Czechs (pronounced Tchechs) of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, and the two million Slovaks of Slovakia, who speak a dialect of Czech.

As early as the fifth century the Czechoslovaks inhabited, as an independent nation, the territories of the ancient Kingdom of Bohemia. Christianity was introduced very early in Slovakia and Bohemia by the Slav

apostles, Cyril and Methodius, and the Czechs were among the early protagonists of Protestantism in Europe.

In 1526 the Czechs elected the Habsburgs to the throne of Bohemia, and the country thus became united through a common dynasty with Austria and Hungary. Soon after their accession to the throne the Habsburgs began to violate Bohemia's religious and national liberties, and this action eventually led to the Czech revolution of 1618 and the beginning of the 'Thirty Years' War. The Czech revolution was crushed completely at the White Mountain, near Prague, in 1620.

The literary revival of the Czech language, which commenced after the French Revolution, developed into a political movement in the 'forties, and since 1848 the Czechoslovaks have claimed the restitution of their ancient rights as an independent nation. The Czechoslovak State came into existence on October 28, 1918. On that day the *Národní Výbor* (National Council) took over the government of the Czechoslovak countries, including Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Slovakia, which had hitherto belonged to the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. On November 14, 1918, the Czechoslovak National Assembly met in Prague, and formally declared the Czechoslovak State to be a Republic, with Professor T. G. Masaryk as its first President.

The Colours of the Republic are white, blue and red. The National Standard consists of an upper band of white and a lower band of red, between which a blue triangle is interposed.

The little Coat of Arms of the Republic is that of the former Kingdom of Bohemia, a red shield on which is a double-tailed silver lion rampant facing to the right, but the lion carries on his breast a little shield, on which is the coat-armour of Slovakia (a red shield with three blue mountains, on which stands a two-armed silver cross). On the coat-armour of middle size and on the great coat of arms there is in the centre the coat of arms of the former Kingdom of Bohemia, thereupon in all directions the shields of the other lands of the Republic.

Constitution and Government.—The Constitution of the Czechoslovak Republic was passed by the National Assembly on February 29, 1920.

According to the terms of the Constitution, the Czechoslovak State is a democratic Republic having an elected President at its head. The territory of the Republic forms a single and indivisible unity. The region of Carpathian Ruthenia will receive autonomy. The National Parliament, which constitutes the only legislative body for the whole of the Republic, is composed of a Chamber of Deputies elected for a period of six years and containing 300 members, and of a Senate comprising 150 members to be renewed every eight years. The two Chambers in joint congress will elect the President of the Republic for seven years, and the President, as head of the State, is supreme commander of the armed forces, and can declare war with the consent of Parliament. He appoints the higher officers and officials, exercises the right of reprieve, and is himself amenable to the laws only on a charge of high treason. He also appoints and recalls Ministers. The Constitution guarantees freedom of the press and of speech, and safeguards racial minorities, to whom it assures the maintenance of their schools.

The franchise for the Chamber of Deputies is open to all citizens, without distinction of sex, who are over 21, while all citizens over 30 are eligible for election. The franchise for the Senate is open to all citizens who are over 26; and all citizens over 45 are eligible for election. The electoral system is based on proportional representation.

The Constitution regulates the parliamentary elections on a 'closed scrutiny' basis, the votes being in favour of parties, not of candidates. The

allocation of electoral areas is as follows:—Bohemia, 9 (for Chamber of Deputies), 5 (for Senate); Moravia and Silesia, 6 and 3; Slovakia, 7 and 4; Carpathian Ruthenia, 1 and 1.

The number of administrative districts to be set up is as follows:—Bohemia, 9; Moravia and Silesia, 6; Slovakia, 6.

At the elections held in April 1920, the following parties were returned to Parliament:—

Senate:—Socialists, 67; National Parties, 75; Czechoslovaks, 102; Germans, 37; Magyars, 1; and the Christian-Social party, Magyar-German, 2.

Chamber of Deputies:—Socialists, 136; National Parties, 145; Czechoslovaks, 199; Germans, 72; Magyars, 1; Magyar-German parties, 9.

President.—Thomas G. Masaryk (born in 1850 in Hodonin, in Moravia). Elected May 28, 1920.

The Czechoslovak Government, appointed on September 26, 1921, consists of the following Ministers:—

Prime Minister.—Dr. Eduard Beneš.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Dr. Eduard Beneš.

Minister of the Interior.—Dr. Jan Černý.

Minister of Finance.—Augustin Novák.

Minister of Commerce.—Ladislav Novák.

Minister of Public Works.—Alvis Tučný.

Minister of Food Supplies.—Antonín Srba.

Minister of Railways.—Jan Sroemek.

Minister of Health.—Bohumil Vrbenský.

Minister of Social Welfare.—Gustav Habrman.

Minister of Justice.—Dr. Jan Dolonský.

Minister of Agriculture.—František Štaněk.

Minister of Education.—Dr. Vávro Šrobár.

Minister of National Defence.—František Udržal.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Antonín Srba.

Minister for the Unification of Laws.—Dr. Ivan Dérer.

Area and Population.—The Czechoslovak Republic consists of Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, Silesia, and Ruthenia (Sub-Carpathian Russia). Its frontiers have been defined by the Peace Treaties with Germany, Austria, and Hungary, with the exception of a few districts, notably the Teschen coal area, in which plebiscite was to decide its allegiance. The intention of holding plebiscite was, however, abandoned, and the Ambassadors' Conference, on July 28, 1920, divided the Teschen district between Czechoslovakia and Poland. The area and population of the various provinces, according to the census of 1921, are as follows:—

	Area in square kilometres	Area in English sq. miles	Population Feb. 15, 1921	Population per square kilometre
Bohemia ¹	52,052	20,106	6,664,932	128
Moravia ¹	22,304	8,615	2,660,737	119
Silesia ¹	4,426	1,707	670,937	152
Slovakia	49,015	18,933	2,993,479	61
Ruthenia	12,694	4,903	605,731	48
	140,485	54,264	13,595,816	97

¹ Including the small Austrian and German territories, which have been added by the Peace Treaty to Czechoslovakia.

Of the total population 6,000,000 are Czechs, 3,700,000 Germans, 1,700,000 Slovaks, 1,200,000 Magyars, 300,000 Ruthenians and 250,000 Poles.

The population of the principal towns in 1921 was :—

Prague	676,476	Ostrava	41,929	Kladno	19,104
Brno	221,422	Liberec	34,942	Pardubice	25,171
Plzen	88,447	Budejovice	43,961	Olomouc	56,941
Bratislava	93,829	Usti	39,815	Stiavnica	13,24
Kosice	52,699	Vitkovice	27,336	Nitra	19,107

Religion.—The majority of the population is Catholic. In 1921 the division of the population according to religion was :—Roman Catholics, 11,675,187 ; Greek Catholics, 592,699 ; Protestants, 929,203 ; Greek Orthodox, 3,051 ; Old Catholics, 17,120 ; Jews, 361,990.

In January, 1920, the reformed clergy of Czechoslovakia decided to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Pope and to found a National Church.

Instruction.—Instruction is compulsory between the age of 6 and 14. The schools may be divided as follows : (1) National Schools (Elementary and Advanced Public Schools) ; (2) Secondary Latin and Technical Schools (Gymnasias and Real-Schools) ; (3) Universities and Higher Technical Schools ; and (4) Trade and Arts, Commercial, Mining and Agricultural, and other special schools. There are practically no illiterates except in Slovakia.

The following table contains the data for elementary and advanced schools (public and private) in Czechoslovakia at the beginning of the school-year 1920–21.

	Elementary Schools (public and private)			Advanced Schools (public and private)		
	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils (boys)	No. of Pupils (girls)	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils (boys)	No. of Pupils (girls)
Bohemia	6,184	483,560	491,576	845	86,294	76,534
Moravia	2,872	211,969	214,284	377	29,137	24,343
Silesia	567	52,931	52,676	77	5,612	5,762
Slovakia	3,319	185,838	184,013	102	8,466	12,383
Ruthenia	475	28,094	26,749	10	622	980
	13,417	962,392	969,298	1,411	130,131	124,002

Of the 13,417 elementary schools, 8,553 (63·75 per cent.) were Czechoslovak ; 3,410 (25·42 per cent.) German ; 419 (3·12 per cent.) Ruthenian ; 814 (6·07 per cent.) Magyar ; 87 (0·65 per cent.) Polish ; 4 (0·3 per cent.) Rumanian ; 1 French ; and 129 (0·76 per cent.) miscellaneous. Of the 1,411 advanced schools, 978 (69·3 per cent.) were Czechoslovak ; 8 (0·6 per cent.) Ruthenian ; 398 (28·2 per cent.) German ; 19 (1·4 per cent.) Magyar ; 3 (0·2 per cent.) Polish ; 5 (0·3 per cent.) miscellaneous schools.

During the school-year 1920–21, there were in Czechoslovakia 60 gymnasias, 105 real-gymnasias, 3 higher real-gymnasias, 30 reform real-gymnasias, 80 real-schools, 22 lycées for females, and 68 teachers' institutes, making a total of 368. In these schools were 97,329 pupils, of whom 22,397 were females. The public or state-aided schools of commerce were 269, in which were 29,990 pupils (10,672 females).

There are 4 universities in Czechoslovakia, and 4 technical high schools, with students as follows (1920) :—

Universities	Number of Students		Technical High Schools	Number of Student	
	Total	Females		Total	Females
Prague, Czech (1348)	8,770	1,562	Prague, Czech	6,821	193
Prague, German	8,668	394	Prague, German	2,250	45
Brno, Czech	957	69	Brno, Czech	1,572	105
Bratislava, Slovak	247	28	Brno, German	2,206	36

There are 5 faculties besides the University: An academy of law; a high veterinary academy; a mining academy; a high agricultural college; and an academy of arts.

Justice.—The courts of the Republic are :—The Supreme Court of Justice and Court of Cassation sitting in Brno; 4 High Courts of Justice (Prague, Brno, Bratislava, Kosice); 37 County Courts, besides the Commercial Court and the Penal Tribunal in Prague; 423 District Courts, besides 3 special district courts.

There are also special courts for commercial, industrial, revenue and other matters.

A special Administrative High Court decides matters in dispute affecting the administration, *e. g.*, appeals against illegal decisions and regulations made by State authorities; in cases of conflict between the central State authorities and the organs of the provincial local government; in cases of claims made against the State or the local administration which have been vetoed by the administrative authorities.

Finance.—Budget estimates for 1921 and 1922 in thousands of kronen :—

	1921			1922		
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total
Revenue	12,079,876	2,050,543	14,129,919	17,290,600	1,593,609	18,884,209
Expenditure	8,990,574	4,845,164	13,841,738	13,125,932	6,546,038	19,071,970

The main items of the Budget for 1922 are shown as follows :—

Revenue	Czechoslovak Crowns		Expenditure	Czechoslovak Crowns	
	Total	Extra-ordinary		Total	Extraordinary
Ministry of :—			Public Debt	2,080,669,448	419,660,178
Finance	10,511,406,250	948,778,571	Ministry of :—		
Posts and Telegraphs	962,930,500	25,083,000	National Defence	3,118,846,222	1,107,311,848
Railways	4,945,500,090	22,365,900	Education	1,129,071,228	782,405,301
Agriculture	526,119,492	1,446,077	Posts and Telegraphs	871,654,970	331,778,430
Public Works	804,966,732	57,382,196	Railways	4,660,257,600	1,352,132,960
			Public Works	1,028,309,869	426,682,774
			the Interior	557,483,530	297,821,300
			of Foreign Affairs	287,472,613	46,421,166
			for Recon-struction.	601,135,462	601,135,462

The debts of the new Republic fall into five categories—(1) debts resulting from the war; (2) Czechoslovakia's share of Austria-Hungary's pre-war debt; (3) tax of liberation, *i.e.*, contribution to the war expenses of the Allies; (4) internal debt; (5) loans of the new Republic.

Some particulars of these loans are (unofficially) given as follows:—I. Debts resulting from the War.—(a) To United States: (1) For food supplies. Interest at 5 per cent. No fixed period of repayment. 57,744,750 dollars. (2) For supplies purchased from American Liquidation Commission. Interest at 5 per cent. Repayable in 1922, 5,000,000 dollars; repayable in 1923, 5,000,000 dollars; repayable in 1924, 14,942,546 dollars. (3) For Czechoslovak army in Siberia. Interest at 5 per cent. No fixed date of repayment. Amount as yet not fixed. Estimate of minimum, 19,000,000 dollars. (4) For war materials purchased at Coblenz, 2,710,930 dollars. (b) To France: (1) For war materials. Interest at 5 per cent. Repayable July, 1921. 110,000,000 francs. (2) For maintenance of Czechoslovak legions in France, 25,051,473 francs. (c) To Italy: (1) For maintenance of Czechoslovak army in Italy, 180,000,000 lire. (2) For credit arranged for one year on April 1, 1920, 6,000,000 lire. (d) To Great Britain: For relief supplies. Interest at 5 per cent. 304,106*l*.

II. Share of Austria-Hungary's pre-war debt—1,200,000,000 gold francs and 4,800,000,000 crowns.

III. Tax of liberation.—750,000,000 francs.

IV. Internal debt.—4,800,000,000 crowns of the old Austro-Hungarian Rente, and 8,000,000,000 crowns of Austro-Hungarian bank-notes circulating in the Republic, making a total of 12,800,000,000 crowns.

V. Loans of the Republic.—(1) First liberty loan, 1,000,000,000 crowns; (2) second liberty loan (4 per cent. State loan), payable 1923–24, 983,022,000 crowns; (3) Loan of Government from the banks, 1,031,500,000 crowns; (4) premium $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan, payable 1926–60, amount not stated.

The total indebtedness of the State on December 31, 1920, is given as follows:—3,500,000,000 francs of foreign debt and 25,000,000,000 crowns as internal debt.

A Board of Audit and Control was constituted by an enactment of March 20, 1919. It is charged with the superintendence of State economy, the State property and the national debt. This Board has an equal standing with the Ministries and is independent of them. Its president is nominated, at the request of the Government, by the President of the Republic.

Defence.—The organisation of the Czechoslovak Army is only provisional. The system prevailing in the Austro-Hungarian army at the moment of the collapse of the Monarchy was temporarily adopted. In the first year of the Republic, within this framework and with the aid of voluntary formations as well as the co-operation of the Czechoslovak army serving abroad, in France, Italy and Russia, units were formed for the defence of the frontiers against invasion and for the maintenance of internal order. On March 19, 1920, Parliament adopted a Bill enacting universal military service for men between the ages of 20 and 50. Active military service is for 14 months. During mobilisation and war all citizens between the age of 17 and 60 are obliged to do all that is necessary for the defence of the country. This system may be temporary, for the Republic will later arrange a system of militia. In peacetime the army contains 150,000 men. This number may be reduced.

Production and Industry.—The Czechoslovak territory is one of the richest in Europe, both as regards natural resources and industrial

development. Agriculture is highly developed and intensive farming is carried on.

For the years 1920 and 1921, the area and the yield of the crops were as follows:—

Crops	Area (in hectares)		Yield (in metric tons)	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
Wheat	633,671	622,554	717,465	1,106,957
Rye	905,769	847,605	836,756	1,881,870
Barley	692,245	640,616	810,768	1,031,243
Oats	801,806	810,707	865,879	1,050,187
Potatoes	694,560	—	5,002,549	—
Sugar-beet	209,423	—	4,780,537	—

In 1920, 209,423 hectares were sown with beets, yielding 4,780,537 metric tons. The sugar-beet contains 17 to 20 per cent. of sugar and is the foundation of an enormous sugar industry. In 1918-19 there were 175 sugar factories in the country, which produced 648,111 metric tons of sugar. The export of sugar for 1920 amounted to 248,648 tons. Hops of excellent quality are also grown, both for export and beer production (Pilsener). In 1920 Czechoslovakia produced 5,266 tons of hops. The agricultural industries include also flourishing beer, spirit, malt and foodstuffs industries. In 1919-20 the country had 585 breweries producing 5,709,297 hectolitres of beer. In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia there were, in 1919-20, 413 distilleries with an output of 27,512,262 hectolitres of spirits.

The number of live-stock, which has also been reduced by the war, was in 1920: Cattle, 4,213,454; horses, 581,257; pigs, 2,015,211; sheep, 975,889, and goats, 1,174,045.

Large quantities of fruit are exported. In 1920 the fruit crop yielded 369,420 tons of apples, 141,889 tons of pears, and 515,649 tons of stone fruit.

As regards forest wealth, Czechoslovakia ranks among the most richly wooded countries in Europe. The forests comprise 32 per cent. of the whole area (about 4,661,133 hectares). In Bohemia there are 1,569,965 hectares; in Moravia, 612,842 hectares; in Silesia, 154,324 hectares; in Slovakia, 1,658,635 hectares; and in Ruthenia (Podkarpatska Rus) 635,367 hectares. The annual yield is estimated at 565,024,000 cubic feet of timber.

The mineral production of the Czechoslovak Republic comprises both soft and hard coal (chief coalfields Brux-Komotau-Teplitz and Falkenau), iron, graphite, garnets. Gold, silver, copper and lead are found in the Carpathians, and rocksalt in Eastern Slovakia and Ruthenia. Coal production in 1920, 19,695,504 tons of lignite and 11,130,843 tons of hard coal. In 1919 there were 366 coal mines, employing 110,233 persons.

The number of factories in 1920 was 8,833. Of these, 1,999 were textile mills, 1,755 glass works and precious stone factories, 1,358 for food production, 674 for furniture and bent wood manufacture, 595 machine factories, 592 for metal manufacture, 297 paper mills, 458 chemical factories. Czechoslovakia holds eighth place in the world manufacture of cotton and sixth place among European countries. There are in the Republic approximately 3,600,000 spindles and about 120,000 looms.

Commerce.—Imports and exports for 2 years are shown as follows (in thousands of crowns):—

	1919	1920
Imports	6,555,418	16,383,532
Exports	5,323,621	16,189,865

For 1920 the imports amounted to 16,383,532,000 kronen, and the exports to 16,189,865,000 kronen. Weight of imports, 3,904,032 metric tons, and of exports, 6,902,221 metric tons.

Principal articles of import and export in 1920 :—

Imports	Metric Quintals	1,000 Crowns	Exports	Metric Quintals	1,000 Crowns
Cereals	2,469,984	1,927,825	Sugar	2,486,483	2,219,868
Cottons	692,050	3,213,964	Fruit	898,929	560,207
Woollen Goods	192,179	1,216,908	Glass	1,400,771	2,643,615
Silk	5,950	180,479	Iron	1,639,265	520,881
Leather	27,126	211,582	Timber, Coal, and Peat	51,842,608	1,872,518
Chemicals	1,951,923	329,277			
Timber, Coal, and Peat	13,196,028	516,446			

Imports and exports in 1920 were distributed among the principal countries as follows:—

Country of Origin or Destination	Imports		Exports	
	Metric Quintals	1,000 Crowns	Metric Quintals	1,000 Crowns
Belgium	831,462	737,300	79,934	53,610
France	246,545	434,005	1,958,185	1,507,717
Italy	523,430	659,607	1,739,052	948,958
Yugo-Slavia	313,090	225,733	635,720	577,149
Hungary	871,208	569,328	3,225,215	1,135,261
Holland	677,288	818,692	667,322	254,216
Germany	20,723,404	3,857,730	30,880,736	2,501,022
Poland	1,060,976	559,066	1,762,940	733,655
Austria	3,272,413	1,918,948	23,981,142	5,726,977
Rumania	546,606	359,099	348,111	338,604
Switzerland	159,498	301,809	916,612	508,509
Great Britain	323,247	582,911	258,910	402,250
United States of America	2,083,549	3,042,209	211,037	172,777
Other Countries	7,407,605	2,317,100	2,407,292	1,234,160
Total	39,070,321	16,383,532	69,022,209	16,189,865

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia (according to Board of Trade returns):—

	1921
Imports from Czechoslovakia into U.K.	£ 5,698,683
Exports to Czechoslovakia from U.K.	1,312,128

Communications.—On January 1, 1920, there were 8,497 miles of railway line in the Republic, of which 5,105 miles are owned by the State and the remaining 3,320 miles privately owned, and 72 miles owned by foreign States. Of the State railways 801 miles are double-tracked, and of the privately owned lines 199 miles.

• The Peace Treaty vested the Czechoslovak State with the right to use certain wharves in the ports of Hamburg and Stettin. Of the waterways of the country, the Danube is the most important; its chief port is Bratislava (Pressburg). On the Elbe the two main ports are Usti (Aussig) and Decin (Teschen).

In 1921 there were 3,810 post offices and 2,228 telegraph offices, and 65,083 miles of telegraph wire; 6,993,626 telegrams were despatched. Number of letters handled, 15,000,000; number of parcels, 280,000. In 1921 there were 54,156 telephone stations and 123,200 miles of telephone wire.

Banking and Currency.—The main credit establishments of the country are the Raiffeisen Banks, the district agricultural credit banks, the municipal saving banks, and the civil credit banks, which deal with the savings of all classes of the population and satisfy their credit requirements. The financial system is supplemented by the Postal Money Order Office, which acts as intermediary in the payment of accounts, and has at its disposal all the post offices and the Clearing House at Prague. The banking department attached to the Ministry of Finance is at present also acting as a joint stock bank pending the carrying out of the legislative measures already agreed upon. There are also several district joint stock banks, such as the District Bank of Bohemia, the Agrarian Bank of Moravia, the Land Credit Establishment of Silesia, the Mortgage Bank of Bohemia, the Mortgage Bank of Moravia, and the Communal Credit Establishment of Silesia. These banks have the right to issue bonds representing advances which have been made to the Government, to municipalities, or private individuals, the security for which is guaranteed in the form of a mortgage or other lien upon landed property.

At the beginning of 1921 there were 36 commercial banks in Czechoslovakia, with a total paid-up share capital of 1,327,300,000 Czechoslovak crowns. Their reserve funds amounted to 607,838,000 crowns, while the total deposits of all kinds, including current accounts, represented 16,076,695,000 crowns. The combined assets of these banks aggregated 20,557,577,000 crowns.

A Czechoslovak Joint-Stock Bank will be organised with a capital of 75 million francs in gold, and 75 thousand shares of 1,000 francs each. Of these the State will take 25,000 shares. The Government will have no vote at the general meetings of the company. The name of the bank will be "Bank of the Czechoslovak Republic." The shareholders will be represented by the Board of Directors to which the general meeting will send six members elected for six years, while the Government will be represented by three members. The president of the Board of Directors will be nominated by the President of the Republic for the duration of six years.

It is proposed to replace the present Czechoslovak krone currency by franc currency in the ratio of 3 kronen = 1 franc.

The note circulation on July 1, 1921, amounted to 11,070,000,000 kronen.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Dr. Vojtech Mastný (appointed May, 1920).

Counsellor.—Jan Masaryk.

First Secretary.—F. Borek-Dohalský.

Second Secretaries.—Dr. Max Lobkovicz and Joseph A. Benes.

Attaché.—Ivan Laichter.

Commercial Attaché.—L. K. Neumann.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir George Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B. (appointed September 3, 1919).

Secretaries.—Hon. J. F. A. Cecil and A. F. Aveling, C.B.E.

Commercial Secretary.—R. H. B. Lockhart.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. Sir T. Cunningham, Bart., D.S.O.

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DANZIG.

(DER FREISTAAT DANZIG.)

By Article 102 of the Treaty of Versailles, the Principal Allied and Associated Powers undertook to establish the Town of Danzig with the surrounding territory as a Free City, to be placed under the protection of the League of Nations. The League of Nations also appoints a High Commissioner.

High Commissioner.—General Sir Richard Haking. Assumed office January 24, 1921.

The Treaty further provides that a Constitution shall be drawn up, and this shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations. Pending the elections to the Constituent Assembly, a State Council of three was appointed by the High Commissioner (March 5, 1920). This Council was increased to nine (March 25, 1920), to include representatives of the various political parties in the future Free City.

The elections for the Constituent Assembly took place on May 16, 1920, and resulted in the following strength of the political parties:—German National People's Party, 34; Social Democrats, 19; Independents, 21; Centre Party, 17; German Democratic Party, 10; Free Economic Association Party, 12; and Polish Party, 7. The elections were universal, direct, equal, and secret on the basis of proportional representation, suffrage being granted to all men and women belonging to the State of Danzig, who had attained 20 years of age, and who had been domiciled within Danzig territory on or before January 10, 1920.

The proclamation of the Freedom of the City and adjacent territory, as well as the coming into force of the Danzig-Polish Treaty, took place on November 15, 1920. According to this Treaty Danzig and Poland form a single customs territory. A further Treaty between Danzig and Poland was signed on October 25, 1921, providing for joint economic administration. Since January 1, 1922, the Polish-German customs frontier extends to the sea, *i. e.*, Danzig is a unit in the Polish customs administration.

The Constitution (approved by the League of Nations on November 17, 1920) provides for a *Volkstag* or Diet of 120 members elected for 4 years, and a Senate. This consists of a President, as Chairman, a Vice-President, and 20 Senators, the President and 9 Senators in main office being elected by the *Volkstag* for 6 years, the Vice-President and the other 11 Senators for the duration of the *Volkstag*. Election is by majority of votes. Any citizen over 25 years of age is eligible. Senators in main office may not accept any other public or professional appointment. They are also not allowed to become directors of any trading concern. The President of the Senate directs and supervises the whole routine of the Administration. The Senate is the highest State authority, and its meetings are not public. Plebiscites take place if demanded by a 20th of the voters. Any alteration of the Constitution by the *Volkstag* can only be effected by a two-thirds majority, with at least two-thirds of the Deputies present.

After the approval of the Constitution, the Constituent Assembly proclaimed itself the Parliament of the Free City of Danzig, with powers to enact legislation until 1923.

Area and Population.—The area of the Free City of Danzig is about 709 square miles, and population 351,380 on October 8, 1919, of which about 7 per cent. are Poles.

The territory contains a total of 325 localities, of which 251 are rural communes, 69 estate districts, and 5 cities. In addition to Danzig, whose administrative district has a population of 194,953, the following localities are cities :—Zoppot, 18,397 inhabitants ; Marienburg-Kalthof, 1,791 ; Neuteich, 2,395 ; and Tiegenhof, 2,834. Several centres classed as rural communes or otherwise are considerably larger than most of the 'cities,' as appears from the following list :—Ohra, 12,347 ; Oliva, 11,706 ; Praust, 3,070 ; Emaus, 2,321 ; Bürgerwiesen, 2,324 ; Stutthof, 2,337 ; Brentau, Langenau, Steegen, Lichtepau, Liessau, and Schöneberg, between 1,000 and 2,000. The number of households in the territory is 82,798.

The Free City will have the following bathing resorts :—Zoppot, Oliva-Glettkau, Brösen, Neufahrwasser, Westerplatte, Weichselmünde, Heubude, Bohnsack, and Steegen.

The Free City has a total boundary line of 147 miles, of which 35 miles are on the sea. To the west the nearest Polish territory is but 5 miles from Danzig, as the crow flies.

Instruction.—In 1919 Danzig had the following municipal schools :—3 higher schools for boys, with 46 classes and 1,436 pupils ; 2 higher schools for girls, with 35 classes and 1,028 pupils ; 3 intermediate schools, with 44 classes, 46 teachers, and 1,858 pupils ; and 38 common schools, with 517 classes, 322 male and 218 female teachers, and 24,288 pupils.

The Technical High School had in the summer term of 1920 65 teachers and 864 students.

Finance.—For 1919 the Budget of Danzig balanced at 42,850,000 marks. The funded debt of the Free City on January 1, 1921, amounted to 43,034,647 marks.

Commerce and Shipping.—The total registered gross tonnage on January 1, 1921, was 82,886, comprising 26 steamships, 2 motor ships, and 2 sailing ships of over 50 tons burden each.

Shipping in 1918 : entered, 1,237 vessels of 455,127 tons ; and cleared, 1,223 vessels of 439,473 tons.

For centuries Danzig has been a well-known grain market and shipping point. Its advantageous geographical situation at the mouth of the Vistula, its vicinity to the great German, Polish, and Russian grain districts, and its foreign shipping connections have placed it at times in the first rank. Sugar is next in importance to grain, and lumber ranks third as the commodities dealt in at Danzig. For lumber Great Britain is Danzig's best customer.

Communications.—Danzig is connected with Poland by three main lines :—Danzig to Warsaw, 204 miles ; Danzig to Lodz, 263 miles ; and Danzig to Posen, 192 miles.

The metric system is the sole legal system of weights and measures in Danzig.

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DENMARK.

(KONGERIGET DANMARK.)

Reigning King.

Christian X., born September 26, 1870; son of King Frederik VIII. and Queen Louisa; married April 26, 1898, to Princess *Alexandrine* of Mecklenburg; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, May 14, 1912.

Children of the King.

- I. Prince Christian *Frederik*, born March 11, 1899.
- II. Prince Knud, born July 27, 1900.

Brothers and sisters of the King.

I. Prince *Carl*, born August 3, 1872; elected King of Norway, under the title of Haakon VII., November 1905; married July 22, 1896, to Princess Maud Alexandra of Great Britain; offspring Prince Alexander (now Crown Prince Olav of Norway), born July 2, 1903.

II. Prince *Harald*, born October 8, 1876; married April 28, 1909, to Princess Helena of Sonderburg-Glücksborg; offspring Princess Feodora, born July 3, 1910; Princess Caroline Mathilde, born April 27, 1912; Princess Alexandrine Louise, born December 12, 1914; Prince Gorm, born February 24, 1919.

III. Princess *Ingeborg*, born August 2, 1878; married August 27, 1897, to Prince Charles of Sweden.

IV. Princess *Thyra*, born March 14, 1880.

V. Prince *Gustav*, born March 4, 1887.

VI. Princess *Dagmar*, born May 23, 1890.

The crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times. In 1448, after the death of the last male scion of the Princely House of Svend Estridsen the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, in whose family the royal dignity remained for more than four centuries, although the crown was not rendered hereditary by right till the year 1660. The direct male line of the House of Oldenburg became extinct with the sixteenth king, Frederik VII., on November 15, 1863. In view of the death of the king without direct heirs, the Great Powers of Europe, 'taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish Monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace,' signed a treaty at London on May 8, 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and to the direct male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII. of Denmark. In accordance with this treaty, a law concerning the succession to the Danish crown was adopted by the Diet, and obtained the royal sanction July 31, 1853.

King Christian X. has a civil list of 1,000,000 kroner. Annuities to other members of the royal house amount to 222,000 kroner.

Subjoined is a list of the Kings of Denmark, with the dates of their accession, from the time of election of Christian I. of Oldenburg:—

House of Oldenburg.

	A.D.		A.D.
Christian I.	1448	Christian V.	1670
Hans	1481	Frederik IV.	1699
Christian II.	1513	Christian VI.	1730
Frederik I.	1523	Frederik V.	1746
Christian III.	1533	Christian VII.	1766
Frederik II.	1559	Frederik VI.	1808
Christian IV.	1588	Christian VIII.	1839
Frederik III.	1648	Frederik VII.	1848

House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

Christian IX., 1863. Frederik VIII., 1906. Christian X., 1912

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Denmark is founded upon the 'Grundlov' (charter) of June 5, 1915, as amended on September 10, 1920. This may in many respects be said to be a further development along the lines laid down in the 'Grundlov' of June 5, 1849, the charter which introduced the Constitution in Denmark. The amendments of September 10, 1920, are mostly of a formal character, necessitated by the incorporation of parts of Slesvig in 1920.

According to the present 'Grundlov,' the legislative power lies with the King and the 'Rigsdag' (Diet) jointly. The executive power is vested in the King, who exercises his authority through the ministers. The judicial power is with the courts. The King must be a member of the Evangelical-Lutheran Church, the official Church of the State. The King has not the right of declaring war or signing peace without the consent of the 'Rigsdag.' The 'Rigsdag' is composed of two bodies: the 'Folketing' (House of Commons) and the 'Landsting' (Senate). All men and women 25 years of age and with a fixed place of abode possess the franchise and are eligible for election. The 'Folketing' is at present composed of 149 members; 117 members are elected by the method of proportional representation in 23 districts. In order to attain an equal representation of the different parties, 31 'Tillægsmandater' (additional seats) are divided among such parties not having obtained sufficient returns at the district elections. One member is elected for the Faroe Islands by simple majority. The term of the Legislature is four years, but the King has power to dissolve the 'Folketing' before the end of the four years. The members of the 'Landsting' are elected indirectly by the 'Folketing's' voters of 35 years of age in the following way. In every 'Folketing's' district electors in a number corresponding to the population are elected by the method of Proportional Representation. The whole country is divided into six 'Landsting's' districts. In each of these the electors elect a number of members of the 'Landsting,' between 10-12. In this way 56 members are elected; one is elected in the Faroe Islands. Moreover, there are 19 members elected by the former 'Landsting,' according to the system of Proportional Representation. The members of the 'Landsting' sit for a term of eight years. There are elections every fourth year for the half of those elected by the electors, while those elected by the 'Landsting' go out all at once after an eight years' term.

The members of the 'Rigsdag' receive 6,000 kr. or 8,000 kr. a year, according to whether their homes are in or outside the capital.

The Rigsdag must meet every year on the first Tuesday in October. To the Folketing all money bills must in the first instance be submitted by the Government. The Landsting, besides its legislative functions, has the duty of appointing from its midst every four years judges who, together with the ordinary members of the Høiesteret, form the Rigsret, a tribunal who can alone try parliamentary impeachments. The ministers have free access to both of the legislative assemblies, but can only vote in the chamber of which they are members.

The executive (appointed May 4, 1920), acting under the king as president, and called the State Council—Statsraadet—consists of the following ten departments:—

1 and 2. *The Presidency of the Council and Ministry of Finance.*—*M. Neergaard.*

3. *Ministry of Foreign Affairs.*—Harald Scavenius.
4. *Ministry of the Interior.*—M. Oluf Kragh.
5. *Ministry of Justice.*—M. Svenning Rytter.
6. *Ministry of Defence.*—M. Bernitsen
7. *Ministry of Public Instruction.*—M. Jacob Appel.
8. *Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs.*—M. Christensen.
9. *Ministry of Agriculture.*—M. Madsen Mygdal.
10. *Ministry of Transport.*—M. Slesbager.
11. *Ministry of Commerce and Navigation.*—M. Tyge Rothe.

The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their acts, and if impeached, and found guilty, cannot be pardoned without the consent of the Folketing.

Landsting, elected September, 1920 :—32 Liberals, 22 Socialists, 13 Conservatives, and 8 Radicals.

Folketing, elected September, 1920 :—52 Liberals, 18 Radicals, 48 Socialists, 27 Conservatives, 3 Trade Party, and 1 Slesvig (German Party).

In the year 1920 there were incorporated into Denmark parts of Slesvig which voted for Denmark at the plebiscite held in accordance with the Versailles Treaty of June 28, 1919 (made effective Jan. 10, 1920). The Northern Zone voted on Feb. 10, 1920, and 75,431 votes were cast for Denmark, and 25,329 votes for Germany. The Southern Zone voted on March 14, 1920, and 12,800 votes were given for Denmark, and 51,724 votes for Germany. The new Slesvig territories were incorporated on July 9, 1920, being officially named 'Sønderjydske Landsdele' (South Jutland Provinces).

For administrative purposes Denmark is divided into 22 counties (Amter), each of which is administered by a Governor (Amtmand). Moreover, the county is a municipal division with a county council superintending the rural municipalities (about 1,300). There are 88 urban municipalities with a mayor and a town council. Rural as well as urban municipal councils are elected direct by universal suffrage and Proportional Representation. Copenhagen forms a district by itself, and has its own form of administration.

Area and Population.

According to the census held on Feb. 1, 1921, the area of Denmark is 16,609 square miles (43,017 square kilometres), and the population 3,267,831, including North Slesvig with 1,538 square miles (3,984 square kilometres) and 163,622 inhabitants.

The following table gives the area and population of Denmark in 1921:—

Divisions	Area 1921 English sq. m.	Population 1921	Population 1921 per sq. m.
City of Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn) }	28	561,344	20,048
without suburbs }			
Islands in the Baltic }	5,133	1,208,008	235
Peninsula of Jutland }	11,443	1,498,479	131
Faeroe Islands }	540	21,364	40
Total }	17,144	3,289,195	192

The population (excluding the Faeroes) consisted of 1,591,628 males and 1,676,203 females in 1921. The total population at the census of 1921 was 3,267,831, showing an increase during 1916-21 of 1.22 per cent. per annum (excluding North Slesvig). In Denmark proper the town

population has increased from 1,209,975 in 1916 to 1,886,525 in 1921; while the rural population has increased from 1,711,287 in 1916 to 1,767,687 in 1921. The population is almost entirely Scandinavian; in 1911, of the inhabitants of Denmark proper, 96.66 per cent. were born in Denmark, 0.07 per cent. were born in the Colonies, 0.15 per cent. in Norway, 1.45 per cent. in Sweden, 0.97 per cent. in Sleswig, 0.47 per cent. in other parts of Germany, and 0.23 per cent. in other foreign countries. The foreign-born population was thus 3.27 per cent. of the whole.

The population of the capital, Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn), in 1921 was 561,344, or with suburbs, 666,159; Aarhus, 74,256; Odense, 49,469; Aalborg, 71,613; Horsens, 27,588; Randers, 26,495.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages with the surplus of births over deaths, for three years:—

Years	Total Births (living)	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1918	72,511	1,882	22,977	39,037	33,474
1919	68,714	1,723	25,073	39,589	29,125
1920	78,225	1,993	26,987	39,842	38,383

Of the births in 1918, 11.36 per cent. were illegitimate; in 1919, 10.43; in 1920, 11.70. In 1918 there were 1,098 divorces; in 1919, 1,294; in 1920, 1,197.

Emigrants, chiefly to the United States, in 1918, 793; in 1919, 3,341; and in 1920, 6,300.

Religion.

The established religion of Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced as early as 1536. The affairs of the National Church are under the superintendence of seven bishops, who have no political character. Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect, and no civil disabilities attach to Dissenters.

According to the census of 1911 there were 2,732,792 Protestants, 9,821 Roman Catholics (under a Vicar Apostolic resident in Copenhagen), 256 Greek Catholics, 5,164 Jews, 9,043 other or of no confession.

Instruction.

Elementary education has been widely diffused in Denmark since the beginning of the last century, and in 1814 it was made compulsory. The school age is from 7 to 14. In 1920 Denmark had 4,232 lower schools; of these 24 were maintained by the Government, 3,505 by the local communities and 703 were private institutions. The instruction in the public schools is mostly gratuitous. The number of pupils in the 4,232 schools was on December 31, 1920: 473,300. In 1921, 1,028 pupils were admitted to the university; of these 290 were girls. For higher instruction there are furthermore (1921): a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen with 67 professors and teachers and 520 pupils; 230 technical schools with about 23,000 pupils; 21 training colleges for teachers with 1,600 pupils; 81 commercial schools with 14,000 pupils; 21 agricultural or horticultural schools and 58 *folkehøjskoler* or popular high schools (adult schools with about 9,400 pupils); a college of pharmacy (founded 1892) with 10 teachers and about 80 students; a school for dentists with 22 teachers and 140

pupils ; a Royal academy of arts (founded 1754) with 22 teachers and about 300 pupils ; a Polytechnic Institution (founded 1829) with 98 professors and teachers and about 1,400 students. The *folkehøjskoler* are all private, but to them and the agricultural schools the State annually makes a grant of about 1,160,000 kroner. The University of Copenhagen, founded in 1479, has 5 faculties, to all of which women are admitted on equal terms with men. It has about 100 professors and teachers, and about 3,200 students.

Pauperism and Old Age Pensions.

Ordinary *poor relief* is regulated by the law of April 9, 1891 (and its amendments) under which in 1918-19, 31,097 (2·7 per cent. of the population) were relieved at a cost of 34 million kroner.

Another law of 1891 concerning *Old Age Pensions* has been extended by enactments of 1902 and 1908 so as to provide for, and to regulate assistance granted to the aged poor. Recipients must be over 60 years of age, of good character, and must have, for the preceding 5 years, had their domicile in the country without receiving public charity. The assistance granted may be in money, or in kind, or by abode in a hospital. It must be sufficient for maintenance and for medical attendance in case of illness. The estimate of the poverty of the recipient does not include private assistance unless amounting to over 100 kroner (about 5l. 13s.) a year. The subvention is paid by the commune of domicile and half of it is refunded by the State. For the year ending March 31, 1920, 98,525 persons were relieved, of whom 77,630 were principals and 20,895 dependants. The total expenditure was 45,008,000 kroner, of which one half was expended by the State.

According to a law of 1913 assistance without the loss of civil rights is granted to children living with their widowed mothers. The expenditure (divided between the municipalities and the State) amounted in 1919-20 to 2,253,000 kroner.

Justice and Crime.

The lowest courts of justice in Denmark are those of the hundred or district magistrates (*herredsfogder* and *birkedommere*) and town judges (*byfogder*). From these courts an appeal lies to the superior court (*Overret*), or court of second instance (*Vestre Landsret*), in Viborg with 12 judges, *Ostre Landsret* in Copenhagen with 17 judges and *Søndre Landsret* in Sønderborg with 4 judges. The supreme court (*Højesteret*) or court of final appeal, with a chief justice, and 12 puisne judges, sits in Copenhagen. Judges under 65 years of age can be removed only by judicial sentence.

In 1918, 5,740 men and 826 women were convicted of crimes and delicts ; 40,329 persons were convicted of minor offences. On March 31, 1919, 1,229 men and 69 women were in the penitentiaries of Denmark.

Finance.

By the terms of the Constitution of Denmark the annual financial budget called the '*Finanslovsforslag*,' must be laid on the table of the Folketing at the beginning of each session. As to the annual financial accounts called '*Statsregnskab*,' the Constitutional Charter prescribes them to be examined by four paid revisers, two of whom are elected by the Folketing and two by the Landsting. Their report is submitted to both Chambers which, after due consideration, pass their resolution generally to the effect that they have no remarks to make on the balance-sheet.

The following shows the actual revenue and expenditure for the five years ending March 31 and the estimates for 1921-22 (18.16 kroner=1l.):—

Year	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Current	From State Capital	Current	For increase of State Capital
	£	£	£	£
1917-18	20,857,172	3,549,474	20,473,449	3,466,015
1918-19	25,675,467	9,967,195	34,208,447	2,282,767
1919-20	32,994,094	8,729,278	29,586,564	3,890,988
1920-21	27,702,715	8,643,397	30,842,010	11,402,440
1921-22 ¹	24,666,310	8,557,846	27,905,684	9,116,841

¹ Budget estimates.

The following is an abstract of the Budget for 1922-23 :—

Current revenue	Kroner	Current expenditure	Kroner
Balance of domain revenues	2,715,041	Civil list and appanages	1,222,000
Balance of State under-taking	1,899,514	Rigsdag	3,000,000
Interest on outstanding debt	7,540,642	Interest and expenses on State debt	47,163,725
Balance of funds, etc.	629,119	Council of State	656,615
Direct and indirect taxes	290,598,915	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	6,168,481
Balance of lotteries	2,447,510	Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs	4,488,935
Separate revenues	5,719,886	Ministry of Public Instruction	68,906,505
		Ministry of Justice	33,364,169
		Ministry of Interior	64,350,866
		Ministry of Agriculture	11,737,311
		Ministry of War	43,012,780
		Ministry of Marine	27,650,000
		Ministry of Finance	31,761,737
		Ministry of Public Works	5,617,232
		Ministry of Commerce and Navigation	4,991,310
		Pensions	14,998,300
Total revenue	307,749,599 (17,097,199l.)	Total expenditure	369,089,966 (20,504,998l.)

The actual expenditure of the Ministries of War and Marine respectively are shown for four years as follows :—

—	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Ministry of War	86,120,751	87,151,377	88,544,748	42,791,643
Ministry of Marine	30,377,041	38,874,971	25,873,081	32,443,592

An important feature in the administration of the finances of the kingdom is the maintenance of a reserve fund of a comparatively large amount. On March 31, 1918, it was 636,785l. ; 1919, 623,189l. ; 1920, 533,335l. ; 1921, 539,957l. The object of the reserve fund is to provide means at the disposal of the Government in the event of sudden occurrences.

The public debt of Denmark has been incurred in part by large annual deficits in former years, before the establishment of parliamentary government, and in part by railway undertakings and the construction of harbours,

lighthouses, and other works of public importance. The following table gives the national liabilities for six years :—

Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt	Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt
	£		£
1916	25,608,619	1919	43,361,483
1917	32,726,974	1920	51,458,894
1918	33,519,930	1921	59,703,200

The debt is divided into an internal and a foreign. The total foreign debt amounted in 1921 to 22,487,317*l.* The debt is at 3, 3½, 4, 5 and 8 per cent.

The investments of the State on March 31, 1921, including the reserve fund, the State railways, and the domains, amounted to 88,122,317*l.*

The revenue and expenditure and the property and debt of Copenhagen and of the provincial towns and places, rural communes and county communes were as follows (year ending March 31) :—

1920	Current Revenue	Current Expenditure	Property	Debt
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Copenhagen with Frederiksberg . . .	7,321	7,188	27,829	26,610
Provincial Towns and Places	3,926	3,639	16,338	12,674
Rural Communes . .	3,948	3,683	8,267	5,819
County Communes . .	1,492	1,580	2,620	2,317

Defence.

The Danish army is a *national militia*, resembling in some respects the Swiss army. Every able-bodied Danish subject is liable to serve in the army or navy, except the inhabitants of the Faroe Islands. Exemptions in Denmark are few, even clergymen having to serve.

Service commences at the age of 20 and lasts for 16 years. For the first 8 the men belong to the active army, and for the second 8 years to the extra, or territorial, reserve. At the time of joining, the recruits are continuously trained for 165 days in the infantry, 280 days in the field artillery, 1 year in the garrison artillery, and 200 days in the cavalry. The engineers have 7 months', and the train 2 months' continuous training. In the case of about one fourth of the men, their initial training is prolonged by periods ranging from 2½ to 8½ months, according to the arm of the service to which they belong. Subsequent training for all arms only takes place once or twice in the remaining six or seven years of army service, and then only for 25 or 30 days on each occasion.

The country is divided into two territorial commands; one including Copenhagen and the three Zealand divisions, the other comprising the troops in Funen and Jutland. There are 15 regiments of infantry, each of 3 or 4 battalions, and 2 battalions of Life Guards, making 52 battalions altogether: 4 regiments of cavalry, 2 regiments and 1 section of field artillery, totalling 20 four-gun batteries: 1 regiment of garrison artillery, 1 regiment of engineers and a small flying corps. The field army consists of 3 divisions and 5 independent regiments, with a strength of 53,000 rifles and 120 field guns. The effective strength of the active army is 60,000 men, and the additional force available on mobilization is 55,000 men.

There is a special corps of infantry, cavalry and artillery, for the island of Bornholm. The abolition of the Copenhagen defences on the land side was resolved in March, 1920.

Infantry and mounted troops are armed with the Krag-Jorgensen 8 mm. rifle or carbine, field artillery with a Krupp gun, firing a 14·88-pound shell.

About 11,500 recruits are trained annually. The military budget for 1921-22 was 40,000,000 kroner.

The Danish fleet is maintained for purposes of coast-defence. It consists of four monitors, *Peder Skram*, *Olfert Fischer*, *Herluf Trolle*, and *Niels Juels* each carrying a pair of 9·4-inch and 4 6-inch guns; a smaller monitor, *Skjold* (launched 1896), with one 9·4 and three 4·7-inch guns; 2 old cruisers, *Hejmdal* and *Gejser*, used for training purposes, 5 mine-layers, one sloop *Fylla* (ex-British *Asphodel*), 20 first-class torpedo boats; 14 submarines.

Production and Industry.

The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms into larger estates, but encourages, in various ways, the parcelling out of landed property, and leaves the tenant entire control of his land so long as the rent is paid.

Of the total area of Denmark 80 per cent. is productive; about one sixth of the unproductive area is peat bogs. Of the productive area 6 per cent. is forest, and of the remainder less than one half is arable, and the remainder pasture and meadows. The acreage and production of the chief crops for two years were as follows :—

Crops	Area		Production	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons
Wheat	179,804	219,652	201,100	278,000
Rye	559,972	558,795	336,400	288,000
Barley	626,060	628,148	538,000	562,000
Oats	1,090,632	1,111,579	737,300	693,000
Mixed grain . .	496,018	479,193	365,700	346,000
Potatoes	227,893	207,925	1,233,300	1,360,000

On July 15, 1921, there were in Denmark 597,988 horses, 2,590,903 head of cattle, 521,932 sheep, 1,429,908 swine, and 17,803,000 hens.

According to statistics collected on May 26, 1914, there were 82,442 industrial factories and shops in Denmark, employing altogether 346,000 persons, of whom 229,000 were skilled labourers. Of the total establishments 15,400 factories used mechanical power. In 1920 there were in Denmark 12 distilleries (Copenhagen 5), whose output of brandy reduced to 100° amounted to 3,420,000 litres. In 1920 there were produced 1,642,000 litres of excisable beer, and 1,020,000 litres small beer, not excisable. In the same year 152,740 tons of beet-sugar were produced at 9 sugar factories, and 55,520 tons of margarine were manufactured at 64 factories.

In the Danish fisheries the total value of the fish caught was, in 1917, 1,953,327*l.*; 1918, 2,818,868*l.*; 1919, 3,006,222*l.*; 1920, 2,850,167*l.* The fleet in 1920 consisted of 15,350 boats.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value, according to official returns, of the imports and general exports (excluding precious metal) for six years (18.16 kroner = 1*l.*):—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1916	75,411,000	72,716,000	1919	139,930,000	51,042,000
1917	60,136,000	59,136,000	1920	163,833,000	87,500,000
1918	52,500,000	41,277,000	1921	90,843,611	81,363,944

The exports of home produce in six years were, in sterling:—1916, 65,407,111*l.*; 1917, 65,463,000*l.*; 1918, 38,666,000*l.*; 1919, 41,299,000*l.*; 1920, 88,391,000*l.*; 1921, 76,854,000*l.*

In 1920 the general imports and exports, and the special imports and exports (imports for consumption and exports of Danish produce or manufacture) were as follows (18.16 kroner = 1*l.*):—

1920	Imports (General)	Imports (Special)	Exports (General)	Exports (Special)
	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner
Food substances	423,922	356,676	1,294,312	1,221,055
Personal and domestic	460,539	371,900	143,019	27,069
Fuel	514,820	514,550	338	38
Fodder, manure, seeds	265,369	259,844	36,633	29,810
Raw products	612,313	569,181	232,395	142,851
Industrial products	848,850	793,245	211,303	140,828
Other goods	87,963	77,932	43,936	29,413
Total	3,243,776	2,943,328	1,961,936	1,591,064

The principal articles of import and export, with their respective values, were as follows:—

	1919				1920			
	Imports (General)	Imports (Special)	Exports (General)	Exports (Special)	Imports (General)	Imports (Special)	Exports (General)	Exports (Special)
	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner
Colonial goods	186,615	166,466	42,638	18,227	153,102	132,371	63,456	39,722
Beverages	30,029	29,108	2,739	1,572	20,745	28,653	5,888	4,607
Textile manu- factures	441,993	388,960	77,169	6,598	380,566	299,831	120,069	14,709
Metals and hardware	261,951	246,157	44,838	24,599	351,832	326,466	66,385	35,527
Wood & manu- facture	120,160	118,449	11,592	9,209	121,687	118,415	14,089	9,349
Coal	225,543	225,246	371	—	418,837	418,638	221	—
Animals	4,914	4,813	27,124	26,998	11,072	11,021	114,853	114,800
Provisions, eggs, &c.	87,678	58,659	459,015	425,280	52,481	28,246	1,027,356	1,002,725
Cereals, &c.	121,351	121,031	16,371	15,404	126,666	114,452	33,766	20,819

The following table shows the distribution of Danish foreign trade :—

Countries	Imports (General).		Exports (General)	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Germany . . .	335,103,000	532,219,000	261,856,000	326,471,000
United Kingdom . . .	813,912,000	887,549,000	163,673,000	671,981,000
Sweden . . .	195,382,000	189,904,000	230,590,000	358,270,000
Norway . . .	48,050,000	73,460,000	187,163,000	184,400,000
United States . . .	599,206,000	753,666,000	28,724,000	90,719,000
Rest of America . . .	147,725,000	193,575,000	7,846,000	22,848,000
Holland . . .	47,925,000	111,743,000	9,471,000	19,570,000
France . . .	52,524,000	61,663,000	17,923,000	30,199,000
Danish Colonies . . .	25,511,000	14,291,000	23,554,000	35,695,000

The treaties of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Denmark, made in 1661 and 1670 and confirmed in 1814, provide for the 'most favoured nation' treatment.

The quantities and the values of imports, whether subject to duty or duty-free, and of exports, always duty-free, are verified by the Customs authorities. The countries where the goods have been bought and to which they are sold are recorded. The general trade comprehends all imports and exports; the special trade only imports for consumption, and exports of home produce. Usually the Customs authorities easily ascertain whether imports and exports belong to the general or the special trade, but sometimes the amount of imports for home consumption is determined merely by the excess of imports over exports.

The chief imports into and domestic exports from the United Kingdom from and to Denmark in two years (Board of Trade Returns) were :—

Imports into U. K.	1919	1920	Exports to Denmark	1919	1920
	£	£		£	£
Butter . . .	3,947,835	11,762,845	Coal . . .	7,021,816	4,747,590
Eggs . . .	2,776,116	7,032,857	Cottons . . .	6,979,196	3,891,779
Bacon . . .	65,893	7,816,370	Woollen Goods . . .	6,360,977	4,546,025

Total trade (Board of Trade returns) between Denmark and the United Kingdom for 5 years :—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Denmark to U.K.	17,742,421	4,469,504	9,256,508	31,165,965	41,866,727
Exports to Denmark from U.K.	6,897,278	3,383,859	34,448,171	30,583,167	10,046,380

Shipping and Navigation.

On December 31, 1920, Denmark (without colonies) possessed 3,749 vessels of 592,724 registered tons in her mercantile marine, of which 571 of 392,020 tons were steamers. In 1920, 23,038 vessels of 3,269,268 tons cargo entered the Danish ports from foreign countries, and 23,944 vessels of 1,030,954 tons cleared.

Internal Communications.

Denmark proper (exclusive of Copenhagen) has (end of 1920) 4,713 miles of road, besides 23,654 miles of by-ways. There are (1920) railways of a total length of 2,662 English miles open for traffic in the kingdom. Of

this total, 1,283 English miles belong to the State. The total value of the State railways (road, buildings, cars, etc.) up to March 31, 1921, was 548,822,488 kroner. The railways have a gauge of 4 ft. 8½ inches, except 128 miles of which the gauge is 3 ft. 3¼ inches.

The Post Office in the year 1920-21 carried 242,175,349 letters and post-cards, and 204,883,813 samples and printed matter. There are 1,362 post-offices. The State telegraphs in 1920-21 carried 5,174,794 messages, of which 1,676,721 were internal. The length of State telegraph lines (March 31, 1921) was 2,258 English miles; number of offices 259. At the same date the railway telegraphs had 433 offices. On March 31, 1921, the length of telephonic wires of the State and the private companies was 552,266 English miles. In the year 1920-21 there were 386,175,551 telephonic conversations.

Money and Credit.

On July 31, 1921, the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 642,452,525 kroner. The assets included 214,288,012 kroner in bullion and specie. The liabilities included 544,550,000 kroner note issue, 27,000,000 kroner of capital, and 11,241,337 kroner reserve fund. In Denmark there are 196 other banks for commercial, agricultural, industrial, and other purposes. On March 31, 1920, there were 505 savings banks, with 1,552,959 depositors, and deposits amounting to 1,458,637,936 kroner, or about 940 kroner to each account.

The nominal value of the coin minted (including recoinage of worn pieces) in Denmark since 1873 is given as follows:—

Years ending March 31	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
1873-1920	149,246,050	38,159,151	3,193,335	190,598,036
1921	—	4,003,395	296,971	4,300,366
Total (1873-1921) . . .	149,246,050	42,254,546	3,460,806	194,961,402

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary unit, the *Krone* of 100 öre, is of the value of 1s. 1½d., or about 18 kroner to the pound sterling.

Gold coins are 20 and 10-kroner pieces. The 20-kroner piece weighs 8·870 grammes .900 fine, and thus contains 8·0645 grammes of fine gold.

The 2-kroner silver piece weighs 15 grammes .800 fine, and thus contains 12 grammes of fine silver. There are also 1 and 2 öre pieces of iron.

The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 20 kroner.

The use of the metric system of weights and measures, under the law of May 4, 1907, became obligatory in Denmark in public offices on April 1, 1910, and generally on April 1, 1912.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF DENMARK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Count Preben Ferdinand Ahlefeldt-Laurvig (October 9, 1921).

Secretaries of Legation.—N. P. Arnstedt and Torben de Bille.

Naval Attaché.—Commander C. V. Evers.

Honorary Attaché.—Paul Baron Bertouch-Lehn.

Press Attaché.—C. E. Aargaard.

Consul-General and Commercial Adviser.—O. M. Rottböll.

Chancellor.—Carl Jacobsen.

There are Consuls at Belfast, Falmouth, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, London (C.G.), Manchester, Newcastle, and Vice-Consuls in several other towns.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN DENMARK.

Envoy and Minister.—Earl Granville, G.C.V.O. Appointed November 11, 1921.

Secretaries.—R. C. Parr and R. G. Howe.

Commercial Secretary.—R. M. A. E. Turner.

Naval Attaché.—Captain J. Wolfe Murray, D.S.O.

Military Attaché.—Brigadier-General Lyon, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Honorary Attaché.—H. D. Creek.

There are Consuls at Copenhagen, Thorshavn (Faroe Islands), and 17 other towns.

Colonies.

Greenland is the only colonial possession of Denmark. Its area is 46,740 English sq. miles, and its population in 1911 numbered 13,449. The largest settlement in Greenland is Sydproven, which had (1911 census) a population of 789, and the smallest is Skansen, in North Greenland, with 46 inhabitants. The imports from Greenland into Denmark in 1920 amounted to 4,020,000 kroner, and the exports from Denmark to 3,229,000 kroner. The trade of Greenland is a State monopoly.

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ICELAND.

(ÍSLAND.)

Reigning King.

Iceland is united with Denmark by a personal bond of union under the government of King **Christian X.** (*see* Denmark).

Between 930 and 1264 Iceland was an independent republic, but by the "Old Treaty" of 1263 the country recognised the rule of the King of Norway. In 1381, Iceland, together with Norway, came under the rule of the Danish Kings, but when Norway was separated from Denmark in 1814, Iceland remained under the rule of Denmark. Since December 1, 1918, it has been acknowledged as a sovereign State, and is united with Denmark only through the identity of the Sovereign.

King Christian X. has as King of Iceland a civil list of 60,000 kroner.

Constitution and Government.—By the Act of Union of November 30, 1918, Iceland is temporarily united with Denmark in certain affairs beyond the King's person.

According to the Act of Union, Denmark and Iceland are free, sovereign States, united by one King and by the agreement comprised in the Union Act. The order of succession is not to be altered without the assent of both States. In Iceland, Danish citizens enjoy the same rights as Icelandic citizens, and in Denmark the latter enjoy the same rights as Danish citizens. But citizens of either of the States are exempt from military service in the other. Danish goods and products in Iceland and Icelandic goods and products in Denmark are treated no less favourably than those of any other country. Denmark takes charge of the foreign affairs of Iceland, and if Iceland so desires it, special Icelandic attachés or experts on Icelandic conditions may be appointed to Danish embassies and consulates, the expenses arising out of such appointments to be borne by Iceland.

An advisory Danish-Icelandic committee of six members is to be appointed to review Bills of importance to both States, and also to prepare Bills aiming at co-operation between the two States. After December 31, 1940, the Danish Parliament and the Icelandic Legislature may demand negotiations to be opened concerning the revision of the Union Act.

Denmark has informed the Powers that, in conformity with the Union Act, she recognises Iceland as a sovereign State.

The present constitution of Iceland is embodied in the Charter of May 18, 1920. By the terms of this Charter the executive power belongs to the King, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers, while the legislative power rests conjointly with the King and the Parliament, which is called *Althing*. The *Althing* is composed of 42 members, of whom 36 are elected for the term of 4 years by universal suffrage in constituencies, each electing one or two representatives by simple majority, except the capital, where 4 members are elected by Proportional Representation. The remaining 6 members are elected for the term of 8 years by Proportional Representation for the whole country. The franchise is enjoyed by all Icelandic citizens (men and women) of good reputation (unless they are indebted for poor-relief) who are over 25 years of age and have resided in the country during the previous 5 years. All voters are eligible as candidates, save only the superior judges.

The *Althing* is divided into two Houses, the Upper House and the Lower House. The former is composed of 14 members, viz. the 6 members elected by Proportional Representation for the whole country, together with 8 members elected by the whole *Althing* in common sitting out of the members elected by universal suffrage. The remaining 28 members form the Lower House. The members of the *Althing* receive payment for their services besides travelling expenses; members residing in the capital are allowed 8 krónur (8s. 11d.) per day, and members residing outside the capital 10 krónur (11s. 1d.) per day. This payment has temporarily been raised by 94 per cent.

The *Althing* must meet on February 15 in every year, unless it is convoked by the King at an earlier date. The Budget Bills must first be laid by the Government before the Lower House, but all other Bills can be introduced in either of the Houses. If the Houses do not agree they assemble in a common sitting, and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the voters, with the exception of Budget Bills, where a simple majority is sufficient. The ministers have free access to both Houses, but can only vote in the House of which they are members.

The executive power is exercised under the King by a ministry divided into 3 departments. The ministry, appointed March 15, 1922, is as follows:—

President of the Council and Minister of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs—Siggurdur Eggerz.

Minister of Trade and Communications—Klemens Jonsson.

Minister of Finance—Magnús Jonsson.

The ministers are responsible for their acts. They can be impeached by the *Althingi*, and in that case their cause will be decided by the *Landsdómur*, a special tribunal, which can only try parliamentary impeachments.

For administrative purposes Iceland is divided into 16 provinces (*syslur*), each governed by a chief executive functionary (*syslumadur*). Each province forms one or two municipal districts with a council superintending the rural municipalities (about 200). There are also 7 urban municipalities with a town council, independent of the provinces, and forming by themselves

administrative districts co-ordinate with the provinces. The municipal councils are elected direct by universal suffrage (men and women over 25 years of age), in urban municipalities by Proportional Representation, but in rural municipalities by simple majority.

Area and Population.—The following table gives the area and population of Iceland in 1920 (preliminary figures):—

Divisions.	Area, English sq. m.	Population, 1920.	Population, 1920, Per sq. m.
The South-West	4,125	34,480	8·4
The Western peninsula	3,658	13,384	3·7
The North	13,695	23,145	1·7
The East	5,954	9,991	1·7
The South	12,277	13,690	1·1
Total	39,709	94,690	2·4

The growth of the population has been as follows:—

Year.	Population.	Increase per cent. annually.	Year.	Population.	Increase per cent. annually.
1880	72,445	—	1910	85,183	0·91
1890	70,927	0·21	1920	94,690	1·07

In 1910 there were 41,105 males and 44,078 females. The conjugal condition was as follows;—

	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
Males	27,444	11,921	1,528	212
Females	28,309	11,859	3,688	222

In 1910, 57,719 were domiciled in rural districts, and 27,464 in towns and villages (of over 300 inhabitants). The population is almost entirely Icelandic. In 1910 the foreign-born population numbered only 706, or 0·6 per cent. of the whole; 360 were born in Denmark, 194 in Norway, and 152 in other countries.

According to occupation the population of Iceland in 1910 was classified as follows:—

Immaterial production	2,602	Pensioners and capitalists	902
Agriculture	43,411	Relieved by public assistance	1,660
Fishing	15,890	Profession not stated	644
Industry	6,031		
Commerce and transport	3,940		
Day labourers and domestic servants	10,103	Total	85,183

The capital of Iceland, Reykjavík, had in 1920 a population of 17,976; other towns are Akureyri, 2,700, Vestmannaeyjar, 2,519, Hafnarfjörður, 2,310, Ísafjörður, 2,175, Siglufjörður, 1,112, Seydisfjörður, 866.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, for three years :—

Years.	Marriages.	Total living Births.	Stillborn.	Deaths.	Surplus of Births over Deaths.
1917	547	2,420	55	1,087	1,388
1918	601	2,719	75	1,478	941
1919	623	2,360	62	1,174	1,186

Of the births in 1919, 11·2 per cent. were illegitimate (14·1 per cent. in 1918).

Emigrants, chiefly to Canada, 215 in 1912, 294 in 1913, 141 in 1914, and 7 in 1915.

Religion.—The national Church, and the only one endowed by the State, is Evangelical Lutheran. But there is complete religious liberty, and no civil disabilities are attached to those not of the national religion. The affairs of the national Church are under the superintendence of one bishop. At the census of 1910 only 288 were returned as Dissenters.

Instruction.—There is a University in Reykjavík, comprising 4 faculties (Theology, Medicine, Jurisprudence, and Philosophy). There is one grammar school, 3 public high schools, besides 2 ladies' schools, a school for elementary-school teachers, 2 schools of agriculture, a school of navigation, a commercial high school, and several other special schools. The elementary instruction is compulsory for a period of 5 years, the school age being from 10 to 14 years. Before the age of 10 the children are usually privately educated, at any rate in the country. In 1916-17 there were 465 elementary schools, with 353 teachers and 6,920 pupils. There are also several continuation schools for young people.

Pauperism and Old-Age Pensions.—Ordinary poor-relief is regulated by the law of November 10, 1905. Each community constitutes a poor district. In 1910 the number of paupers relieved was 2,149. The expenditure amounted to 7,500*l*.

There is in every community one Old-Age Pension Fund, to which all men and women from 18 to 60 years of age, to whom pensions are not otherwise secured, are bound to contribute, unless they are considered too poor to do so. In addition the funds receive a subvention from the State. Grants are made to infirm poor persons over 60 years of age who for the preceding 5 years have not received poor-relief. In 1915 there were granted subvention from the funds to an amount of 2,500*l*., and at the end of that year the total property of the funds amounted to 18,000*l*.

Justice and Crime.—The lower courts of justice in Iceland are those of the provincial magistrates (*sýslumenn*) and town judges (*þæjarfógetar*). From these there is an appeal to the Supreme Court (*hæstiréttur*) in Reykjavík, which has 5 judges. In 1918, 24 persons were convicted of crimes.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 6 years :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1916	181,555	173,611	1919	904,510	919,286
1917	813,500	769,888	1920	916,300	887,212
1918	133,388	160,010	1921 ¹	285,309	262,071

¹ Estimates.

Budget estimates for the year 1922 :—

Revenue	Krónur	Expenditure	Krónur
Taxes	1,780,000	Interest on State debt	700,522
Customs	3,510,000	Reduction of debt . .	828,949
Post and telegraphs . .	1,300,000	The civil list of the King	60,000
Monopoly of tobacco	150,000	Althingi and the central administration . .	533,400
Balance of domain revenue	40,050	Foreign Affairs	48,000
Interest on State assets.	87,000	Justice, police, etc. . .	734,420
Other revenues	512,700	Sanitary affairs	825,992
		Communications	2,504,650
		Ecclesiastical affairs and instruction . .	1,672,718
		Science, literature, and art	280,970
		Trade, etc.	745,790
		Pensions	230,411
		Other expenditure . . .	204,000
Total revenue	7,397,450 (406,357 <i>l.</i>)	Total expenditure . .	9,369,822 (515,959 <i>l.</i>)

The State possesses a comparatively large reserve fund invested in different loans. On December 31, 1920, it amounted to 1,785,000 krónur (about 98,300*l.*)

The public debt of Iceland has been incurred partly by the establishment of telegraph lines and other important public works, partly by increasing the means of the National Bank, but mainly owing to the extraordinary expenses caused by the European War (buying of ships and providing of commodities). The public debt was on December 31, 1920, 14,717,590 krónur (810,430*l.*). It is in a great measure a foreign debt, due to Danish creditors. The foreign debt amounted to 8,957,623 krónur, and the internal debt 5,759,967 krónur.

Defence.—Iceland possesses neither an army nor a navy, nor any fortifications, and according to the Act of Union of 1918 its permanent neutrality is established.

Production.—Of the total area of Iceland, about six-sevenths is unproductive, but only about one-quarter per cent. is under cultivation, which is confined to hay, potatoes, and turnips. In 1920 the total hay crop from cultivated and uncultivated land was about 2,600,000 cwt., the crop of potatoes 65,000 cwt., and of turnips 22,000 cwt. In the spring of 1920 the live stock was as follows:—Horses 50,600, head of cattle 23,500, sheep 579,000, goats 2,000.

The total value of the fisheries in 1918 was estimated at 22,600,000 krónur (about 1,245,000*l.*), whereof the cod fishery was valued at 20,700,000 krónur, the herring fishery at 1,720,000 krónur, and the shark fishery at 180,000 krónur.

Commerce.—Total value of imports and exports for 5 years :—

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	997,821	1,446,039	2,157,689	2,392,475	2,259,285
Exports	1,147,052	2,182,442	2,203,552	1,636,300	2,083,050

The value of the leading imports and exports for 1918 was as follows
(kr. 18'16=1£):—

	Imports.	Exports.
	Krónur.	Krónur.
Animals living and animal food	933,915	29,029,520
Cereals	7,119,636	—
Colonial produce	3,132,164	—
Textile materials	29,755	8,430,480
Yarn, rope, etc.	704,772	8,500
Textile manufactures	5,222,595	—
Skins, hair, etc.	215,388	3,230,474
Oils, tallow, etc.	2,585,104	1,208,255
Timber and wooden goods	2,055,266	171
Coal	5,636,042	—
Salt	4,932,537	—
Metals and hardware	1,920,888	—
Vessels, carriages, machinery, etc.	2,033,545	—
Other articles	4,456,094	12,844
Total	41,027,701 (2,259,235£)	36,920,200 (2,033,950£.)

The following table shows the value of the trade with the different countries in 1918:—

	Imports from: 1918.	Exports to: 1918.
	Krónur.	Krónur.
Denmark	10,899,007	818,851
Great Britain	11,724,860	17,852,062
Norway	207,367	4,306,747
Sweden	1,185,118	70
Germany	450	133
Netherlands	74,051	10
France	25,367	843,636
Spain	3,124,788	6,858,710
Italy	11,713	683,597
United States	13,678,589	5,547,674
Other countries	96,891	8,720
Total	41,027,701	36,920,200

The following table shows the chief articles of import and domestic export of the United Kingdom from and to Iceland (Board of Trade Returns) for 2 years:—

Imports into U.K.	1919	1920	Exports to Iceland	1919	1920
	£	£		£	£
Fish	489,948	397,381	Coal	64,485	87,937
Oil	23,175	50,978	Cotton manufactures	74,889	68,694
Wool	13,277	1,468	Grain and flour	269	32,736

Total trade (Board of Trade Returns) between Iceland and the United Kingdom for 5 years:—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Iceland to U.K	595,923	860,372	534,215	518,815	273,192
Exports to Iceland from U.K	259,323	313,700	493,206	1,022,808	325,187

Shipping and Navigation.—The mercantile marine of Iceland (above 50 net tons) was, in 1920, 33 steam vessels of 6,992 net tons, 8 motor vessels of 911 net tons, and 5 sailing vessels of 521 net tons: total, 49 vessels of 8,424 net tons.

In 1917, 178 vessels of 61,432 tons cargo entered the Icelandic ports from foreign countries.

Internal Communications.—There are no railways in Iceland. At the end of 1917 there were completed about 320 miles of carriage roads outside the towns.

There are 240 post offices.

The length of the telegraph and telephone lines at the end of 1920 was 1,512 miles. The wires had a length of 4,520 miles. There were 160 telegraph and telephone offices. Number of dispatches sent in the year 1917 was 193,850, of which 105,379 were internal. Number of telephone conversations was 311,582. The total receipts amounted to 1,098,437 krónur, and the total expenditure to 915,195 krónur, leaving a surplus of 183,242 krónur.

Money and Credit.—There are two banks in Iceland, *Landsbankinn* (The National Bank), which belongs entirely to the State, and *Íslands banki* (Bank of Iceland), a private joint-stock bank, which has the privilege of issuing notes beyond a fixed amount of State notes which the National Bank has in circulation. On December 31, 1920, the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 33,004,543 krónur. The liabilities included 750,000 krónur note issue and 3,143,416 krónur reserve fund. A special department for loans on mortgage is connected with the National Bank. The accounts of the Bank of Iceland balanced 52,343,867 krónur at the end of 1920. The assets included 4,094,376 krónur in bullion and specie. The liabilities included 8,586,180 krónur note issue, 4,500,000 krónur of capital, and 3,792,587 krónur reserve fund.

At the end of 1916 there were 44 savings banks with 14,667 depositors, and deposits amounting to 3,499,000 krónur, or about 239 krónur to each account.

Money, Weights and Measures.—According to the Act of Union of 1918, Iceland uses the coinage of Denmark. The Icelandic name of the monetary unit is *króna*, pl. *krónur*.

The metric system of weights and measures is obligatory.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF ICELAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Act of Union of 1918, Iceland is represented by the Diplomatic Representatives of Denmark.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ICELAND.

Consul at Reykjavík.—Asgier Sigurdsson.

There are also consular representatives at Akureyri, Seydisfjörður, and Vestmannaeyjar.

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ECUADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Ecuador, which is situated in the north-west of South America, approximately between latitude 1°40' north and 6° south, and between 69°20' east longitude and 90° west, was constituted May 11, 1830, in consequence of a civil war which separated the members of the original Republic of Colombia, founded by Simon Bolivar, by uniting the Presidency of Quito to the Vice-Royalty of New Grenada, and the Captaincy-General

of Venezuela, when they threw off the Spanish yoke. Under the present Constitution, promulgated December 28, 1906, the executive is vested in a President, elected for the term of four years, while the legislative power is given to a Congress of two Houses; the first consisting of thirty-two senators, two for each province (chosen for four years), and the second of 48 deputies, on the basis of one deputy for every 30,000 inhabitants, chosen for two years; both elected by adults who can read and write. The Congress meets on the 10th. of August of every year at Quito, the capital, without being summoned by the Government. The election of the President takes place in a direct manner by the people. Under the present constitution there is no election for Vice-President. In case of death, or other cause of vacancy in the office of President, he is replaced (1) by the President of the Senate of the Last Congress, and (2) if he should also fail, by the President of the Chamber of Deputies.

President of the Republic.—Dr. José Luis Tamayo (September 1, 1920, to August 31, 1924).

The President, who receives a salary of 24,000 sucres a year, theoretically exercises his functions through a Cabinet of five ministers (Interior, Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction, Finance, and War) who, together with himself, may be impeached by Congress. Each minister receives a salary of 9,600 sucres a year. The President has the power of veto, but if Congress insist on a vetoed bill becoming law, he has no alternative but to give his assent to it. He may summon an Extraordinary Congress for a specified purpose, but he cannot dissolve the Chambers or shorten their sittings.

The Council of State is formed by the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, who presides over it; the President of the Court of Accounts; the five Secretaries of State who can report but not vote; two Senators; two Deputies; and three citizens elected annually by Congress and who, in order to be eligible, must have the qualifications necessary for being a Senator.

By the terms of the Constitution privileges of rank and race are not allowed to exist within the Republic. Until October 20, 1918, most of the Indians were virtually in bondage and peonage and debt servitude existed in its worst forms on the landed estates. But by a Legislative decree of that date peonage was abolished. By an edict of 1896 the Indians are exempted from paying tribute, and are admitted to citizenship.

The Provinces are administered by Governors, appointed by the Government; their subdivisions, or cantons, by political chiefs; and the parishes by political lieutenants. The Galapagos Archipelago is under the administration of a Territorial Chief, whose functions are the same as those of a Provincial Governor.

Area and Population.

The area of Ecuador is given variously as being between 116,000 and 276,000 square miles, but since the frontiers have not been settled, no definite figure is possible. Ecuador is said to have more boundaries than any other country, and there are maps of the Republic showing six different frontiers according to six different opinions. The country is divided into 17 provinces and one territory—the Archipelago of Galapagos—officially called “Colon,” situated in the Pacific Ocean about 600 miles to the west of Ecuador. The bulk of the population is Indian; inhabitants of pure European blood are few; those of mixed blood are estimated at about 400,000. Included in the above statement are the Galapagos or Tortoise Islands, with an area of 2,400 square miles, and a population of about 400.

Ecuador still has a boundary dispute with Peru. That with Colombia was settled by Treaty in 1917.

The population of the Republic (1903) was distributed as follows among the provinces (capitals in brackets):—

Provinces	Population	Provincas	Population
Azuay (Cuenca) . . .	132,400	Loja (Loja) . . .	66,000
Bolivar (Guaranda) . .	43,000	Manabi (Puertoviejo) . .	64,100
Cañar (Azogues) . . .	64,000	Napo-Pastaza ² } . .	80,000
Carchi (Tulcán) . . .	36,000	Santiago-Zamora ² } . .	
Chimborazo (Riobamba) .	122,000	Oro (Machala) . . .	32,600
Esmeraldas (Esmeraldas)	14,600	Pichincha (Quito) . . .	205,000
Colon ¹ (San Cristobal) . .	400	Los Rios (Babahoyo) . .	32,800
Guayas (Guayaquil) . .	150,000	Tungurahua (Ambato) . .	103,000
Imbabura (Ibarra) . . .	68,000		
Leon (Latacunga) . . .	109,600	Total . . .	1,323,590

¹ Galapagos Islands, not a province, but a territory.

² Formed out of the former territory of Oriente, by legislative decree of November 25, 1920.

Estimated population 1915 : 2,000,000.

The chief towns are the capital, Quito (70,000), Guayaquil (98,851 in 1919), Cuenca (30,000), Riobamba (12,000), Ambato, Loja, and Latacunga (each about 10,000), Bahia (5,000), Esmeraldas (4,000).

In 1917 there were 74,386 births, 10,016 marriages and 41,531 deaths. Increase of births over deaths, 32,855.

Religion and Instruction.

According to the Constitution the State recognises no religion, but grants freedom of worship to all. The Catholic Church has one archbishop (Quito) and six suffragan bishops. Its income, in substitution for tithes, is annually provided for in the estimates. All members of the Episcopate are required to be Ecuadorian citizens. Civil marriages are obligatory in accordance with regulations prescribed by law of December, 1902.

Public instruction was organised in 1897 and improved in 1912. Primary education is gratuitous and obligatory. Higher education is carried on in the Central University at Quito (founded in the eighteenth century by the Dominicans), which has the faculties of medicine, pharmacy, science, and law; at the Guayas University, in Guayaquil, and at the Azuay University, in Cuenca. The two latter have faculties of medicine, pharmacy, and jurisprudence. Total number of students (1919-20), 744. There is also a law college at Loja. During the school-year 1920-21 there were 1,716 schools in operation in the Republic, 1,395 of which were Government schools; 182 municipal, and 139 private schools. The total attendance at these schools in 1920-21 was 103,344. The Government schools had an attendance of 75,110. The attendance in the municipal schools was 13,143. The attendance in the private schools was 15,091. These schools employed 2,438 teachers. Total expenditure on elementary education, 1920, 200,4017.; on secondary education, 90,8177.; and for the universities, 72,4357.; making a total of 313,7077.

Justice and Crime.

" The appellate courts are the Supreme Court in Quito, which is the highest tribunal and consists of 5 justices elected by Congress for a term of 6 years. The eight superior courts are located at Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Ibarra, Ambato, Loja and Portoviejo. The first two are composed of 6 judges, the remainder of 3 judges each, all elected by Congress for 6 years. The Court of Accounts is empowered to audit and investigate all public accounts. In the Republics there are 359 parochial justices.

Finance.

Of the total revenue about 70 per cent. is derived from customs duties; 15 per cent. from taxes on cocoa, real estate, whiterum, and tobacco; 6 per cent. from salt and the remainder mostly from excise, rents of State property, and the postal department. The revenue and expenditure for recent years are given as follows in sterling (1 sucre = 24*d.*), but the figures are not to be taken as representing the exact state of affairs:—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	1,882,806	1,401,544	1,549,727	1,765,389	2,028,570
Expenditure . . .	1,796,496	1,588,771	1,850,526	2,035,685	2,028,570

¹ Estimates.

On December 31, 1920, the foreign debt amounted to 3,583,470*l.* and the internal debt to 2,564,734*l.*, making a total of 6,148,204*l.*

Defence.

The Ecuadorian regular army has an establishment of 557 officers and 4,408 men. This force is composed of 3 regiments of artillery, 10 battalions of infantry, 3 squadrons of cavalry, and 2 battalions of sappers, which form the active army. Military service was made compulsory on May 24, 1921. The regular infantry have the Mauser rifle; the artillery have Vickers Maxim, old-fashioned Krupps and new Ehrards. The country is divided into 6 military districts. A military school is established at Quito.

The Navy consists of three vessels: The *Libertador Bolivar*, a torpedo gunboat; the *Cotopaxi*, an old destroyer; and the *Tarqui*.

Production and Industry.

Ecuador is divided into two agricultural zones: the coast regions and the lower river valleys, where tropical farming is carried on; and the hill country, the foothills, and the high mountain valleys, adapted to grazing, dairying, and the production of hay, grain, and the fruits and vegetables to temperate climes. The staple produce of Ecuador is cocoa. The production of cocoa beans was in 1915, 769,750 cwts.; in 1916, 1,079,250 cwts.; in 1917, 68,359 cwts.; in 1918, 37,507 cwts., and in 1919, 22,474 cwts. The largest cocoa estate in the country has been taken over by an English company. Coffee is also grown; the exports in 1919 were 3,729,451 lbs. Rubber plantations have been formed in the Balzar and Tenguel districts and in Manabi and Esmeraldas, with more than a million trees. The rubber exports in 1919 amounted to 886,373 lbs. But rubber is rapidly declining on account of the destructive methods employed in its collection. Other products are tagua (ivory nuts), tobacco, the annual yield

of which is about 3,000 lbs; and sugar. Mangrove bark (for tanning), alligator skins, and kapok (silk cotton tree fibre, *Bombax ceiba*) are exported in small quantities.

Ecuador is auriferous. At Pillzhum in Cañar rich silver ore is found, but is not now worked. Petroleum is found; the oil-fields of Santa Elena are being worked by two British Companies. The country is known to be also rich in copper, iron, lead and coal; and sulphur exists in great quantities in the Chimborazo district and in the Galapagos Islands.

Excepting the inter-Andean plateau and a few arid spots on the Pacific coast, Ecuador is a vast forest. Roughly estimated, 10,000 square miles on the Pacific slope extending from the sea to an altitude of 5,000 feet on the Andes, and the Amazon Basin below the same level containing 80,000 square miles, nearly all virgin forest, are rich in dyewoods, cinchona trees, and other valuable timber.

Panama hats are made almost exclusively in Ecuador, the principal centres being Monticristi, Jipijapa and Cuenca. The Government of Ecuador attempted to monopolise the hat business for its own people by placing a heavy export duty on "paja toquilla," but large quantities of the material still go to Peru; and Payta, Peru, where little "toquilla" is grown, is a strong competitor of Ecuador in the manufacture of Panama hats. There are flour mills, 13 sugar works, breweries, and chocolate factories.

Commerce.

The value of imports and exports for five years is given as follows in sterling (10 suc és = £1):—

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports .	1,919,788	2,094,001	1,669,063	2,400,769	4,809,432
Exports .	3,615,163	3,355,794	2,749,946	4,322,055	5,528,379

In 1920 the chief exports were cocoa, 3,557,340*l.*; tagua, or ivory nuts, 587,864*l.*; hats, 77,465*l.*; coffee, 91,691*l.*; hides, 56,186*l.*; rubber, 15,457*l.* The chief imports in 1919 were woven goods, 582,223*l.*; foodstuffs, 438,339*l.*; machinery, 220,207*l.*; clothing, 51,923*l.* Of the imports in 1919, the value of 1,681,277*l.* was from the United States; 378,126*l.* from Great Britain; 65,776*l.* from Peru; 63,914*l.* from France.

The chief articles of import from Ecuador into Great Britain (according to Board of Trade returns) in 1920 consisted of cocoa of the value of 1,213,098*l.*; hides, 40,339*l.*; straw hats, 171,367*l.* The chief exports of British produce to Ecuador in 1920 were cotton goods, to the value of 690,350*l.*; woollens, 156,940*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 47,816*l.*

Total trade between Ecuador and the United Kingdom for five years (according to Board of Trade returns):—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Ecuador into U.K. .	204,507	142,240	1,230,780	1,666,882	171,800
Exports to Ecuador from U.K. .	595,862	372,671	376,603	1,349,442	627,862

Shipping and Internal Communications.

In 1920 there entered at Guayaquil 241 steam vessels of 451,753 tons (84 vessels of 130,599 tons British), and cleared 242 vessels of 479,112 tons (83 vessels of 129,948 tons British). Guayaquil is visited by the steamers of three European lines passing through Magellan's Straits, as well as by steamers plying only on the Pacific coast.

The roads of the country are mostly bridle-roads only, and often impassable for half the year. The one highway is from Quito towards Guayaquil, for a distance of 115 miles, but the work of thus connecting the capital and the port has long been discontinued. In 1917 it was decided to construct a road of 20 miles from Guayaquil to Pasquales on the Daule river. There is river communication throughout the principal agricultural districts on the low grounds to the west of the Cordillera by the rivers Guayas, Daule, and Vinces (navigable for 200 miles by river steamers in the rainy season), and other small affluents thereof. Navigation of these inland waters is carried on by about 17 American and Ecuadorian-built side-wheel and screw steamers, 20 steam yachts or tow-ferry boats, many small steam launches, and a large fleet of gasoline launches, canoes, and other small craft.

A railway is open from Duran (opposite Guayaquil) to Quito (280 miles). The total length of Ecuadorian railways actually in operation (1921) is 413 miles. The journey from Guayaquil to Quito takes two days, with a stop at Riobamba, where the passengers spend the night; 12 hours trip first day and 9 hours second day. Railways for the development of local trade have been undertaken by several local authorities.

The total length of telegraph line (1915) is about 4,360 miles, Quito being connected with Guayaquil and the coast, with the Republics of Colombia and Peru, and by cable with the rest of the world. There are 204 telegraph stations through which 400,000 messages were sent. In 1915 there were 2,926 telephone instruments in Ecuador (2,250 in Guayaquil) and 2,815 miles of wire. Wireless telegraphy has been installed. At present there are only in operation three stations: one in Quito, one in Guayaquil, and one in Esmeraldas. Further stations are projected at Manabí, Tulcán, Cuenca, Loja, San Cristobal (Galapagos Islands), and Oriental Region.

On January 1st, 1921, there were 225 post offices in the country.

Banking and Credit.

Ecuador having no mint, the coin of the country is minted in England, the United States, and Peru.

There is no national money in Ecuador, the circulating medium being issued wholly by the banks. Five banks are authorised to issue notes for circulation, viz. the Banco del Ecuador, capital 300,000L., the Banco Comercial y Agrícola, capital 400,000L., Banco del Azuay, capital 100,000L., the Banco del Pichincha, capital 250,000L., and the Compañía de Crédito Agrícola e Industrial, capital 100,000L. On December 31, 1920, there were in circulation in Ecuador bank-notes of the value of 1,650,590L. The following are the reserve funds of gold and silver specie held by the banks: gold coin, 902,742L.; silver coin, 86,918L., and funds abroad, 481,826L., making a total of 1,471,486L. Excess of note circulation over specie is 179,104L.

Money, Weights and Measures.

A law passed in 1898 provided for a gold standard, which was established on June 4, 1900. The new coinage consists of: the gold *condor* of 10 sucres weighing 8.136 grams, and containing 7.3224 grams of fine gold (equivalent

to the English sovereign), the silver *sucre* and its sub-divisions, and nickel and copper pieces. The *sucre*, so called from the likeness of Marshal Sucre (a former President) imprinted on the coin, is legal tender only up to 10 *sucre*s. In 1917 subsidiary nickel coins of 5 and 10 centavos were issued.

By a law of December 6, 1856, the French metrical system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the Republic; but is not adopted by commerce. The quintal is equivalent to about 101 pounds.

The meridian of Quito has been adopted as the official time.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF ECUADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister.—Don Enrique Dorne y de Alsúa. (Resides in Paris.) Appointed 1916.

Attaché in Paris.—José de Icaza.

Attaché in London.—Lisimaco Guzmán Aspiazu.

Consul-General.—Pedro Miller Gutierrez (London).

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ECUADOR.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—A. C. Grant Duff, appointed August 1, 1920 (who is also Minister at Lima, Peru, where he resides).

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in Quito.—R. C. Michell.

Vice-Consul in Quito.—H. L. Williams.

Commercial Secretary.—F. W. Manners (resides in Lima).

Consul at Guayaquil.—W. C. Graham.

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ESTHONIA.

(EESTI WABARIK.)

Esthonia comprises the former Russian Government of Estland, the northern part of Livland, the north-western portion of the Pskoff Government, and the Islands Saaremaa (Oesel), Hiiumaa (Dago), and Muhumaa in the Baltic Sea.

After the Bolshevik *coup d'état*, Esthonia, on February 24, 1918, declared her independence, and was recognised in the same year as a *de facto* independent body by Great Britain (May 3), France (May 13), and Italy (May 29). The following year (1919) Esthonia was recognised *de facto* by Japan, Sweden and Poland, and in 1920 *de jure* by Russia and Finland. On January 26, 1921, the Supreme Council accorded *de jure* recognition to Esthonia.

Constitution and Government.—Pending the elaboration of a permanent constitution, Esthonia was governed according to a Provisional Constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly on June 4, 1919. According to this the Supreme Power was vested in the Constituent Assembly, which was composed of 120 members.

The Constitution of the Estonian Republic was passed by the Constituent Assembly on June 15, 1920, and has been in force since December 20, 1920.

The power of the State is in the hands of the people. The sovereign power is assured to the people by means of the elections to the Legislative Assembly (*Riigikogu*, State Assembly), the referendum, and the right of initiating legislation.

The State Assembly is composed of 100 members, elected for three years on the basis of proportional representation, and by universal, direct, equal, and secret suffrage. The Assembly forms the Government, and accepts its resignation, promulgates the laws, passes the budget, decides the financial policy generally, ratifies treaties, the mobilisation decree, and state of siege, &c.

The signatures of 25,000 citizens are necessary in demanding a referendum, proposing a new law, or amending the existing laws. The budget and measures affecting war, peace and foreign treaties cannot be submitted to a referendum.

The executive power consists of the State Head (*Riigivanem*, State Elder), and ministers, who form the Government. The Government directs the foreign and home policy of the Republic, appoints officials (except where special laws exist), and introduces legislation. It is chosen by the State Assembly, and is responsible to that body. The Government collectively and individually must possess the confidence of the Assembly, and must resign if a vote of no confidence is passed. The Government is the Commander-in-Chief of the Republican defence forces in peace time.

The members of local organs of self-government are elected on a basis similar to that on which rests the elections to the State Assembly. If the law has not created special offices, the executive power of the Government is exercised through the local government institutions.

All Estonian citizens are equal in the eyes of the law. There is no death penalty.

The national flag of Esthonia is blue, black and white in horizontal stripes.

The elections for the Esthonian Diet were held on November 28, 1920, and resulted in the return of the following parties:—Reformist Labour, 22; Agrarians, 21; Populists, 10; Christian Party, 7; Social Democrats, 18; Independent Socialists, 11; Bolsheviks, 5; Balts, 4; Russian, 1; Economist Group, 1; making a total of 100.

State Head (Riigivanem).—Konstantine Paets.

Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Ant. Piip.

Minister of Trade and Industry.—Karl Ipsberg.

Minister of War.—Jaan Soots.

Minister of Education.—Heinrich Bauer.

Minister of the Interior.—Karl Einbund.

Minister of Agriculture.—Bernard Rostfeld.

Minister of Justice.—Jaak Reichmann.

Minister of Finance.—George Westel.

Minister of Labour.—Chr. Kaarna.

Area and Population.—Esthonia comprises the former Russian province of Esthonia, the northern portion of the former Russian province of Livonia, the islands of Moon Sound, the Toropetskoi district of the Pskov Government, and the Glovskii district of the Petrograd Government. The boundary line between Esthonia and Russia is defined by the Peace Treaty of February 2, 1920. The boundaries between Esthonia and Latvia were settled on July 3, 1920. The extreme length is about 217 miles, and the breadth about 124 miles, the total area being about 23,160 square miles.

The population of 1,750,000 is composed as to 93.46 per cent. of Esthonians, 1.28 per cent. of Germans (Balts), and 5.26 per cent. of Russians and other nationalities.

The Republic is divided into eleven districts, as follows (the capitals are given in brackets, and when two are given the second mentioned is the German name):—Harju (Tallinn-Reval), Wiru (Rakvere-Wesenberg), Jarva (Paide-Weisenstein), Laane (Hapsal), Tartu (Tartu-Dorpat), Woru (Woru), Wiljandi (Wiljandi-Fellin), Parnu (Parnu), Saaremaa-Oesel (Kuresaare-Arensburg), Petseri (Petseri), and Walga (Walk). The capital, Tallinn (Reval), was founded in 1219 at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, and in 1917 had 160,000 inhabitants. The university town of Tartu (Dorpat) had 60,000 inhabitants. The population of the port of Parnu, on the Gulf of Riga, was 23,000, and that of the manufacturing town of Narva 35,000.

Religion and Instruction.—There is no State religion in Esthonia. Five-sixths of the population are Lutherans, the rest Orthodox, Catholics, &c.

Elementary education is obligatory and gratuitous. In 1897 the illiterates among the population above the age of 10 years numbered 3 per cent. In 1919 there were 1,257 elementary schools with a four years' course in the Esthonian Republic. Of this number 1,227 were supported by self-government institutions, for example of communities, suburbs, towns or of the State, and 30 were private schools kept by private individuals. The number of higher schools with a seven years' course amounted to 211, seven of which are private. The number of middle schools for general education, gymnasiums, and so on, was 65, of which number 32 were private schools (mostly supported by the Government).

For special or professional education there are teachers' seminaries in Tallinn, Tartu, and Rakvere, navigation schools in Tallinn, Kasmu, Kuresaare, and Parnu, commercial schools with an eight years' course, agricultural schools with a four years' course, mercantile schools with a four years' course, and industrial and art schools with a six years' course.

The minority nationals (Germans, Russians, Swedes, and Letts) are guaranteed education in their mother tongue.

For higher education there are the Dorpat University (founded in 1632), which on December 1, 1919, was re-opened as an Estonian seat of learning maintained by the Government; number of students (1921), 2,775 (2,001 men and 774 women); the Technicum at Tallinn is a higher professional school with 500 students in 1920.

Justice.—The supreme judicial power is invested in the State Court of Justice, which is elected by the State Assembly and sits in Tartu (Dorpat).

The laws are being gradually revised by the State Assembly.

Finance.—Estimated revenue and expenditure for two years were as follows (in Estonian marks):—

	1920	1921
Revenue ...	1,071,500,000	6,886,914,772
Expenditure ...	979,450,000	6,886,914,772

The foreign debt of Estonia amounts to 4,400,000*l.* (3,847,000*l.* to the United States, 200,000*l.* to France, and 353,000*l.* to Great Britain), and the internal debt to 2,800,000,000 Estonian marks.

Defence.—During the war with Soviet Russia all classes from 19 to 35 years were mobilised, and an army of more than 90,000 was created. The army is composed of three divisions. In peace times the army consists of 15,000 men.

The young navy of this new country comprises two destroyers, with a few gunboats and launches, including the ex-Russian *Bobr*, 875 tons, two 4·7-in. guns. Rear-Admiral Pitka, who received the K.C.M.G. in recognition of the services of the Estonian vessels in assisting Sir Walter Cowan's operations, is in command.

Production.—Agriculture is the chief occupation. Half the area of Estonia was taken up by large landed properties of more than 2,000 hectares each. By the passing of the Agrarian Reform Bill these estates were parcelled out to the peasants. The total area is about 10,352,154 acres, divided as follows: forest land, 2,081,249 acres (20·1 per cent.); fields, 2,371,076 acres (22·9 per cent.); meadows, 2,533,335 acres (24·46 per cent.); pastures, 1,810,197 acres (17·48 per cent.); untillable land, 1,557,327 acres (15·04 per cent.), including a peat bog of 496,112 acres.

The principal crops, with acreage and yield, are shown as follows:—

	Acreage		Yield in Bushels	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
Rye	325,886	376,004	4,903,402	6,435,488
Wheat	32,615	37,351	441,072	612,930
Barley	263,153	297,453	4,500,030	5,968,308
Potatoes	188,963	155,513	19,082,030	25,240,705

In 1920 Estonia had 414,955 head of cattle, 497,838 sheep, 244,912 pigs, and 155,489 horses.

Commerce.—The chief exports are flax, timber, cellulose, and meat. The trade in 1920 amounted to 3,912,394 pounds (62 pounds=1 ton) of imports, valued at 1,395,185,291 marks (782,442,200 marks in 1919), and 7,675,508 pounds of exports, valued at 1,228,099,436 marks (389,361,000 marks in 1919). Of the total imports, 1,142,759 pounds came from the United Kingdom and 1,298,670 pounds from Germany; of the total exports, 3,531,362 pounds went to the United Kingdom and 275,905 to Germany.

Principal imports (in pounds):—Salt, 1,103,342; coal, 809,629; fertilisers, 481,285; sugar, 113,117. Principal exports:—Timber, 4,113,144; potatoes, 1,534,007; paper, 895,988; flax, 208,035.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Esthonia (according to Board of Trade returns):—

		1921
		£
Imports from Esthonia into United Kingdom	...	729,663
Exports to Esthonia from United Kingdom	...	3,950,669

Currency.—The currency of Esthonia is the Esthonian mark, equal in value to the French franc.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF ESTHONIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister.—Dr. Oskar Philipp Kallas (appointed January, 1922).

Secretary.—Rudolph A. Möllerson.

Commercial Attaché.—August Uustal.

There are Consular Representatives in London, Aberdeen, Hull, Dover, Belfast, Leith, Bo'ness, Liverpool, Methill, Alloa, Glasgow, Manchester, Dundee, Cardiff, Southampton, West Hartlepool, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ESTHONIA.

Minister.—E. C. C. Wilton, C.M.G.

Consul at Reval.—Peter Leslie.

Books of Reference.

Bulletin de l'Esthonie, No. 1. April, 1919. Paris.

Esthonian Review. No. 1. January, 1919. London, 1920.

Mémoire sur l'indépendance de l'Esthonie, présenté à la Conférence de la Paix par la Délégation Esthonienne.

Martna (M.), L'Esthonie. Paris, 1920.

FINLAND.

(SUOMEN TASAVALTA.)

Finland is a Republic according to the Constitutional Law of June 14, 1919.

From 1809 Finland was united to the Russian Empire as an autonomous Grand-Duchy. On December 6, 1917, the House of Representatives unanimously proclaimed Finland an independent and sovereign State, and she has been recognised as such by the Powers. According to the Constitutional Law

of 1906, the House of Representatives consists of one Chamber of 200 members chosen by direct and proportional election, in which all who are entitled to vote have an equal vote. The suffrage is possessed, with the usual exceptions, by every Finnish citizen (man or woman) who has reached his or her 24th year. There are 16 electoral districts with a representation proportioned to the population, a rearrangement being required every 10 years. Each district is divided into voting circuits. The voting system, devised with a view to proportional representation, provides for the formation of voters' associations which prepare three-name lists of candidates, the votes for whom are in a falling scale according to the order in which the voter has placed them. There may, within limits, be compacts between associations, and joint candidates may be entered in competing lists, while any voter may either support an association list or vote for any candidate he pleases. Every citizen entitled to vote is eligible to the House of Representatives, which is elected for 3 years. The President is elected for 6 years by the votes of the citizens. He receives a salary of 150,000 marks and 250,000 marks for allowances.

At the elections held in March, 1919, the following parties were returned:—Social-Democrats, 80; Finnish Coalition Party, 28; Finnish Progressive Party, 26; Agrarians, 42; Swedish Party, 22; and Christian Labour Party, 2.

President of Finland.—Dr. Kaarlo Juho Ståhlberg (born 1865; elected July, 1919).

The Finnish Cabinet, appointed April, 9, 1921, is composed as follows:—

Prime Minister.—Dr. Juho Vennola.

Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Dr. Eino Rudolf Woldemar Holsti.

Minister of Finance.—Risto Ryti.

Minister of the Interior.—Dr. Heimo Helminen.

Minister of Justice.—Baron de Hellens.

Minister of Education.—Niilo Liakka.

Minister of War.—Major-General Bruno Ylander.

Minister of Communications.—Erkki Pullinen.

Minister of Commerce and Industries.—Erkki Makkonen.

Minister of Social Affairs.—Vilku Joukahainen.

Minister of Agriculture.—Kyösti Kallio.

Minister without Portfolio.—Juho Niukkanen.

Area and Population.

The area and population of Finland, according to the census taken on Dec. 31, 1910, and estimates for Dec. 31, 1919, are as follows:—

Governments (Läänit).	Area English sq. miles	Population Dec. 31, 1910	Population Dec. 31, 1919	Population per sq. mile, 1919
Uusimaa (Nyland)	4,705	376,218	427,751	133·6
Turku-Pori (Åbo-Björneborg)	8,832 }	499,332	{ 490,671	81·2
Åland (Ålivenanmaa)	557 }		{ 27,351	68·6
Häme (Tavastehus)	8,102	342,321	357,106	73·2
Vilpuri (Viborg)	16,691	521,469	564,512	63·6
Mikkeli (St.-Michel)	9,002	198,829	208,818	48·7
Kuopio	17,014	333,777	352,585	35·1
Vaasa (Vasa)	15,969	514,940	544,656	51·0
Oulu (Uleåborg)	64,854	328,311	366,787	9·3
Petsamo	3,860	—	1,700	0·4
Total	140,586	3,115,197	3,385,237	34·7

Of the total on Dec. 31, 1919, 1,617,596 were male and 1,687,641 female. The estimated population on December 31, 1921, was 3,867,542. The growth of the population is shown as follows:—

Years	In Towns	In Country	Total	Percentage in towns
1800	46,604	786,055	832,659	56.0
1850	105,496	1,531,419	1,636,915	63.7
1900	339,613	2,372,940	2,712,562	125.2
1910	456,873	2,658,324	3,115,197	146.7
1915	512,226	2,788,424	3,300,650	155.2
1919	527,861	2,807,375	3,335,237	158.3

The movement of the population for four years was as follows:—

Year	Living Births	Of which illegitimate	Stillborn	Marriages	Deaths (exclusive of stillborn)	Excess of Births
1916	79,653	6,337	2,124	19,297	54,577	25,076
1917	81,046	6,490	2,174	20,004	58,863	22,183
1918	79,494	6,981	2,001	15,008	95,102	15,608
1919	63,898	4,312	1,656	15,831	62,982	964

Emigration (the first figures give the total for the year, the figures in brackets give the number emigrating to America): 1915, 4,041 (4,023); 1916, 5,325 (5,318); 1917, 2,773 (2,758); 1918, 1,900 (1,867); 1919, 1,085 (1,077); 1920, 5,595 (5,577).

The principal towns, with the number of their inhabitants in 1919, are: Helsinki (Helsingfors), 188,922; Turku (Åbo), 59,914; Tampere (Tammerfors), 46,819; Viipuri (Viborg), 30,039; Vaasa (Vasa), 24,479; Oulu (Uleåborg), 21,216; Kuopio, 18,137; Pori (Björneborg), 17,045; and Kotka, 11,563.

Religion and Instruction.

The Evangelical Lutheran religion is the national Church, but entire liberty of conscience is guaranteed to the members of all religions and confessions. Ecclesiastically Finland is divided into 4 bishoprics (Turku being the archiepiscopal see), 47 provostships, and 549 parishes.

Of the total population there were at end of 1919: Lutherans, 3,269,421; Greek-Catholics and Raskolnics, 56,672; Roman Catholics, 606; Baptists, etc., 8,538. The Greek-Catholics are under an archbishop, resident at Viipuri.

In 1920 Finland had 2 universities: at Helsinki (founded in 1640 at Turku, and removed to Helsinki after having been burned down in 1827), and Turku (Swedish, opened 1919). The former has 2,578 students (698 women), and the latter 130 students (56 women). In 1920 there were also 1 technical high school, with 602 students (24 women), and 2 commercial high schools, with 158 students.

For secondary education there were, in 1920, 81 lyceums, with a curriculum of 8 or 9 years and 20,241 pupils (8,466 girls); 42 middle schools (the first 5 years of curriculum), with 4,721 pupils (2,567 girls); 23 colleges for girls (middle schools), with 4,416 pupils; and 17 extension classes (the last 3 years of curriculum), with 694 pupils. There were 8 training colleges for elementary school teachers, with 713 students (437 women); and 6 for infant

school teachers, with 293 students. There were also 42 high schools for the people, with 2,807 pupils (1,631 females).

For elementary education (1919) there were in the country 3,639 higher elementary schools, with 179,389 pupils (89,084 girls); 1,262 lower elementary schools, with 41,104 pupils (20,304 girls); 1,543 infant schools under the superintendence of the Church, with 197,721 pupils. In the towns, there were 1,262 classes of higher elementary schools, with 41,104 pupils (20,304 girls); and 35 preparatory schools for secondary education, with 2,096 pupils. There were besides 7 navigation schools, with 97 pupils; 21 commercial schools, with 1,584 pupils; 31 trade schools, with 2,404 pupils; 13 technical schools, with 678 pupils; 107 schools for arts and crafts ("slöjd"), with 3,233 pupils; 35 agricultural schools; 3 dairy schools; 35 cattle-management schools; and 41 horticultural schools, with 3,227 pupils; 5 forestry schools, with 139 pupils. The school age in the primary schools is from 7 to 15 years.

In 1920 there were published 240 newspapers and reviews in Finnish, 92 in Swedish, 11 in Finnish and Swedish, and 3 in other languages.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is independent of the Government. The lowest courts of justice in Finland are those of the District. In towns these district courts are held by the burgomaster and his assessors; in the country by a judge and 12 jurors—peasant proprietors, the judge alone deciding, unless the jurors unanimously differ from him, when their decision prevails. From these courts an appeal lies to the Superior Court (*Hovioikeus*) in Turku, Vaasa and Viipuri. The Supreme Court of Judicature (*Korkein oikeus*) sits in Helsinki. Judges can be removed only by judicial sentence.

Two functionaries, the *Oikeuskansleri* or the Chancellor of Justice, and the *Oikeusasiamies*, or the Attorney-General, exercise control over the administration of justice. The former acts also as counsel and public prosecutor for the Government; while the latter, who is appointed by the Parliament, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law.

At the end of 1918 the prison population numbered 4,666 men and 697 women, while the number of sentences pronounced at the end of 1919 was 38,426 for crimes and 18,476 in civil cases.

Pauperism.

The number of paupers in 1919 supported by the towns and the village communities was 192,980 (5.78 per cent. of the population); and the total cost was 86,006,073 marks.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 6 years in thousands of marks:—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921 ¹	1922 ¹
Revenue .	520,000	1,252,170	984,144	1,545,545	2,339,104	2,065,860
Expenditure	487,846	1,085,194	932,104	1,350,733	2,389,104	1,885,300

¹ Estimates.

The main items of the ordinary budget for 1921 were as follows:—

Revenue	Marks	Expenditure	Marks
Ordinary Revenues—		Ordinary Expenditure—	
State domains and forests	200,928,000	President	1,081,300
State railways	443,000,000	Parliament	6,612,000
Direct taxes	344,858,000	State Council	14,976,450
Customs	587,025,000	Justice	54,935,100
Tobacco tax	170,000,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	16,200,000
Mixed taxes	139,000,000	Finance	26,121,400
Postages	68,000,000	Army and Navy	283,349,600
Miscellaneous revenues	149,241,405	Church and Education	156,478,300
		Agriculture	35,491,910
		Forestry	77,204,150
		Post and Telegraph	45,483,700
		Railways	390,801,950
		Other Communications	72,281,200
		Social Affairs	47,653,790
		Pensions	32,386,200
		Debt	154,039,160
		Other Expenditure	254,039,160
		Total	1,808,631,305
Total	2,162,813,405	Extraordinary Expenditure	430,473,100
Extraordinary Revenues	76,291,000		
Grand Total	2,239,104,405	Grand Total	2,239,104,405

On January 1, 1921, the debt of Finland stood as follows (in marks):—

	Per cent.	January 1, 1921		Per cent.	January 1, 1921
FUNDED LOANS:			2. National Loans.		
1. Foreign Loans.			Communication Loan of 1913		
Loan of 1889	3½	29,085,541	I. Liberty Loan of 1918	5½	119,420,000
„ 1895	3½	13,844,000	II. Liberty Loan of 1918	5½	199,000,000
„ 1898	8	44,439,000	Loan of 1919 to augment the capital of the Bank of Finland	6	350,000,000
„ 1901	3½	20,957,000	Premium and Debenture Loan of 1919	—	54,951,700
„ 1903	3½	86,035,000	Loan of 1919	5½	52,895,000
„ 1909	4½	42,843,576	Loan of 1920 in Government Bonds	5½	26,285,000
„ 1919 (for the purchase of Gutzeit & Co.)	6	130,956,000	Loan of 1920 for the purchase of a factory	5½	4,500,000
Loan of 1920	6½	13,840,800	Total		906,551,700
Total		304,069,387	Total of Funded Loans		1,210,621,087
			SHORT-DATED LOANS:		
			Foreign		136,444,120
			National		580,010,242
			Total of Short-dated Loans		725,454,362
			Grand Total of all Loans		1,936,075,449

According to the establishment of 1921, the personnel of the coast defence is as follows: *Navy*—Admiral or Major-General (Commander-in-Chief of the Coast Defences), 71 officers, 79 civil officers, and 1,028 petty officers and men. The *Coast Artillery* contains 3 regiments and 1 independent group of batteries; and to the personnel belong 95 officers, 47 ensigns, 63 civil officers, and 2,240 petty officers and men.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people in Finland, although the cultivated area only covers 8.5 per cent. of the land. The land was divided in 1910 into 284,188 farms, and the landed property was distributed as follows:—Less than 3 hectares cultivated, number of farms, 143,933; 3–10 hectares, farms 88,998; 10–25 hectares, farms 37,749; 25–100 hectares, farms 13,209; over 100 hectares, farms 899.

The crop of 1919 was, in bushels:—rye, 8,465,719; barley, 4,578,506; oats, 19,857,558; potatoes, 19,531,282; flax and hemp, 951 tons; hay, 2,105,988 tons. Butter production in 1919 was in 431 dairies, producing 164,820,000 kilos of butter.

Domestic animals in 1919:—Horses, 3 years of age, 273,271; horned cattle, 2 years of age, 1,100,486; sheep and goats, 827,791; pigs, 110,993.

More than half the country is covered with forests of pine, and the main industry is the lumber industry. The Crown forests covered (January, 1920) 12,456,123 hectares (about 33 per cent. of the area of the country). Their maintenance cost (1919) 33,250,000 marks, and the income derived from them was 65,690,000 marks. The timber stock of the Crown forests numbered 198,555,012 tree trunks. In 1918 there were 279 saw mills with 70 water motors, 407 steam, 1,170 electric, and 56 other motors. They give occupation to 19,746 workers.

Finland had, in 1918, 4,098 large factories, employing an aggregate of 82,471 workers, and yielding an aggregate product of 1,458,155,800 marks. The chief were:—

—	No. of Establishments	No. of Workers	Production Marks
Iron and mechanical works	404	16,384	254,219,100
Textiles	182	14,403	260,475,700
Wood industries	405	15,098	140,828,800
Paper	144	10,766	200,649,300
Distilleries and breweries	30	348	9,434,600
Leather	194	3,519	167,387,400
Chemicals	44	1,828	38,405,200
Graphic arts	137	3,560	40,839,800
Tobacco	18	2,990	103,562,600
Electricity, gas and water	98	1,453	34,556,500

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 5 years, in thousands of Finnish marks:—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Imports	1,231,930	504,612	2,509,900	3,626,500	3,583,000
Exports	444,859	226,843	880,400	2,926,400	3,385,700

The foreign trade of Finland appears as follows for 3 years :—

	1919		1920		1921	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
Gt. Britain	676,452,640	375,803,884	1,002,789,694	1,257,595,515	709,800,000	1,144,000,000
Russia	6,032,532	741,397	664,783	—	—	—
Estonia	29,729,062	27,010,331	15,025,374	14,732,520	28,100,000	50,900,000
Germany	157,005,221	81,819,282	661,100,000	199,700,000	1,206,300,000	369,200,000
Sweden	315,958,153	67,880,606	379,600,000	237,100,000	267,300,000	405,100,000
Denmark	276,392,018	47,508,675	179,550,035	156,693,385	243,400,000	164,700,000
Norway	57,449,836	4,325,668	83,729,108	25,275,180	24,800,000	39,400,000
United States	638,895,482	20,706,001	794,846,590	192,552,976	610,400,000	275,400,000
Brazil	45,951,000	3,015,000	47,246,590	546,606,430	77,000,000	1,400,000
Argentina	69,880,000	7,231,000	133,299,118	57,020,899	23,700,000	22,600,000
Netherlands	80,700,700	79,210,000	65,211,046	250,029,629	190,200,000	272,500,000
Dutch Colonies	—	—	167,767,773	294,106	33,600,000	—

The value of the principal imports and exports for 1919 and 1920 are shown as follows in Finnish marks :—

Imports	1919	1920	Exports	1919	1920
Cereals	548,205,512	584,229,553	Timber	554,446,581	1,633,350,200
Coffee, tea, sugar, &c.	363,516,224	522,438,400	Pulp and paper	217,831,935	1,080,664,095
Textiles	215,312,686	64,333,284	Horses	2,320,200	1,545,275
Leather	110,839,487	121,895,224	Meats	14,287,196	70,370,899
Oils and fats	202,995,125	190,983,122	Hides & leather	22,437,612	—
Machinery	178,872,220	287,628,377	Gums & resins	4,545,558	6,534,577
Metals	161,575,484	529,764,108	Tar	2,603,181	—
Spinning materials	110,310,513	314,419,643	Matches	2,407,805	—

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Finland (according to Board of Trade returns) :—

	1921
Imports from Finland into U. K.	£ 7,727,822
Exports to Finland from U. K.	1,933,958

Internal Communications.

For internal communications Finland has a remarkable system of lakes connected with each other and with the Gulf of Finland by canals. The number of vessels which passed along the canals in 1919 was 47,880; the receipts from vessels, 3,340,997 marks; and expenditure, 2,259,511 marks.

On December 31, 1920, there were 2,685 miles of high roads and 2,500 miles of secondary roads.

Railway history in Finland begins in 1860, when the State built a line 66 miles long between Helsingfors and Hameenlinna. On December 31, 1920, there were 2,685 miles of railways, all but 186 miles belonging to the State. The gauge is 1·524 metres (4·9 feet). The traffic upon the State railways in 1920 was 16,783,570 passengers and 5,408,022 tons of goods. The total cost of the State railways to the end of 1919 was 650 million marks. The total revenue in 1920 was 378,408,457 marks, and the total expenditure 305,220,163 marks.

Finland had 2,525 post-offices in 1920, and revenue and expenditure were respectively 48,173,900, and 53,141,996 marks. The number of letters and postcards, 51,960,415; samples and printed packets, 9,252,776; newspapers, 124,238,080; money-orders, 1,864,779; total, 186,816,050.

There are 10,517 miles of telegraph and 3,230 miles of telephone wires belonging to the State in Finland. The telegraph system and part of the telephone system is State property.

Banking, Money, Weights, &c.

The Bank of Finland (founded in 1811) is the State Bank and the only bank of issue. Finland had in 1921, besides the State bank, 22 joint stock banks, and 979 savings banks. The paper currency of the Bank of Finland in 1921 was 1,341.1 million marks, against which the bank held a stock of gold of 42.6 million marks. The deposits of all private banks on August 31, 1921, were 2,453,371,043 marks.

In ordinary savings banks about 500,000 depositors had to their credit 946,255,006 marks; and in the Post Office savings banks 114,652 depositors had 57,820,374 marks.

The *markka* of 100 *penni* is of the value of a franc, 9½d. The standard is gold, and the markka, though not coined in gold, is the unit.

Gold coins are 20 and 10 markka pieces. They contain 2903225 grammes of fine gold to the markka. Silver coins are 2, 1, ½, and ¼ markka pieces. Nickel coins (introduced in 1921) are 1, ½, and ¼ markka pieces. Copper coins are 10, 5, and 1 penni pieces.

The paper currency is exchangeable at par against gold.

The metric system of weights and measures is universally employed in Finland.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF FINLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Ossian Donner.

Counsellor.—Marcus Tollet.

Secretary.—Hugo Valvanne.

Attaché.—Tapio Voionmaa.

Consul-General in London.—L. Norrgren.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN FINLAND.

Envoy and Minister.—E. A. Rennie, M.V.O., Appointed April 30, 1921.

Secretaries.—G. A. D. Ogilvie Forbes and W. R. C. Green.

Consul at Helsingfors.—C. H. Mackie.

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FIUME.

Fiume is an independent State created by the Treaty of Rapallo, signed on November 12, 1920, between Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. By Article 4 of the Treaty the contracting Powers recognise the independence of Fiume in perpetuity. The Treaty has been duly ratified, and the ratifications were exchanged in February, 1921.

The Treaty of London of April 26, 1915, granted Italy a large area of continental Dalmatia. Difficulties arose between the Italians and the Yugo-Slavs as to Italy's share, and the difficulties were complicated by the action of the poet D'Annunzio in seizing Fiume on September 12, 1919, and annexing it to Italy. The difficulties were, however, solved by the Treaty of Rapallo.

On June 5, 1921, a further agreement was arrived at between the Free City, Italy and Yugo-Slavia in reference to the Port of Fiume, which includes the Port of Barro, according to which equal rights are granted to the three parties concerned.

During the year 1921, and down to March, 1922, there has been a good deal of unrest in the new State, and though a Constituent Assembly met in October, a settled government has not yet been established (March, 1922).

Head of the Provisional Government (March 15, 1922).—Lieut. Cabruna.

The area of the new State is given as 8 sq. miles, and the population as 49,806.

By Article 5 of the Treaty of Rapallo, it is provided that the area of Fiume shall be delimited by a special commission composed half of Italian and half of Yugo-Slav delegates.

British Consul at Fiume.—W. J. Holmes.

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FRANCE.

Constitution and Government.

CENTRAL.

SINCE the overthrow of Napoleon III. on September 4, 1870, France has been under a Republican form of government, confirmed on February 25, and July 16, 1875, by a constitutional law, which has been partially modified in June, 1879, August, 1884, June, 1885, and July, 1889. It vests the legislative power in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and the executive in the President of the Republic and the Ministry.

The President is elected for seven years, by an absolute majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly, or Congress. He promulgates the laws voted by both Chambers, and ensures their execution. He selects a Ministry from the two Chambers, but may, and sometimes does, choose ministers who are not members of either Chamber (*e.g.* a general as Minister for War, an admiral as Minister of Marine, a civilian as Minister for Foreign Affairs); he appoints to all civil and military posts, has the right of individual pardon, and is responsible only in case of high treason. The President concludes treaties with foreign Powers, but treaties which affect the area of France or of French colonies must be approved by the Legislature, and he cannot declare war without the previous assent of both Chambers. Every act of the President has to be countersigned by a Minister. With the consent of the Senate he can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. In case of vacancy, the two Chambers united immediately elect a new President.

President of the Republic.—Alexandre Millerand; born February 10, 1859; elected September 23, 1920.

The Ministers or Secretaries of State, the number of whom varies, are usually, but not necessarily, members of the Senate or Chamber of Deputies. The President of the Council (Premier) chooses his colleagues in concert with the President of the Republic. Each Minister has the direction of one of the great administrative departments and each is responsible to the Chambers for his acts, while the Ministry as a whole is responsible for the general policy of the Government.

The Ministry consists of the following members, appointed January 15, 1922:—

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.—M. Raymond Poincaré (Deputy).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice.—M. L. Barthou (Deputy).

Minister of the Interior.—M. Maurice Maunoury.

Minister of War.—M. Maginot.

Minister of Marine.—M. Raiberti.

Minister of Finance.—M. de Lasteyrie.

Minister of Colonies.—M. Albert Sarraut (Deputy).

Minister of Public Instruction and of Fine Arts.—M. Léon Bérard (Deputy).

Minister of Public Works.—M. Y. Le Troquer (Deputy).

Minister of Commerce.—M. L. Diot (Deputy).

Minister of Agriculture.—M. Chéron.

Minister of Labour.—M. Peyronnet.

Minister of the Liberated Territories.—M. Reibel.

Minister of Hygiene, of Assistance, and of Social Provision.—M. Paul Strauss (Deputy).

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Governments of France, from the accession of the House of Bourbon :—

<i>House of Bourbon.</i>		<i>Second Republic.</i>	
Henri IV.	1589-1610	Provisional Government, Feb—Dec.	1848
Louis XIII., 'le Juste'	1610-1643	Louis Napoléon	1848-1852
Louis XIV., 'le Grand'	1643-1715		
Louis XV.	1715-1774	<i>Second Empire.</i>	
Louis XVI. (died 1793)	1774-1792	Napoléon III. (died 1873)	1852-1870
<i>First Republic.</i>		<i>Third Republic.</i>	
Convention.	1792-1795	Government of National Defence	1870-1871
Directory	1795-1799	Adolphe Thiers, President.	1871-1873
Consulate	1799-1804	Marshal MacMahon	1873-1879
		F. J. P. Jules Grévy	1879-1887
		F. Sadi Carnot	1887-1894
		Casimir Perier (June—Jan.)	1894-1895
<i>First Empire.</i>		Félix Faure	1895-1899
Napoléon I. (died 1821)	1804-1814	Émile Loubet	1899-1906
<i>House of Bourbon restored.</i>		Armand Fallières	1906-1913
Louis XVIII.	1814-1824	Raymond Poincaré	1913-1920
Charles X. (died 1836)	1824-1830	Paul Deschanel	1920
<i>House of Bourbon-Orléans.</i>		Alexandre Millerand	1920
Louis-Philippe (died 1850)	1830-1848		

The Chamber of Deputies is elected for four years, by manhood suffrage, and each citizen 21 years old, not actually in military service, who can prove a six months' residence in any one town or commune, and not otherwise disqualified, has the right of vote. Deputies must be citizens and not under 25 years of age. The manner of election of Deputies has been modified several times since 1871. The *scrutin de liste*, under which each elector votes for as many Deputies as the entire department has to elect, was introduced in 1871. In 1876 it was replaced by the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, under which each department is divided into a number of *arrondissements*, each elector voting for one Deputy only; in 1885 there was a return to the *scrutin de liste*, in 1889 the uninominal vote was reintroduced; and in 1919 the *scrutin de liste*, with proportional representation, was again adopted. In 1889 it was enacted that each candidate is bound to make, within the fortnight which precedes the elections, a declaration as to his being a candidate for a given constituency, and for one constituency only—all votes which eventually may be given for him in other constituencies being reckoned as void. The Chamber verifies the powers of its members. In each constituency the votes are cast up and the Deputy proclaimed elected by a commission of Councillors-General appointed by the prefect of the department. The Chamber is now composed of 610 Deputies.

Chamber of Deputies, elected November 16, 1919 :—Republicans of the Left, 139; Progressives, 130; Socialist Radicals, 83; Action Libérale, 72; Unified Socialists, 68; Radicals, 60; Conservatives, 31; Republican Socialists, 27; Dissident Socialists, 6.

The Senate is composed of 314 members, elected for nine years from citizens 40 years old, one-third retiring every three years. The election of the Senators is indirect, and is made by an electoral body composed (1) of delegates chosen by the Municipal Council of each commune in proportion to the population; and (2) of the Deputies, Councillors-General, and District Councillors of the department. Besides the 225 Departmental Senators elected in this way, there were, according to the law of 1875, 75 Senators elected for life by the united two Chambers; but by the Senate Bill of 1884 it was enacted that vacancies arising

among the Life Senatorships would be filled by the election of ordinary nine-years Senators, the department which should have the right to the vacant seat to be determined by lot. The Princes of deposed dynasties are precluded from sitting in either House.

Senate, elected on January 11, 1920: Radicals, 120; Republicans of the Left, 58; Progressives, 23; Conservatives, 20; Liberal Republicans, 14; Socialist Republicans, 2; Unified Socialists, 2.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies assemble every year on the second Tuesday in January, unless a previous summons is made by the President of the Republic, and they must remain in session at least five months out of the twelve. The President is bound to convoke them if the demand is made by one-half of the number of members composing each Chamber. The President can adjourn the Chambers, but the adjournment cannot exceed the term of a month, nor occur more than twice in the same session.

Bills may be presented either in the Chamber or Senate by the Government, or on the initiative of private members. In the first case they are remitted to the bureaux for examination; in the second, they are first submitted to a commission of parliamentary initiative. Financial laws must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

The Senate, constituted as a High Court of Justice, tries cases of attempt against the safety of the State or of plotting to change the form of government.

Senators and Deputies are paid 27,000 francs (1,080%) a year and the Presidents of the two Chambers receive allowances for the expense of entertainment. Members of both Chambers travel free on all railways by means of a small annual payment. The dotation of the President of the Republic is 1,200,000 francs (48,000%), with a further allowance of 1,200,000 francs for his expenses. On January 1, 1905, a fund was instituted for pensions to ex-Deputies, or their widows and orphans. It is supported by contributions from Deputies (deducted from their pay) as well as by gifts and legacies.

France has, besides, a special institution under the name of *Conseil d'Etat*, which was introduced by Napoleon I., and has been maintained since. It is presided over by the Minister of Justice or (in his absence) by a vice-president, and is composed of Councillors, Masters of Requests (*Maitres des Requêtes*), and Auditors, all appointed by the President of the Republic. Its duty is to give opinion upon such questions, chiefly those connected with administration, as may be submitted to it by the Government. It is judge in the last resort in administrative suits, and it prepares the rules for the public administration.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For administrative purposes France is divided into 90 departments including the 'territory of Belfort' (remnant of the department of Haut-Rhin). Since 1881 the three departments of Algeria are also treated for most purposes, as part of France proper. The department has representatives of all the Ministries, and is placed under a Prefect, nominated by Government, and having wide and undefined functions. He is assisted by a Prefecture Council, an administrative body, whose advice he may take without being bound to follow it. The Prefect is a representative of the Executive, and, as such, supervises the execution of the laws, issues police regulations, supplies information on matters which concern the depart-

ment, nominates subordinate officials, and has under his control all officials of the State. There is a Sub-Prefect in every *arrondissement*, except in those containing the capitals of departments and the department of the Seine.

The unit of local government is the *commune*, the size and population of which vary very much. There were, in 1921, in the 90 departments into which France was divided, 37,963 communes. Most of them (33,986) have less than 1,500 inhabitants, and 22,024 have even less than 500; while 140 communes only have more than 20,000 inhabitants. The local affairs of the commune are under a Municipal Council, composed of from 10 to 36 members, elected by universal suffrage, and by the *scrutin de liste* for 4 years by Frenchmen after 21 years and 6 months' residence; but each act of the Council must receive the approval of the Prefect, while many must be submitted to the Council General or even to the President of the Republic, before becoming lawful. Even the commune's quota of direct taxation is settled by persons (*répartiteurs*) chosen by the Prefect from among the lists of candidates drawn up by the Municipal Council.

Each Municipal Council elects a Mayor, who is both the representative of the commune and the agent of the central government. He is the head of the local police and, with his assistants, acts under the orders of the Prefect.

In Paris the Municipal Council is composed of 80 members; each of the 20 *arrondissements* into which the city is subdivided has its own Mayor. The place of the Mayor of Paris is taken by the Prefect of the Seine, and, in part, by the Prefect of Police. Lyons has an elected Mayor, but the control of the police is vested in the Prefect of the department of the Rhone.

The next unit is the *canton* (2,915 in France before 1914), which is composed of an average of 12 communes, although some of the largest communes are, on the contrary, divided into several cantons. It is a seat of a justice of the peace (*juge de paix*), but is not an administrative unit.

The district, or *arrondissement* (385 in France), has an elected *conseil d'arrondissement*, with as many members as there are cantons, its chief function being to allot among the communes their respective parts in the direct taxes assigned to each *arrondissement* by the Council General. That body stands under the control of the Sub-Prefect. A varying number of *arrondissements* form a department, which has its *conseil général* renewed by universal suffrage to the extent of one-half every three years (one Councillor for each canton). These *conseils* deliberate upon all economical affairs of the department, the repartition of the direct taxes among the *arrondissements*, the roads, normal schools, and undertakings for the relief of the poor. Their decisions are controlled by the Prefect, and may be annulled by the President of the Republic.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The legal population at the date of the last two enumerations was:—

Departments.	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population		Population per square mile. 1921
		March, 1911	March, 1921	
Ain	2,248	342,482	315,757	140·5
Aisne	2,866	530,226	421,515	147·1
Allier	2,848	406,291	370,950	130·2
Alpes (Basses-) .	2,697	107,231	91,882	34·1
Alpes (Hautes-) .	2,178	105,083	89,275	41·0

Departments	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population		Population per square mile. 1921
		March, 1911	* March, 1921	
Alpes-Maritimes . . .	1,443	356,338	357,759	247·9
Ardèche	2,144	331,801	294,808	137·8
Ardenne	2,027	318,896	277,811	137·1
Ariège	1,892	198,725	172,851	91·4
Aube	2,326	240,755	227,839	98·0
Aude	2,448	300,537	287,052	117·3
Aveyron	3,385	369,448	332,940	98·4
Belfort (Territoire de) . . .	235	101,386	94,338	401·4
Bouches-du-Rhône	2,025	805,532	841,996	415·8
Calvados	2,197	396,318	384,730	175·0
Cantal	2,229	223,361	199,402	89·5
Charente	2,305	346,424	316,279	137·2
Charente-Inférieure	2,791	450,871	418,310	149·9
Cher	2,819	337,810	304,800	108·1
Corrèze	2,272	309,646	273,808	120·5
Corse	3,367	288,820	281,959	83·7
Côte-d'Or	3,391	350,044	321,088	94·7
Côtes-du-Nord	2,786	605,523	557,824	200·2
Creuse	2,163	266,188	228,844	105·6
Dordogne	3,550	437,432	396,742	111·8
Doubs	2,052	299,935	285,022	138·9
Drôme	2,532	290,894	263,509	104·1
Eure	2,330	323,651	303,159	130·1
Eure-et-Loir	2,291	272,255	251,255	109·7
Finistère	2,729	809,771	762,514	279·4
Gard	2,270	413,458	396,169	174·5
Garonne (Haute-)	2,457	432,126	424,582	172·8
Gers	2,428	221,994	194,406	80·1
Gironde	4,140	829,095	819,404	197·9
Hérault	2,402	480,484	488,215	203·3
Ille-et-Vilaine	2,697	608,098	558,574	207·1
Indre	2,664	287,673	260,535	97·8
Indre-et-Loire	2,377	341,205	327,743	137·9
Isère	3,178	555,911	525,522	165·4
Jura	1,951	252,713	229,062	117·4
Landes	3,604	288,902	263,937	73·2
Loir-et-Cher	2,478	271,231	251,528	101·5
Loire	1,852	640,549	637,130	344·0
Loire (Haute-)	1,930	303,838	268,910	139·3
Loire-Inférieure	2,693	669,920	649,723	241·2
Loiret	2,629	364,061	337,224	128·3
Lot	2,017	205,769	176,889	87·7
Lot-et-Garonne	2,078	268,083	239,972	115·5
Lozère	1,996	122,738	108,822	54·5
Maine-et-Loire	2,811	508,149	474,786	168·9
Manche	2,475	476,119	425,512	171·9
Marne	3,167	436,310	366,734	115·8
Marne (Haute-)	2,420	214,765	198,865	82·2
Mayenne	1,986	297,732	262,447	132·1
Meurthe-et-Moselle	2,036	564,730	503,810	247·5

Departments	Area : English sq. miles	Population		Population per sq. mile. 1921
		March, 1911	March, 1921	
Meuse	2,408	277,955	207,309	86.1
Morbihan	2,738	578,400	546,047	199.4
Moselle	2,403	—	589,120	245.1
Nièvre	2,658	299,312	270,148	101.6
Nord	2,228	1,961,780	1,787,918	802.5
Oise	2,272	411,028	387,760	170.7
Orne	2,371	307,433	274,814	115.9
Pas-de-Calais	2,606	1,068,155	989,967	379.9
Puy-de-Dôme	3,090	525,916	490,560	158.8
Pyrénées (Basses-)	2,977	433,318	402,981	135.4
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	1,750	206,105	185,760	106.1
Pyrénées-Orientales	1,598	212,986	217,503	136.1
Rhin (Bas)	1,848	—	651,586	352.6
Rhin (Haut)	1,354	—	468,943	346.3
Rhône	1,104	915,581	956,566	866.5
Saône (Haute-)	2,074	257,606	228,348	110.1
Saône-et-Loire	3,330	604,446	554,816	166.6
Sarthe	2,410	419,370	389,235	161.5
Savoie	2,388	247,890	224,874	94.2
Savoie (Haute-)	1,774	255,137	235,668	132.8
Seine	185	4,154,042	4,411,691	2384.7
Seine-Inférieure	2,448	877,383	880,671	359.8
Seine-et-Marne	2,275	363,561	349,234	153.5
Seine-et-Oise	2,184	817,617	921,673	422.0
Sèvres (Deux)	2,337	337,627	310,060	132.7
Somme	2,443	520,161	452,624	185.3
Tarn	2,231	324,090	295,588	132.5
Tarn-et-Garonne	1,440	182,537	159,559	110.8
Var	2,333	330,755	322,945	138.4
Vaucluse	1,381	238,656	219,602	159.0
Vendée	2,690	438,520	397,292	147.7
Vienne	2,711	332,276	306,248	113.0
Vienne (Haute-)	2,119	384,736	350,235	165.3
Vosges	2,303	433,914	383,684	166.6
Yonne	2,892	303,889	273,118	94.4
Total	212,659	39,601,509	39,209,766 ¹	184.4

¹ Not including 192,973 military and naval forces and crews of the commercial navy abroad.

According to the Peace Treaty with Germany (June 28, 1919) Alsace-Lorraine has been transferred to France, to date from the Armistice of November 11, 1918. The districts of Lower Alsace, Upper Alsace and Lorraine have become the departments of Bas-Rhin (1,848 square miles and population 651,586); Haut-Rhin (1,354 square miles, population 468,943), and Moselle (2,403 square miles, population 589,120).

Total area added to France is 5,605 square miles, population (1921)

1,709,749. Thus the total area of France is 212,659 square miles and population 39,209,766.

According to the Treaty of Versailles (article 45), France obtained from Germany as a compensation for the destruction of the coal mines in the North of France, the exclusive rights of exploitation of the coal mines situated in the Saar Basin. The area of this district is about 751 square miles, and the population 657,870. For the next 15 years the Saar Basin will be governed by a Commission of Five, chosen by the League of Nations. At the end of 15 years the population will decide by vote one of three alternatives, viz., the maintenance of the rule set up by the Treaty, union with France, or union with Germany.

Between the years 1811 and 1820 the average annual surplus of births over deaths was 5·7 per thousand of population; between 1851 and 1860 it was 2·4; and between 1881 and 1885 it was 1·6. The average number of births per marriage was (1881-85) about 3; in 1891 it was 2·1.

In the following table, the third, fourth, and fifth columns give [in brackets] for the first five censuses the population, its density, and its average annual increase of France, excluding Alsace-Lorraine, and are thus comparable with the data for the censuses posterior to the loss of Alsace and Lorraine (1872-1911).

Dates	Area: sq. miles	Domiciled Population	Inhabitants per sq. mile	Annual Increase per 10,000 inhabits.
1801	207,765	27,349,003 [26,930,756]	131 [130]	— —
1821	—	30,461,875 [29,871,176]	146 [144]	57 [55]
1841	—	34,230,178 [33,400,864]	164 [161]	62 [58]
1861	212,659	37,386,313 [35,844,902]	176 [173]	37 [36]
1866	—	38,067,064 [36,495,489]	178 [176]	40 [36]
1872	207,054	36,102,921	174	—06 ¹ [—17]
1876	—	36,905,788	178	54
1881	—	37,672,048	182	41
1886	—	38,218,903	184	20
1891	—	38,342,948	185	6·5
1896	—	38,517,332	186	4·4
1901	—	38,961,945	188	2·3
1906	—	39,252,267	189	1·4
1911	—	39,601,509	189	1·7
1921	212,659	39,209,766	184	—

¹ Decrease.

In 1911, the foreign nationalities most numerously represented were: English, 40,378; Belgians, 287,126; Germans, 102,271; Austrians, 14,681; Swiss, 73,422; Italians, 419,234; Spaniards, 105,760; Russians, 35,016; total, 1,159,835. Total number of foreigners in 1921: 1,550,449.

The active population of 1911 was returned under the following occupations: Fisheries, 55,000; agriculture and forestry, 8,517,000; mines and quarries, 246,000; manufacturing industries, 5,746,000; transport, &c., 1,543,000; commerce, 2,053,000; liberal professions, 550,000; domestic service, &c., 929,000; public service (including the army), 1,292,000; total, 20,931,000, of whom 7,719,000 were of the female sex.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Marriages	Living Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Still-born
1913 ^a	312,036	790,355	731,441	+ 58,914	35,987
1916 ¹	108,562	315,087	607,742	- 292,655	15,653
1917 ¹	158,508	343,310	613,148	- 269,838	16,256
1918 ¹	177,822	399,041	788,616	- 389,575	18,791
1919 ¹	447,207	403,502	620,688	- 217,186	19,934
1920 ^a	623,869	834,411	674,621	+ 159,790	38,641

¹ Figures for 77 departments only. ^a Figures for whole of France (90 departments).

In 1913 the average birth rate for all France (living births) was 1·91 per cent. of population, and in 1920, 2·13 per cent.

The number of divorces was 15,450 in 1913, and 29,156 in 1920.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following towns, according to the census of 1921, have each a total population over 50,000 :—

Paris . . . 2,906,472	Angers . . . 86,158	Boulogne-sur-
Marseille . . 586,341	Nîmes . . . 82,774	Seine . . . 68,008
Lyon . . . 561,592	Clermont-Ferrand	Versailles . . 64,753
Bordeaux . . . 267,409	. . . 82,577	Metz . . . 62,311
Lille . . . 200,952	Rennes . . . 82,241	Villeurbanne . 56,110
Nantes . . . 183,704	Montpellier . . 81,548	Béziers . . . 56,008
Toulouse . . 175,434	Tourcoing . . . 78,600	Besançon . . . 55,652
St. Etienne . 167,967	Dijon . . . 78,578	Boulogne-sur-Mer
Strasbourg . 166,767	Grenoble . . . 77,409	. . . 55,336
Nice . . . 155,839	Reims . . . 76,645	Troyes . . . 55,215
Le Havre . . . 163,374	St. Denis . . . 76,358	Caen . . . 53,743
Rouen . . . 123,712	Tours . . . 75,096	Perpignan . . 53,742
Roubaix . . . 113,265	Brest . . . 73,960	Neuilly-sur-
Nancy . . . 113,226	Levallois-Perret 73,639	Seine . . . 51,590
Toulon . . . 106,331	Calais . . . 73,001	Montreuil . . 51,026
Mulhouse . . 99,226	Le Mans . . . 71,783	St. Ouen . . . 50,848
Amiens . . . 92,780	Orléans . . . 69,048	Clichy . . . 50,165
Limoges . . . 90,187		

On March 5, 1911, the urban population was 17,508,940, and rural 22,093,318.

For fiscal and electoral purposes the population of each commune is divided into *agglomerated*, *scattered*, and *separated* (*comptée à part*); the first two constitute the municipal population, and the third consists of garrison, college, prison, and hospital population. Different from this is the distinction between urban and rural population, a commune being urban where the agglomerated population is over 2,000, and rural where under 2,000.

Religion.

No religion is recognised by the State.

Under the law promulgated on December 9, 1905, the Churches were separated from the State, the adherents of all creeds were authorised to form associations for public worship (*associations cultuelles*). As transitory measures, ecclesiastics over 45 years of age and of over 25 years of service remunerated by the State were entitled to a pension, and all other ecclesiastics were to receive a grant during a period of from four to eight years. All buildings actually used for public worship and as dwellings in that connection were to be made over, after an inventory was taken, to the associations for public worship: the places of worship for the total period of the existence of these associations, the ecclesiastical dwellings for a time.

The law of January 2, 1907, provides (among other things) that, failing *associations cultuelles*, the buildings for public worship, together with their furniture, will continue at the disposition of the ministers of religion and the worshippers for the exercise of their religion; but, in each case, there is required an administrative act drawn up by the *prefet* as regards buildings belonging to the State or the Departments, and by the *maire* as regards buildings belonging to the Communes. Forms of the documents necessary under the new law have been supplied by the Government.

There are 17 archbishops and 68 bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in France, not including Alsace and Lorraine, Algeria or the colonies, in addition to 51,000 clergy of various grades. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession are, in their religious affairs, governed by a General Consistory, while the Reformed Church is under a Council of Administration, the seat of which is at Paris. There are about a million Protestants in France.

The Associations law, passed July 1, 1901, requires religious communities to be authorised by the State, and no monastic association can be authorised without a special law in each particular case. Before the passing of that law there were 910 recognised associations, and 753 not recognised; the establishments, mostly not recognised, numbered 19,514, and their members 159,628 (30,136 men and 129,492 women). After the passing of the law, of the 753 associations not recognised, 305 dissolved themselves and 448 asked for authorisation, which was refused by the Chambers to the majority of them.

Instruction.

The Minister of Instruction, seconded by the Government educational bureaux and inspectors-general, directs public and controls private schools. The public schools constitute the University of France and are divided into three classes, primary, secondary, and superior. The Superior Council of 52 members has deliberative, administrative, and judiciary functions, and a Consultative Committee advises respecting the working of the school system, but the inspectors-general are in direct communication with the Minister. For local educational administration France is divided into 17 circumscriptions, called Academies, each of which has an Academic Council whose members comprise a certain number elected by the professors or teachers. The Academic Councils deal with all grades of instruction. Each is under a Rector, and each is provided with academy inspectors, one for each department except Nord which has two (one being for primary instruction), and Seine which has eight (one being director of primary instruction), besides primary inspectors of schools, usually one for each *arrondissement*, 20 inspectors (male or female) for the department of

the Seine. Each department has a council for primary educational matters, the prefect being president, and this body has large powers with respect to the inspection, management and maintenance of schools and the opening of free schools.

The law of August 9, 1879, rendered obligatory for each department the maintenance of two primary normal schools, one for school-masters, the other for school-mistresses; there are two higher normal schools of primary instruction: one at Fontenay-aux-Roses for professors for normal schools for school-mistresses, the other at St. Cloud for professors for normal schools for school-masters. The law of June 16, 1881, made instruction absolutely free in all primary public schools; that of March 28, 1882, rendered it obligatory for all children from 6 completed to 13 years of age. The law of October 30, 1886, is the organic law of primary instruction now in force; it established that teachers should be lay; for infant schools it substituted *écoles maternelles* instead of *salles d'asile*; it fixed the programmes of instruction, and established freedom of private schools under the supervision of the school authorities.

The following table shows the condition of primary instruction in 1918-19 and 1919-20:—

Description of Schools	France and Algeria (excluding Alsace-Lorraine)					
	1918-19			1919-20		
	Schools	Teachers	Enrolled Pupils	Schools	Teachers	Enrolled Pupils
<i>Infant Schools:</i>						
Public	2,078	4,942	195,071	2,063	5,242	189,762
Private	855	1,069	46,079	786	999	37,394
Total	2,933	6,011	241,150	2,849	6,241	227,156
<i>Primary and Higher schools:</i>						
Lay	56,278	99,468	3,066,956	56,503	102,433	3,002,666
Clerical	11,740		825,825	11,512		833,150
Total	68,018	99,468	3,892,781	68,015	102,433	3,835,816

Courses of instruction for adults are conducted in the evening by teachers in their schools.

In 1914, 2·3 per cent. of the conscripts could neither read nor write, as compared with 2·7 per cent. in 1912.

The number of primary normal schools (exclusive of Fontenay and St. Cloud) is 84 for school-masters, and 82 for school-mistresses (France and Algeria). The number of pupil-teachers in primary normal schools in 1919-20 was 4,617 men and 5,135 women.

Secondary Instruction: Boys.—Secondary instruction is supplied in two types of schools—by the State in the lycées, and by the communes in the colleges, by associations and by private individuals in free establishments (*écoles libres*). The course of study extends over 7 years, 4 in the first cycle, and 3 in the second, with four different courses of study; 1, Latin, Greek; 2, Latin, sciences; 3, Latin, living languages; 4, sciences, living languages.

The number of public secondary schools for boys and the number of pupils for 3 years were as follows :—

Public Institutions : France and Algeria	1917 ¹		1918 ¹		1919 ²	
	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils
<i>Lycées</i>	104	59,128	—	54,258	—	67,728
Communal colleges .	211	31,418	—	29,844	—	32,492

¹ Not including the invaded territories.

² Excluding Alsace and Lorraine.

Girls.—The following table shows the condition of the institutions for girls :

Institutions	1917 ¹		1918 ¹		1919 ²	
	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils
<i>Lycées</i> (France) .	127	21,446	125	21,611	55	25,358
Colleges (France and Algeria) .		11,565		11,291	85	13,916
Secondary courses (France and Algeria) .	47	5,520	49	5,414	49	5,694
Total . . .	174	38,531	174	38,316	189	45,168

¹ Not including invaded territories.

² Not including Alsace and Lorraine.

Higher Instruction is supplied by the State in the universities and in special schools, and by private individuals in the private faculties and schools. The freedom of higher instruction was established by the law of July 12, 1875, modified by that of March 18, 1880, which reserved to the State faculties the exclusive right to confer degrees. A decree of December 28, 1885, created a general council of the faculties, and the creation of universities, each consisting of several faculties, was accomplished in 1897, in virtue of the law of July 10, 1896.

There are 16 Universities in France. The following table shows the year of foundation and the total number of students on July 31, 1919 :—

Universities	Students	Universities	Students
Aix-en-Provence (1409) . . .	1179	Lyon (1808) . . .	2,593
Besançon (1485) . . .	346	Montpellier (1125) . . .	2,221
Bordeaux (1441) . . .	2241	Nancy (1572) . . .	650
Caen (1432) . . .	570	Paris (1150) . . .	11,026
Clermont-Ferrand (180-) . . .	571	Poitiers (1431) . . .	687
Dijon (1722) . . .	686	Rennes (1735) . . .	939
Grenoble (1339) . . .	1724	Strasbourg (1567) . . .	1,122
Lille (1530) . . .	739	Toulouse (1230) . . .	1,704

The faculties are of four kinds : 15 faculties of Law (Paris, Aix, Bordeaux, Caen, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, Strasbourg, Toulouse, and Algiers) ; 9 faculties of Medicine (Paris, Montpellier, Bordeaux, Lille, Lyon, Toulouse, Nancy, Strasbourg, and Algiers) ; 17 faculties of Science (Paris, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, Toulouse, Strasbourg, and Algiers) ; 17 faculties of letters (at the towns last named) ; 8 higher pharmacy schools and mixed faculties of medicine

and pharmacy; 15 schools with full functions and preparatory schools of medicine and pharmacy.

The following statement shows the number of students by faculties or schools in January, for 3 years (excluding the students of the University of Strasbourg in 1919 :—

Students of	1919	1920	1921
	State Institutions	State Institutions	State Institutions
Law	7,735	13,948	17,376
Medicine	6,542	11,990	11,344
Sciences	5,979	10,517	10,918
Letters	6,339	6,355	7,892
Pharmacy	1,215	2,128	2,197
Schools of Medicine and Pharmacy	2,080	—	—
Total	29,890	44,938	49,931

There are free faculties: at Paris (the Catholic Institute of Paris comprising the law and advanced scientific and literary studies); Angers (theology, law, sciences, letters, agriculture); Lille (theology, law, medicine and pharmacy, sciences, letters, social sciences and politics); Lyon (theology, law, sciences, letters); Marseille (law); Toulouse (the Catholic Institute with theological, literary, and scientific instruction). There is, besides, in Paris a large institution for free higher instruction, the *École libre des Sciences Politiques*.

The State faculties confer the degrees of bachelor, of licentiate, and of doctor. Admission to degrees (*agréations*) is by special competition, which lead to the title of *professeur* in secondary and in higher instruction.

The other higher institutions dependent on the Ministry of Public Instruction are the *Collège de France* (founded by Francis I. in 1530), which has courses of study bearing on various subjects, literature and language, archæology, mathematical, natural, mental and social science (political economy, &c.); the Museum of Natural History giving instruction in the sciences and nature; the *École Pratique des Hautes Études* (history and philology, mathematical and physico-chemical sciences, and the sciences of nature and of religion), having its seat at the Sorbonne; the *École Normale Supérieure*, which prepares teachers for secondary instruction and, since 1904, follows the curricula of the Sorbonne without special teachers of its own; the *École des Chartes*, which trains the archivist paleographers; the *École des Langues Orientales vivantes*; the *École du Louvre*, devoted to art and archæology; the *École des Beaux-Arts*, and the Bureau des Longitudes, the Central Meteorological Bureau; the Observatoire of Paris; and the French Schools at Athens, Rome, Cairo and Indo-China, besides a school for Morocco.

Outside Paris there are eight observatories (Meudon, Besançon, Bordeaux, &c.). The observatory at Nice is dependent on the Academy of Sciences.

Professional and Technical Instruction.—The principal institutions of higher or technical instruction dependent on other ministries are: the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers* at Paris (with 20 evening courses on the applied sciences and social economy), the *École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures*, the *École des Hautes Études Commerciales*, 12 higher schools of commerce with about 1,300 pupils, dependent on the Ministry of Commerce;

the National Agronomic Institute at Paris, the Veterinary school at Alfort, a school of forestry at Nancy, national agricultural schools at Grignon, Rennes, Montpellier, 46 practical schools of Agriculture, &c., dependent on the Ministry of Agriculture; the École Polytechnique, the École Supérieure de Guerre, the military school at St. Cyr, the École de Cavalerie at Saumur, and other schools dependent on the Ministry of War; the Naval School at Brest dependent on the Ministry of Marine; the School of Mines at Paris, the School of Bridges and Roads at Paris, with other schools dependent on the Ministry of Public Works; the School of Mines at St. Etienne, and the Schools of Miners at Alais and Douai; the École Coloniale at Paris, dependent on the Ministry of the Colonies. The École des Beaux Arts, the École Nationale des Arts Décoratifs, and the Conservatoire de Musique et de Déclamation depend on the department of the Under Secretary for the Fine Arts, which is attached to the Ministry of Public Instruction. In the provinces there are National schools of fine arts, and schools of music, and also several municipal schools as well as free subventioned schools, etc.

Technical schools of a somewhat lower grade (dependent on the Ministry of Public Instruction) are very numerous, comprising (in 1913—the latest available figures) six national schools of arts and trades (Aix, Angers, Chalons, Cluny, Lille, Paris), two schools of horology, four national professional schools, 56 practical schools of commerce and industry (of which 14 are for girls), 17 practical schools of industry; there are also 35 schools of industries, with 5,550 pupils; 13 municipal professional schools in Paris, with 1,385 pupils, and about 370 private schools, with 92,000 pupils.

Justice and Crime.

The Courts of lowest jurisdiction in France are those of the Justices of Peace (*juges de paix*, one in each *canton*) who try small civil cases and act also as judges of Police Courts, where all petty offences (*contraventions*) are disposed of. The Correctional Courts pronounce upon all graver offences (*délits*), including cases involving imprisonment up to 5 years. They have no jury, and consist of 3 judges belonging to the civil tribunals of first instance. In all cases of a *délit* or a *crime* the preliminary inquiry is made in secrecy by an examining magistrate (*juge d'instruction*), who may either dismiss the case or send it for trial before a court where a public prosecutor (*Procureur*) endeavours to prove the charge. The Court of Assizes is assisted by 12 jurors, who decide by simple majority on the fact with respect to offences amounting to crimes. The highest courts are the 26 Courts of Appeal, composed each of one President and a variable number of members, for all criminal cases which have been tried without a jury; and one Court of Cassation which sits at Paris, for all criminal cases tried by jury, so far as regards matters of law.

For civil cases, wherein the amount in dispute is between 200 and 1,500 francs, there is, in each *arrondissement*, a tribunal of first instance; above these are the Appeal Courts and the Court of Cassation. For commercial cases there are, in 226 towns, Tribunals of Commerce and Councils of experts (*prud'hommes*). In the towns are police courts.

All Judges are nominated by the President of the Republic. They can be removed only by a decision of the Court of Cassation constituted as the *Conseil Supérieur* of the magistracy.

The French penal institutions consist, first, of Houses of Arrest (3,371 *chambres de sûreté* and *dépôts de sûreté* in 1912). Next come Departmental Prisons (66 in 1912), also styled *maisons d'arrêt, de justice* and *de correction*, where both persons awaiting trial and those condemned to less than one year's imprisonment are kept, as also a number of boys and girls transferred

from, or going to be transferred to, reformatories. The reformatories are 14 for boys and 7 for girls, 10 for boys and 3 for girls being public, and 4 for boys and 4 for girls being private. The Central Prisons (*maisons de force et de correction*), where all prisoners condemned to more than one year's imprisonment are kept, provided with large industrial establishments for the work of prisoners, are 9 for men and 2 for women.

All persons condemned to hard labour and many condemned to 'reclusion' are sent to New Caledonia or Guiana (military and *récidivistes*); the *dépôt de forçats* of St. Martin-de-Ré is a *dépôt* for transferred hard-labour convicts.

Pauperism and Relief of Old Age.

In France the poor are assisted partly through public '*bureaux de bienfaisance*' and partly by private and ecclesiastical charity. They are partly under the care of the communes and partly of the departments, both of which contribute, and ultimately under the supervision of Government. The funds of the '*bureaux de bienfaisance*' are partly derived from endowments, partly from communal contributions, and partly from public and private charity. In 1913, the bureaux expended 41,651,000 francs and assisted 903,917 persons. Public assistance is rendered to poor or destitute children. At the end of 1913 the institutions for this purpose contained 212,186 children; the expenditure during the year amounted to 43,432,649 francs. In 1913 the hospitals for the sick, infirm, aged, or infants, numbered 1,722; and at the end of the year had 741,705 patients, besides 100,239 aged and infirm inmates; their expenditure for 1913 amounted to 198,548,406 francs. In the same year 945,043 persons received gratuitous medical assistance at home and 145,500 in hospitals, the expenditure for such purposes amounting to 28,097,418 francs. At the end of 1913 the asylums for imbeciles, national, departmental, and private, had 77,013 patients.

An Act was passed in 1905 for the relief of the aged poor, the infirm, and the permanently incurable, age limit, 70; but by the amendment of the Act, April 5, 1910, this was reduced to 65. The same amendment provided for limited help being given to those between the ages of 65 and 70. On December 31, 1913, there were 100,529 such persons in receipt of the limited assistance, the total expenditure for 1913 having been 8,007,595 francs. The Act of 1910 provided that the cost of the scheme should be borne by the communes, the departments, and the State. The number of persons registered for relief has risen from 511,446 on December 31, 1908, to 599,061 on December 31, 1911, and to 592,530 on December 31, 1913. The cost to the State alone for 1910 was 45,000,000 francs; for 1911, 46,300,000 francs; and for 1913, 49,145,270 francs. In addition, contributions of the departments and communes totalled 48,500,000 francs in 1911, and 53,100,000 francs in 1912; but it has to be remembered that the increased expenditure under this law is in part balanced by the diminished activities of the '*bureaux de bienfaisance*' in assisting invalids under 60 years of age. The Old-Age Pensions Law of April 5, 1910, as amended on February 27, 1912, provides for all wage-earners old-age pensions towards which both employers and workers contribute. Contributions are to be paid up to the 60th year of the worker's life, and the State will contribute 100 francs. This sum will be increased by one-tenth for every insured worker who has brought up 3 children of the age of 16. On December 31, 1918, 10,475,272 persons were registered under the scheme.

A law of March 24, 1873, provides protection for new-born infants. In 1913 in 82 departments there were 77,829 such infants who came within the scope of the law. In 1913 two further laws were introduced: that of June 17 to give relief, varying from 0.50 to 1.50 francs per day, to women

in confinement, and that of July 14 to give relief to families with numerous children. The rate is between 60 and 90 francs for every child beyond the third.

Finance.

I. STATE FINANCE.

The following figures do not include the *budget sur ressources spéciales*, and represent the actual verified revenue (inclusive of loans) and expenditure for 6 years :—

Years	Receipts	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
1910	4,273,890,789	4,321,918,609	1918 ¹	10,064,657,897	9,966,664,778
1912	4,857,491,192	4,742,756,094	1919	11,300,000,000	49,793,884,586
1913	5,091,744,959	5,066,931,220	1920	21,770,243,181	29,882,700,000

¹ Exclusive of war expenditure.

The accounts of revenue and expenditure of the Government officials are examined by a special administrative tribunal (*Cour des Comptes*), instituted in 1807.

From 1914 to 1917 there were no annual budgets, the financial requirements of the country being provided for by votes of credit. For 1918, 1919, and 1920 budgets were introduced. The following table gives details of the votes of credit and of the budget estimates :—

Year	Military and special Expenditure	Expenditure on the debt	Other Expenditure	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1914 ¹	6,400,925,761	59,626,763	128,881,725	6,589,434,249
1915	13,455,406,750	1,899,393,673	2,449,686,102	22,804,486,525
1916	27,240,404,259	3,333,015,879	2,371,725,031	32,945,145,169
1917	34,065,809,126	4,862,586,400	2,759,104,103	41,679,599,629
1918	44,047,748,089	7,087,677,888	3,401,679,123	54,537,105,100
1919	36,675,781,168	7,986,808,071	5,131,295,347	49,793,884,586
Total	166,886,075,153	25,230,208,674	16,233,371,431	208,349,655,258

¹ August to December.

Budget estimates in millions of francs for the years 1921 and 1922 (exclusive of loans) :—

REVENUE (Millions of Francs).

	1921.	1922
Stamp Duties and Stock Exchange Tax	3,042.6	3,414.9
Tax on Turnover	2,900.0	3,045.0
Customs	2,344.3	2,706.9
Indirect Taxes	2,508.8	2,684.9
Monopolies	1,412.4	1,802.0
Direct Taxes	2,000.1	2,131.7
Postal Receipts	1,098.5	1,088.8
Sugar Tax	432.8	542.6
State Domains	145.3	183.3
Total (including all items)	23,302.5	22,450.9

EXPENDITURE (Millions of Francs).

	1921			1922		
	Ordinary Budget	Extra-ordinary Budget	Total	Ordinary Budget	Extra-ordinary Budget	Total
Public Debt	11,847	333	11,681	12,388	137	12,526
Military and Naval	4,208	1,618	5,822	4,022	1,005	5,027
Alsace-Lorraine	72	476	548	282	279	562
Finance	1,556	103	1,659	1,608	65	1,673
Education	1,209	10	1,220	1,227	18	1,246
Foreign Affairs	69	162	231	72	59	132
Labour	167	—	167	160	—	160
Agriculture	151	5	156	143	3	146
Public Works	2,119	269	2,389	1,000	10	1,010
Postal	1,305	10	1,375	1,272	9	1,281
Colonies	39	1	40	42	12	54
Total (including all items).	23,262	3,236	26,499	23,179	1,752	24,932

The French National debt has grown from 28·5 millions sterling in 1800 to 50·9 millions in 1815, 236·5 millions in 1848, 498 millions in 1871, 1,302 millions in 1912, (32,557,899,787 francs); 1,367 millions on July 31, 1914, (34,188,147,969 francs); 5,898 millions on January 1, 1919, (147,472,421,289 francs); 9,609 millions on January 1, 1920 (240,242,109,503 francs); and 12,060 millions on May 31, 1921 (301,510,147,177 francs).

On September 30, 1920, and on May 31, 1921, the debt of France stood as follows (in millions of francs) :—

	Sept. 30, 1920	May 31, 1921
	Millions of Francs	Millions of Francs
1. Internal Debt :—		
3 per cent. Rentes	19,742	19,742
5 per cent. Rentes	24,924	20,244
4 per cent. Rentes, 1917	12,641	9,709
4 per cent. Rentes, 1918	29,990	22,458
6 per cent. Rentes, 1920	—	27,700
Amortizable 5 per cent. rentes	16,150	15,819
Amortizable 3 per cent. rentes	2,989	2,940
Amortizable 3½ per cent. rentes	23	3
National Defence Obligations	933	580
Other debts of the Ministry of Finance	1,457	9,386
Total of debt of Ministry of Finance	116,848	128,581
Debts of other Ministries	5,147	5,206
Total of fixed debts	121,995	133,787
Total of floating debt	81,257	92,559
Total Internal debt	203,252	226,346
2. External Debt :—		
Fixed debt	49,796	44,604
Floating debt	33,476	30,560
Total external debt	88,272	75,164
Grand Total	286,524	301,510

The Foreign Debt on May 31, 1921, was made up as follows :—

		Amount 1,000,000 francs	Annual Interest 1,000,000 francs
1. Fixed Debt.			
Advanced by U.S.A. Treasury	2,950,762,000 dollars	35,867	1,793.3
Anglo-French loan in U.S.A.	200,000,000 "	2,510	138.4
Loan of the City of Paris in U.S.A. . .	47,587,000 "	578	34.7
Loans of Bordeaux, Lyons and Marseilles in U.S.A.	17,806,700 "	217	13.0
Japanese loan	100,000,000 yen	570	37.1
American Loan secured by American Stock	400,000,000 dollars	4,802	243.1
Total		44,604	2,309.6
2. Floating Debt.			
Treasury Bills deposited in English Treasury	535,730,000L	25,206	1,512.4
Treasury Bills deposited in Bank of England	65,000,000L	3,058	214.1
Treasury Bills sold in U.S.A.	21,630,000 dollars	263	16.4
Treasury Bills sold in Japan	30,000,000 yen	171	10.3
Total Treasury Bills		28,698	1,753.2
3. Bank Credits.			
Spain	496,507,500 pesetas	783	44.3
Sweden	50,000,000 kroner	143	11.4
Norway	46,400,000 "	99	7.9
Argentina	43,650,000 pesos	164	9.0
Switzerland	46,400,000 francs	98	6.6
Holland	55,000,000 florins	229	11.4
England	9,897,400L	466	27.9
Uruguay	15,000,000 piastres	122	6.1
Total of Bank Credits		1,862	105.3
Total Floating Debt		30,560	1,858.5
Total Foreign Debt		75,104	4,168.1

The total annual debt charge on May 31, 1921, was 13,759 million francs, not including the floating debt.

France has advanced to the Allied Governments (up to June 30, 1921) a total of 14,082 million francs, of which the principal items are as follows (in millions of francs): Belgium, 3,027; Serbia, 1,554; Poland, 1,082; Czecho-Slovakia, 552; Russia, 5,755; Greece, 911; Rumania, 1,103.

The public fortune of France was estimated in 1912 (latest available date) to amount to 304,517 million francs.

II. LOCAL FINANCE.

For 1915 the revenue of the departments of France, excluding a balance of 131,018,505 francs from 1914, amounted to 551,313,501 francs (22,052,540L.), and the expenditure to 515,209,966 francs (20,608,398L.). The departmental debt stood at 1,157,952,504 francs (46,318,100L.).

For the year 1921, the revenue of the City of Paris was estimated at 1,003,494,949 francs, and the expenditure at 986,394,949 francs. On January 1, 1922, the debt of the City of Paris was 6,119,511,146 francs.

Defence.

I. LAND DEFENCES.

France has a coastline of 1,760 miles, 1,304 on the Atlantic and 456 on the Mediterranean. Its land frontier extends over 1,665 miles, of

which 1,246 miles are along the Belgian, German, Swiss, and Italian frontiers, and 419 along the Spanish frontier.

The permanent land defences of France now include the former German fortresses of Strassburg, Metz and Thionville, the former being in Alsace and the two latter in Lorraine. West of these lies the former first line of French permanent defences, namely the first-class fortresses of Verdun, Toul, Epinal and Belfort. The experiences of the Great War, which brought to light the power of mobile heavy artillery, the fire of which could be observed and directed from aeroplanes against permanent defences, will affect profoundly the principles of permanent fortification, and it is doubtful if many even of the first-class fortresses will in future be maintained, while those of the second and third classes will almost certainly disappear in so far as they have been designed to meet land attack. On the other hand coast defences will probably be maintained. On the coast Toulon, Rochefort, Lorient, Brest, and Cherbourg are naval harbours surrounded by forts.

II. ARMY.

The French Army is divided into the Metropolitan and the Colonial Armies, both are under the War Minister, but the estimates for Colonial troops other than those maintained in Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco are included in the budget of the Minister for the Colonies. The Metropolitan Army is divided into the *Active Army*, the *Reservé Troops* and the *Territorial Army*. The Army, with the exception of the Armies of Occupation is localised and territorialised in the military government of Paris, 20 Army Corps districts and the territories of Alsace and Lorraine. The normal composition of a French Army Corps is 2 infantry divisions, 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 artillery brigade of three regiments, 1 battalion of engineers, 1 group and 1 company of observation balloons, and administrative services.

The infantry division consists of 3 regiments of infantry each of 3 battalions, and 1 regiment of artillery of 3 groups each of 3 batteries. The cavalry division consists of 3 cavalry brigades each of 2 regiments, 1 group of horse artillery, and 1 group of cyclist chasseurs.

The peace establishment of the French Army provides for 20 Army Corps of the Active Metropolitan Army, 1 Colonial Army Corps of 3 divisions quartered in France, 1 Algerian Army Corps of 3 divisions, 1 Tunisian division, 4 Aviation brigades, 3 brigades of Tanks, and 39 regiments of Heavy Artillery not allotted to Army Corps. The establishment of the Active Metropolitan Army, exclusive of the North African troops, by units was at the end of 1921 as follows:—

Infantry		Cavalry		Artillery		Engineers		Aviation		Tanks	
Regiments of 3 bns.	143	Cuirassier Regts.	6	Field Regts.	42	Regiments	11	Pursuit Regts.	4	Light Regts.	9
Chasseurs (bns.)	31	Dragoon Regts.	37	Medium Regts.	20	Battalions	15	Bombing Regts.	5	Heavy groups	3
Cyclists (groups)	6	Chasseur Regts.	16	Heavy (tractor) Regts.	11			Observation Regts.	7		
		Hussar Regts.	11	Heavy (horse) Regts.	20			Balloon Regts.	2		
		Motor Machine Gun (groups)	10	Fortress Regts.	9						
				Mountain Regts.	2						
				Horse (groups)	6						

The peace establishment of the Active Metropolitan Army in 1921 was 390,000, included in this is the Air Force establishment of 22,600. The Armies of Occupation, which in December, 1921, numbered 95,000 men, are not included in these figures. Enlistment for the Metropolitan Army is on a compulsory basis, but liberal exemptions are allowed. At present the average term of service with the colours is 2 years and the average annual contingent is 250,000, the surplus being accounted for by the French soldiers serving outside France on various terms of service. In December, 1921, there were 65,000 soldiers of French birth in the Army of the Rhine, 24,000 in Algeria and Tunis, 18,000 in Morocco, 17,000 in the Levant and 14,000 in the colonies. It is contemplated to reduce the service with the colours to 1½ years.

The *Reserve Troops* form divisions corresponding to those in the *Active Army* on mobilisation, in the same districts as those to which the *Active divisions* belong. The *Territorial Army* forms a second line and is similarly organised in divisions on mobilisation. The *Customs Corps* is organised in battalions as are the *Chasseurs Forestiers*, these are both recruited from men who have passed into the *Territorial Army*.

The *Gendarmerie* is a police force recruited from the Army but performing civil duties in time of peace. There is a legion in each military district. The strength of the *Gendarmerie* is 21,700, of whom about half are mounted.

The *Garde Républicaine* is also a police force and performs duties in Paris similar to those performed by the *Gendarmerie* in the districts.

The *Colonial Army* is distinct from the *Metropolitan*, and consists partly of white troops and partly of native troops. The Colonial white troops are recruited either by voluntary enlistment, or by voluntary transfer from the *Metropolitan Army*.

One Colonial Army Corps of 3 divisions and 1 Artillery brigade of white troops is quartered in France. The 19th Army Corps, partly of white and partly of native troops is composed of 3 divisions, each with a cavalry brigade, and is quartered in Algiers, and the Tunis division is quartered in Tunis. A Moroccan Army Corps is in process of formation, but at present a number of Moroccan troops form part of the Army of Occupation in Germany. The establishment of the Colonial Army and North African troops by units is as follows:—

Infantry (white)		Infantry (white, colonial and native)	Cavalry		Artillery	
Regiments (3 battalions) . . .	16	Zouaves Regts. . .	6	Chassuers Regts. (d'Afrique) . .	6	Field Regts. 10
Battalions . . .	3	Tirailleur Regts. (Moroccan and Algerian) . . .	46	Spahis Regts . .	12	Heavy Regt. 1
Companies . . .	3	Mixed Regts. (part white, part Moroccan)		Mixed " . . .	3	Field groups 8
Foreign Legion (Regts.) . . .	2	Senegalese Regts. . .	6			
		Tonkinese " . .	4			
		Annamites " . .	1			
		Malagasc " . .	4			

The peace establishment of the Colonial Army and North African troops, which has been very much increased as compared with the pre-war establishment, was, in 1921, 251,000. The total peace establishment of the *Active Metropolitan* and *Colonial* armies in December, 1921, was 736,000.

The administration of the French Army consists of a General Staff and of a number of departments, all under the War Minister. In questions of strategy and of higher military policy the War Minister is assisted by a Council called the *Conseil Supérieur de la Guerre*, consisting of himself as President and twelve selected generals.

In September, 1919, it was decided that the uniform of the Army should be the horizon-blue dress with kepi. The *Chasseurs* or Light Infantry battalions were, however, permitted to keep their distinctive dark blue uniform. Khaki was adopted for Colonial and North African troops.

The French infantry is armed with the Lebel magazine rifle: calibre .315. The French field gun is the 7.5 cm. (2.95 in.) Q.F., shielded gun. The French howitzer is the 10.5 cm. (3.35 in.) howitzer, and as the result of the war the French Army possesses a large variety of heavy guns of all calibres.

NAVY.

Since the War the French naval establishments have undergone a great revision. The position is not yet normal. Reduced expenditure was demanded as well as reconstruction, and, in inspecting and reconditioning the ships and vessels attention was devoted chiefly to the flotillas. Only two pre-Dreadnoughts now remain in the Fleet, and these mainly for training purposes. The inclusion of ex-enemy light cruisers, destroyers, and submarines in the French Fleet has strengthened it where it was weakest. A great number of old destroyers, torpedo boats, and submarines have been struck off the list.

Economies are being made in other directions. The naval ports have been reduced, but none of these have yet, as was intended, been given over to civil industry. The Mediterranean squadron has been reduced and a large part of it remains in reserve.

The Navy is under the supreme direction of the Minister of Marine, assisted by a Chief of the Staff. The latter has charge of all the work of the department having reference to construction, maintenance, commissioning, and the mobilization of the fleet, and particularly of all that concerns preparation for war. He is chief of the Military Cabinet. There are two sub-chiefs of the staff, of whom one is in charge of various sections, and the other of the work of the Military Cabinet. The Navy is now charged with the coast defences, and has its own flying service. The central administration embraces the directorates of *personnel*, *matériel*, and artillery, the inspectorate of works, the finance department, the services of submarine defences, hydrography, and other special branches. In addition to these are the Superior Council of the Navy, which advises the Minister on high policy, and several special committees. For purposes of administration the French coasts are divided into five maritime arrondissements, having their headquarters at the naval ports of Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, and Toulon. At the head of each arrondissement is a vice-admiral, with the title of Maritime Prefect, who is responsible for the port administration and the coast defences, mobile and fixed. The chief torpedo-stations are Dunkirk, Cherbourg, Brest, Rochefort, Toulon, Corsica, Bizerta, Oran, Algiers, and Bona.

The French navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. There have lately been difficulties, and a considerable number of men have been taken as a levy from the Army services, mainly for engine room and analogous duties. By the channel of the 'Inscription Maritime,' which was introduced by Colbert, and on the lists of which are the names of all male individuals of the 'maritime population'—that is, men and youths devoted to a seafaring life, from the 18th to the 50th year

of age—France was formerly provided with a reserve of 114,000 men, of whom about 25,500 were usually serving with the fleet.

The ex-enemy vessels allotted to France are, included in the following summary—5 light cruisers, one flotilla leader, 12 destroyers, and 10 submarines.

	Complete at end of		
	1920	1921	1922
Dreadnoughts	7	7	7
Pre-Dreadnought battleships	10	9	2
Armoured cruisers	15	15	8
Light cruisers	12	13	5
Despatch Vessels, etc.	35	40	55
Destroyers	80	63	71 ¹
Torpedo boats	100 (?)	63	58
Submarines	102	49	53

¹ Including the ex-enemy flotilla leader, 'Amiral Sencs.'

In the ship tables which follow, all the older vessels have been removed as being no longer in service. The nine battleships are retained under the Washington agreement. The armoured cruisers are of a class that will not be maintained. Six 35-knot light cruisers of new type, provided with armour and mounting 7.5-in. guns, were intended to be built.

BATTLE FLEET.

Built under programme for	Name	Displacement	Armour		Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Max. speed	
			Belt	Guns					
Pre-Dreadnoughts.									Knots
1906	{Diderot (Voltaire}	18,560	11	12	4 12in. 12 9.4in. .	5	22,500	19	
Dreadnoughts.									
1910	{Jean Bart Courbet}	23,400	10½	12	12 12in. ; 22 5.5in.	4	36,000	20.5	
1911	{France Paris}								
1912	{Bretagne Lorraine Provence}	23,550	10½	17	10 13 in., 22 5.5in.	4	29,000	20	
Armoured Cruisers									
1899	{Condé Marseillaise}	10,060	6½	8	{2 7.6in. ; 8 6.4in. ; 6 4in.}	4	20,500	21	
1900	{J. Ferry Victor Hugo}	12,416	6½	8	4 7.6in. ; 16 6.4in.	5	27,500	22	
1904	{J. Michelet Ernest Renan}	18,644	6½	8	4 7.6in. ; 12 6.4in.	5	{29,000 36,000}	23.5	
1905	{Edgar Quinet W. Rousseau}	14,300	6½	8	16 7.6in.	5	40,000	24	
Light Cruisers.									
1907	Colmar	4,280	—	2	6 5.9in. ; 4 3.4in. .	2	30,000	26	
1914	Metz	4,200	—	1	7 5.9in. ; 3 3.4in. .	4	45,000	28	
1912	Mulhouse	4,480	—	2	7 5.9in. ; 2 3.4in. .	2	35,515	28	
1913	Strasbourg	4,842	—	2	7 5.9in. ; 2 3.4in. .	2	26,000	27	
1912	Thionville	3,500	—	—	9 8.9in.	1	25,000	27	

The cruisers are late enemy vessels, all ex-German except the Thionville, which was Austrian. Other old French cruisers in the list are the Jeanne d'Arc, Montcalm, Gueydon, Desaix and Duplex. During the war 55 despatch vessels were put in hand, of which all but a few have been completed. Ten ex-German submarines have been added to the French flotilla; also the flotilla leader mentioned above, and 12 ex-German and Austrian destroyers. Although France resisted the British plan of abolishing submarines, none of the class are now being built.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area of France (132,381,447 acres) 24,716,752 acres were under forests in 1912, and 9,483,625 acres were returned as moor and uncultivated land, and 98,181,070 acres, of which 59,127,750 acres were arable, were returned as under crops, fallow and grass. The following tables show the area under the leading crops and the production (1 metric ton = 2205 lbs.) for three years, the results being still confined to the frontiers of 1914, except for 1921 :—

Crop	Area (1,000 acres)			Produce (1,000 metric tons)		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920 ¹	1921
Wheat	11,375	12,135	13,245	4,965	6,271	8,784
Mixed Corn	238	235	271	97	708	1,460
Rye	1,837	2,022	2,185	730	843	11,302
Barley	1,375	1,512	1,662	500	771	823
Oats	6,980	8,160	8,346	2,494	4,223	3,559
Potatoes	3,175	3,310	—	7,730	10,315	—
Beetroot, sugar	180	220	—	1,247	2,055	—

¹ Provisional.

The annual production of wine and cider appears as follows :—

Year	Under Vines, acres	Wine produced thousands of gallons	Wine Import, thousands of gallons	Wine Export, thousands of gallons	Cider produced 1,000's of gallons
1900	3,974,970	1,441,330	114,760	41,010	647,000
1917	3,825,000	840,994	230,560	9,350	573,363
1918	3,754,085	929,810	128,966	8,580	55,310
1919	3,737,745	1,195,778	130,790	24,684	491,326
1920	3,726,620	1,300,200	117,100	27,962	224,400

The production of fruits (other than for cider making) and nuts for 1920 is given in metric tons, as follows :—Apples 68,480, pears 34,315, olives 22,864, cherries 21,614, plums 20,177, peaches 17,255, apricots 7,466, oranges 553, mandarins 211, lemons 120, strawberries 6,737, currants 2,153, gooseberries 988, raspberries 760, figs 3,047, chestnuts 152,924, walnuts 31,440, almonds 4,370, truffles 62, and filberts 106.

On December 31, 1920, the numbers of farm animals were: Horses, 2,542,820; mules, 178,470; asses, 297,540; cattle, 12,782,110; sheep and lambs, 9,372,360; pigs, 4,583,471; goats, 1,228,580.

Silk culture, with Government encouragement (*primes*), is carried on in 24 departments of France—most extensively in Gard, Drôme, Ardèche, and Vaucluse. Silk production for 3 years :—

Year	Number of producers	Quantities of eggs put into incubation	Total production	Total value of produce
		Kilogs	1000 Kilogs.	1000 Francs.
1918 . .	60,057	1,678	3,010	22,258
1919 . .	52,401	1,427	2,322	17,489
1920 . .	65,592	—	2,008	45,800

II. MINING AND METALS.

In France there were in 1913, 41,638 mines and quarries in work, with 237,864 workers (180,956 in 1918). The annual yield of all the mines was valued at 829,453,263 francs (33,178,130*l.*) ; of quarries, 305,955,651 francs (16,238,226*l.*).

The following are statistics of the leading mineral and metal products of conceded mines, in metric tons, in 1918 :—coal and lignite, 26,259,083 ; iron ore, 1,672,000 (13,871,187 in 1920) ; pig iron, 1,292,958 (2,412,149 in 1919 and 3,433,791 in 1920) ; finished iron and steel, 193,812 ; worked steel, 1,800,079.

The coal output was as follows for 4 years, in thousands of metric tons:—1917, 27,757 ; 1918, 24,941 ; 1919, 22,224 ; 1920, 25,276. Coal output of the Saar Basin in 1920, 9,410,433 tons.

In 1918 the production of ores was : lead, zinc and silver, 25,087 metric tons ; copper and tin, 811 tons ; antimony, 10,020 tons ; arsenic and gold, 6,155 tons ; manganese, 9,871 tons ; and salt, 1,092,581 tons. Potash production in Alsace :—1919, 474,607 tons ; 1920, 1,061,191 tons.

III. MANUFACTURES.

For the numbers of persons employed in the more important industries in 1906, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, page 877.

Sugar.—In 1920-21 there were 72 sugar works, employing 14,234 men, 821 women, and 350 children. The yield of sugar during 12 years (expressed in metric tons of refined sugar) was :—

Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons
1908-09	723,081	1911-12	465,377	1915-16	135,899	1918-19	107,841
1909-10	753,902	1912-13	877,656	1916-17	185,435	1919-20	155,101
1910-11	650,488	1914-15	302,961	1917-18	200,265	1920-21	305,041

Alcohol.—In 1906, 59,616 thousands of gallons of alcohol were produced ; in 1913, 60,145 ; in 1916, 31,672 ; in 1917, 32,813 ; in 1918, 18,311 ; in 1919, 18,066 ; and in 1920, 28,489 thousands of gallons.

IV. FISHERIES.

For the French fisheries, including those of Algeria, the following are statistics for 1912 :—Persons employed, 154,931 ; sailing boats, 28,505 ; tonnage, 216,905 ; steamers, 946 ; tonnage, 54,555 ; value of products, 143,003,160 francs.

Commerce.

In French statistics General Trade includes all goods entering or leaving France, while Special Trade includes only imports for home use and exports of French origin.

The chief subdivisions of the special trade in millions of francs were for three years :—

—	Imports			Exports		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
Food products	10,704·4	11,874·9	6,205·8	1,190·4	2,612·7	1,932·3
Raw materials	14,753·3	25,156·5	12,398·0	2,444·2	6,113·8	5,558·6
Manufactured goods	10,341·5	12,873·4	4,944·5	7,387·5	16,962·5	12,808·9
Postal packets	—	—	—	857·5	1,205·7	1,253·3
Total	35,799·2	49,904·8	23,548·3	11,879·6	26,894·7	21,553·1

The chief articles of import and export (special trade) were in millions of francs :—

Imports	1919	1920 ¹	Exports	1919	1920 ¹
Wine	711·0	619·4	Arms and munitions	123·5	314·4
Wool	2,005·3	2,087·4	Textiles, silk	1,451·9	1,819·5
Cereals	2,758·0	2,908·5	„ cotton	782·0	1,261·7
Raw cotton	1,501·8	1,568·0	Wine	365·4	531·2
Coal and coke	2,969·9	4,202·2	Raw silk and yarn	352·6	294·5
Coffee	940·5	659·9	Paris goods, &c., &c.	186·2	323·5
Oil seeds and fruits	894·1	1,147·7	Leather	304·7	662·2
Chemical products	783·2	700·0	Metal goods and tools	153·3	548·3
Petroleum	388·7	537·5	Automobiles	124·5	1,188·0
Machinery	1,405·2	2,070·5	Chemical products	326·1	1,119·3
Copper	211·7	248·1	Paper	215·0	360·5
Cast iron and steel	1,131·5	941·5	Clothing	809·2	1,650·8
Woollen textures	1,245·1	687·5	Rubber goods	273·9	482·3
Arms and munitions	294·5	7·9			
Metal goods	744·4	854·1			

¹ Provisional figures.

The chief imports for home use and exports of home goods are to and from the following countries, in thousands of francs :—

Countries	Imports		Exports	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
United Kingdom	10,318,193	3,166,585	4,233,267	3,354,897
Germany	2,667,968	2,476,446	1,502,118	2,856,271
Belgium	3,325,484	1,793,337	4,478,937	4,090,876
Switzerland	1,043,905	398,493	1,791,931	1,169,142
Spain	1,052,480	509,878	969,531	589,309
Italy	1,282,549	567,657	1,248,742	771,534
United States	10,866,102	3,581,789	2,256,515	2,039,711
Brazil	901,107	557,065	362,846	129,503
Argentina	2,991,686	832,875	445,323	249,235

The treaty of 1826 provides for 'the most favoured nation treatment' between the United Kingdom and France in matters of navigation, and that of 1882 (which includes Algeria), in matters of commerce, customs duties, &c.; in 1897 the treaties in force between the United Kingdom and France were extended to include Tunis.

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of the staple articles consigned to the United Kingdom from France in four years according to Board of Trade returns :—

Staple Imports into U.K.	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£
Apparel &c.	248,762	352,564	680,803	1,572,624
Silk manufactures	2,899,118	3,874,269	5,280,539	6,135,788
Woollen "	31,692	27,088	270,494	2,670,011
Ribbons			2,958,377	2,397,466
Hewn timber	1,826,282	1,576,448	1,752,176	2,822,594
Wine	1,100,603	2,844,184	6,670,259	5,480,033
Ornamental feathers . . .	162,068	216,975	255,669	247,695
Gloves.	299,095	524,104	598,934	548,490
Motor-cars	396,017	297,688	1,172,080	2,025,546

The total quantity of wine imported into the United Kingdom from France in 1920 was 4,676,627 gallons; in 1919, 5,031,835 gallons.

The following table exhibits the value, according to Board of Trade returns, of the principal articles of British produce consigned from the United Kingdom to France in four years :—

Staple Exports from U.K.	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£
Woollen manufactures & yarn	9,694,896	10,974,614	20,019,372	11,182,103
Iron and steel	22,603,366	16,660,110	9,623,310	9,520,041
Coal	25,425,443	26,898,297	34,286,287	42,800,623
Cotton yarn	11,406,823	25,968,788	23,200,058	7,001,294
Machinery	4,701,586	4,713,622	6,761,235	10,151,795

Total trade between France and United Kingdom for 5 years (in thousands of pounds) :—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Imports from France into U.K.	22,868	34,972	48,498	75,536	58,094
Exports to France from U.K. .	111,673	130,767	147,364	136,936	44,257

Shipping and Navigation.

On January 18, 1921, the French mercantile navy had a tonnage of 2,694,199, or 3,101,199 tons if enemy ships be included. Under construction in England, 580,200 tons; in France, 373,135 tons; in other countries, 10,000 tons.

For three years the navigation of vessels with cargoes at the French ports was as follows, excluding the coasting trade :—

Entered	Vessels	Tonnage	Cleared	Vessels	Tonnage
1918			1918		
French	6,062	4,523,000	French	2,909	2,325,000
Foreign	27,189	15,325,000	Foreign	7,190	2,930,000
Total	33,251	19,848,000	Total	10,099	5,255,000
1919			1919		
French	5,579	6,022,000	French	3,637	3,613,000
Foreign	27,059	16,812,000	Foreign	8,737	5,777,000
Total	33,638	22,834,000	Total	12,374	9,390,000
1920			1920		
French	8,021	7,427,000	French	5,701	5,291,000
Foreign	23,741	21,363,000	Foreign	11,623	11,656,000
Total	31,762	28,790,000	Total	17,324	16,947,000

Shipping in foreign trade in 1920, and its distribution among French ports, is shown as follows with cargoes only :—

	Entered (1920)		Cleared (1920)	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
French	8,021	7,427,000	5,701	5,291,000
Foreign	23,741	21,363,000	11,623	11,656,000
Total	31,762	28,790,000	17,324	16,947,000
Marseille	3,269	5,976,000	2,927	4,920,000
Le Havre	2,388	4,104,000	1,512	2,706,000
Cherbourg	610	2,678,000	498	2,445,000
Bordeaux	1,392	1,910,000	1,000	1,142,000
Boulogne	2,806	1,889,000	1,431	1,466,000
Dunkirk	2,068	2,005,000	614	568,000
Rouen	3,749	2,556,000	451	242,000
Calais	2,524	962,000	1,241	513,000
Nantes	699	716,000	258	222,000
St. Nazaire	512	886,000	134	184,000
La Rochelle	523	760,000	303	429,000
Dieppe	1,270	630,000	680	323,000
Cette	993	425,000	774	389,000
Caen	669	311,000	226	88,000

Internal Communications.

I. RIVERS, RAILWAYS, ETC.

On January 1, 1912, there were in France 23,899 miles of national roads, in addition to the vicinal roads.

Navigable rivers (1911), 5,450 miles; actually navigated, 3,822 miles; canals, 3,104 miles; actually navigated, 3,052 miles; rivers navigable for rafts, 1,908 miles. In 1913 there were 3,620 miles of canals; in 1919 a programme was adopted for the extension and improvement of the canal system.

By a law of July 11, 1842, the construction of railways was left mainly to companies, superintended, and if necessary assisted, by the State; which now constructs lines which the companies work, and works on its own account one important State system. There are lines of local interest subventioned by the State or by the departments. The concessions granted to the six great companies expire at various dates from 1950 to 1960; the periods of State guarantee of four of them terminated at the end of 1914, and will do so in the case of the others in 1934 and 1935.

A new law (October 29, 1921), applicable after approval at a general meeting of the shareholders of the companies, create closer relations between the various networks. From the financial point of view especially, it allows the organisation of a common fund.

The length of line open for traffic in 1919 was 25,167 miles of lines, not including the railways of Alsace and Lorraine, made up as follows:—

—	Miles	• —	Miles
State	5,588·8	Paris Belt Line	19·9
Nord (Northern)	2,146·4	Grand Belt Line	77·7
Est (Eastern)	3,116·7		
Paris-to-Orleans	4,780·8	Total	97·6
Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean	6,064·2		
Midi (Southern)	2,515·9	Secondary companies (mostly departmental railways) . .	839·5
		Non-concessionary roads . .	19·9
Total	24 210·8	Grand Total. . . .	25,167·8

At the end of 1920, the total length of line in operation (including Alsace-Lorraine), was 26,250 miles; under construction, 761 miles; projected, 688 miles.

II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

In 1914, France had 15,769 post-offices. The receipts on account of posts, telegraphs, and telephones, amounted to 402 million francs; the expenditure to 358 million francs. The number of letters, &c., carried in 1914 was:—

—	Internal	International		Transit (1913)
		Dispatched	Received	
	millions	millions	millions	millions
Letters	1,145	87	81	135
Post-cards	825	5	5	2
Other packages	1,325	97	48	142
Total	2,795	189	134	279

The total length of the telegraphic lines in 1913 was 120,471 miles, with 451,195 miles of wire. There were 23,117 telegraph offices, of which 19,461

belonged to the State, and the remainder to railway companies and private persons. In 1913 there were despatched 87,771,000 telegrams, of which 51,410,000 were internal, 10,261,000 international, 2,124,000 in transit, and 3,976,000 were official.

In 1913 there were in France 11,451 urban telephone systems with 36,100 miles of line and 790,173 miles of wire; number of conversations in 1913, 388,966,000. There were 20,331 inter-urban circuits with 72,181 miles of line, and 387,641 miles of wire; conversations in 1913, 45,327,000. In 1913 the gross telephone receipts were 65,800,000 francs.

Money and Credit.

The nominal value of the French money coined in France during 7 years was :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Nickel and Bronze	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1914	160,769,990	31,593,289	1,235,680	193,598,959
1915	—	86,328,362	871,660	87,200,022
1916	—	154,238,813	4,379,145	158,662,058
1917	—	114,578,114	4,166,746	118,744,860
1918	—	92,410,595	9,422,604	101,833,199
1919	—	76,782,759	6,859,961	83,642,720
1920	—	29,603,429	11,827,853	41,431,282

The ordinary savings-banks numbered 554 (with about 1,800 branch offices) on December 31, 1920; the number of depositors was 8,755,194, to the value of 5,795,082,757 francs. The National savings-banks, on December 31, 1919, held deposits and interest amounting to 2,086,786,691 francs due to 6,908,854 depositors.

The Bank of France, founded in 1800, and placed under State control in 1806, has the monopoly of issuing bank notes. The present privileges of the Bank were renewed on December 11, 1917, for a further 25 years, *i.e.* until December 31, 1945. The capital of the Bank is fixed at 182,500,000 francs (7,300,000*l.*)

The situation of the bank on April 14, 1921, and on March 9, 1922, was :—

	April 14, 1921	March 9, 1922
	1000 francs	1000 francs
Gold	3,556,778	3,577,180
Silver	270,301	281,341
Advances to the Public	2,196,082	2,376,966
Advances to the State	26,250,000	21,900,000
Notes in circulation	38,528,892	36,225,852
Capital and Reserve	237,415	—

At the outbreak of war the maximum note issue of the Bank of France was 6,800 million francs; on August 5, 1914, it was raised to 12,000 million francs; the amount was increased on successive occasions, the last having been Sept. 28, 1920, when the maximum was fixed at 41,000 million francs.

Of the other well known banks, the following may be mentioned :—The Crédit Foncier de France, founded in 1852, which lends money on mortgage; the Crédit Lyonnais, founded in 1863; the Société Générale; and the Comptoir-Nationale d'Escompte de Paris.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Franc* of 100 *centimes* was in normal conditions of the value of $9\frac{1}{4}d.$ or 25·225 francs to the pound sterling.

Gold coins in common use are 20 and 10 franc pieces. The 20 franc gold piece weighs 6·4516 grammes 900 fine, and thus contains 5·80645 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are 5, 2, 1, and half franc pieces and 20-centime pieces. The 5-franc silver piece weighs 25 grammes 900 fine, and thus contains 22·5 grammes of fine silver. The franc piece weighs 5 grammes 835 fine, and contains 4·175 grammes of fine silver. Bronze coins are 10 and 5 centime pieces. There are also 25, 10, and 5 centime nickel pieces.

There is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being theoretically $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. Of silver coins, however, only 5-franc pieces are legal tender, and of these the free coinage has been suspended since 1876.

The present monetary convention between France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece is tacitly continued from year to year, but may be denounced by any of the contracting States, and, if denounced, will expire at the end of the year, which commences on January 1, following the denunciation. According to its terms, the five contracting States have their gold and silver coins respectively of the same fineness, weight, diameter, and current value, and the allowance for wear and tear in each case is the same. The coinage of 5-franc pieces, both gold and silver, is temporarily suspended, and the issue of subsidiary silver is, with certain exceptions for special reasons, limited to 7 francs per head of the population of each State (but 6 francs for Greece). Each Government, in its public offices, accepts payments in the silver 5-franc pieces of each of the others, and in subsidiary silver to the amount of 100 francs for each payment. Each State engages to exchange the excess of its issues over its receipts of subsidiary silver for gold or 5-franc silver pieces, and at the termination of the convention each is bound to resume also its 5-franc silver pieces, and to pay in gold a sum equal to the nominal value of the coin resumed. The following are the total issues of the five States, authorised by the convention of 1897:—France, 394 millions of francs; Italy, 232·4; Belgium, 46·8; Switzerland, 28; Greece, 15.

The monetary system of the Union has been adopted, either wholly or partially, in Spain, Rumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Russia, Finland, and many of the South American States.

<i>Gramme</i> . . . = 15·43 gr. tr.	<i>Mètre</i> . . . = 39·37 inches.
<i>Kilogramme</i> . . = 2·205 lbs. av.	<i>Kilomètre</i> . . = 621 mile.
<i>Quintal Métrique</i> . = 220½ „ „	<i>Mètre Cube</i> } . = 35·31 cubic ft.
<i>Tonne (Metric Ton)</i> = 2,205 lbs.	
<i>Litre, Liquid</i> . . = 1·76 pints.	<i>Hectare</i> . . . = 2·47 acres.
<i>Hectolitre</i> {	<i>Kilomètre Carré</i> . = 386 sq. mile.
	<i>Liquid</i> . . . = 22 gallons.
<i>Dry</i> . . . = 2·75 bushels.	

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF FRANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Comte de Beaufort de St. Aulaire (appointed November 20, 1920).

Counsellor.—M. de Montille.

First Secretary.—M. Roger Cambon.

Second Secretaries.—Adrien Thierry and M. Japy.

Attachés.—Jean Vergé, Jean de Bourguignon de St. Martin, and Frédéric Knobel.

Military Attaché.—General Vicomte de La Panouse, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.

Naval Attaché.—Capitaine de Frégate de Ruffi de Pontevéz-Gévaudan.

Air Attaché.—Capitaine Sablé.

Commercial Attaché.—M. J. Périer, C.B.

Financial Attaché.—M. Avenol.

Secretary-Archivist.—Comte La Combe.

Consul-General in London.—J. Knecht.

There are also French Consuls at—Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester (V.C.), Newcastle, Southampton (V.C.), and other places.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN FRANCE.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., I.S.O., G.C.V.O., Appointed September 9, 1920.

Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Milne Cheetham, K.C.M.G.

First Secretaries.—C. M. Palairé and R. S. Hudson.

Second Secretary.—R. I. Campbell.

Military Attaché.—Major-General the Hon. Sir C. Sackville West, K.B.E. C.M.G.

Naval Attaché.—Captain the Hon. Alexander R. M. Ramsay, D.S.O., R.N.

Air Attaché.—Squadron Leader J. P. Sewell.

Commercial Counsellor.—J. R. Cahill.

Consul-General.—H. G. A. Mackie, C.B.E.

There are British Consuls at Ajaccio, Bordeaux, Brest, Calais, Cherbourg, Dunkirk, Havre (C.G.), Lille, Lyon, Marseille (C.G.) Nantes, Nice, Rouen, Strasbourg (C.G.), and other towns.

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ANDORRA.

The republic of Andorra, which is under the joint suzerainty of the head of the French state and of the Spanish Bishop of Urgel, consists chiefly of a valley, surrounded by high mountain peaks. Its maximum length is 17 miles, and its width 18 miles; it has an area of 191 square miles and a population of 5,231, scattered in some 30 villages. The surface of the country is rough and irregular, with an altitude varying between 6,562 and 10,171 feet. It is governed by a council of twenty-four members elected, for four years by the heads of families in each of the six parishes. The council nominates a First Syndic to preside over its deliberations; in the First Syndic is vested the executive power. A Second Syndic is also nominated as deputy of the First Syndic. The judicial power is exercised in civil matters in the first instance by 2 civil judges appointed by the Bishop and by France respectively; and there is also a Supreme Court of Andorra at Perpignan. This, or the Ecclesiastical Court of the Bishop, forms the highest appeal court. For criminal suits two magistrates (*le Viguiet de France* and *le Viguiet Episcopale*) preside over a criminal court at Andorra-la-Vieille. The republic pays an annual due of 960 francs to France and 400 pesetas to the Bishop. A permanent delegate, the Prefect of the Pyrénées Orientales, moreover, has charge of the interests of France in the republic. A good road runs from the Spanish frontier to Andorra. Catalan is spoken in Andorra. French and Spanish currency are both in use.

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Colonies and Dependencies.

The colonies and dependencies of France (including Algeria and Tunis) have an area roughly estimated at about 5,119,138 square miles with a population of about 53,582,905. Algeria, however, is not regarded as a colony but as a part of France, and Tunis and Morocco are attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The administration of the colonies is directed or controlled by the Ministry of the Colonies, which was organised as a separate department in 1894. Most of them enjoy some measure of self-government and have elective councils to assist the governor. The older colonies have also direct representation in the French legislature, Réunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe sending each a senator and two deputies; French India a senator and a deputy; Senegal, Guiana, and Cochín-China each a deputy, while most of the others are represented on the "Conseil Supérieur des Colonies." This council consists of the senators and deputies of colonies, delegates from other colonies, and officials and other persons appointed on account of their special knowledge or qualifications. Some only of the colonies have a revenue sufficient for the cost of administration. In 1921, France spent on the colonial service 252,146,603 francs, of which 28,663,613 francs were for civil administration, 212,742,276 francs for military services, and 10,740,714 francs for penitentiary services.

The area and population of the colonial domain of France are as follows:

	Year of Acquisition	Area in Square Miles	Population
<i>In Asia:—</i>			
India	1679	196	268,499
Annam	1884	256,000	16,990,229
Cambodia	1862		
Cochin-China	1861		
Tonking	1884		
Laos	1892		
Total Asia ¹		256,196	17,268,728
<i>In Africa:—</i>			
Algeria	1830-1902	222,580	5,563,828
Sahara	—	1,544,000 ¹	800,000 ¹
Tunis	1881	50,000	1,953,000
Senegal	1637-1889	74,112	1,204,113
French Sudan	1893	617,600	2,200,975
Upper Volta		154,400	3,000,100
Guinea	1843	95,218	1,851,200
Ivory Coast	1843	121,976	1,407,080
Dahomey	1893	42,460	860,590
Mauritania	1893	347,400	240,144
Military Territory of Niger	1912	347,400	700,225
Congo	1884	779,270	10,000,000
Cameroon ²	1919	166,489	1,500,000
Togo ²	1919	21,893	500,000
Réunion	1649	970	174,000
Madagascar	1643-1896	228,000	3,512,690
Mayotte	1843	790	97,000
Somali Coast	1864	5,790	208,000
Total Africa ¹		4,820,548	35,773,895
<i>In America:—</i>			
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1685	98	4,652
Guadeloupe	1634	722	212,480
Martinique	1685	385	193,000
Guiana	1626	32,000	49,000
Total America ¹		33,290	459,082

¹ Approximate figures.² Held under a mandate of the League of Nations.

	Year of Acquisition	Area in Square Miles	Population
<i>In Oceania:—</i>			
New Caledonia	1854-1887	7,650	50,600
Tahiti, &c.	1841-1881	1,544	80,600
Total Oceania ¹		9,194 ¹	81,200
Grand Total		5,119,138	58,582,905

¹ Approximate figures.

A large area of Morocco is under France as a Protectorate. See Morocco.

The following tables show the value of the imports into and the exports from the various dependencies of France (except Algeria and Tunis) for 1919 and 1920:—

Colonies	1919		1920 ¹	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
French West Africa	313,179,943	327,785,509	210,742,795	160,360,916
French Equatorial Africa	9,775,896	29,289,898	17,370,512	31,446,248
Réunion	41,000,000	50,000,000	—	—
Madagascar and dependencies	98,727,737	177,167,600	279,694,656	235,625,478
French Somaliland	—	—	—	—
French Establishments in India	22,529,737	26,792,148	217,370,524	23,805,647
Indo-China	751,073,202	1,050,893,532	—	—
St. Pierre and Miquelon	24,983,550	15,515,229	40,846,742	28,047,100
Guadeloupe and dependencies	63,544,241	103,628,520	117,858,064	146,339,180
Martinique	74,670,165	172,705,220	182,186,517	128,933,479
French Guiana	18,693,716	17,092,959	40,405,823	42,674,734
New Caledonia and dependencies	24,715,101	23,688,704	47,472,109	43,043,449
French Establishments in Oceania	12,015,719	18,622,495	14,401,153	24,360,901
Total	1,455,164,007 (58,206,560L.)	2,110,161,804 (84,406,472L.)	1,120,948,895 (44,813,956L.)	865,026,132 (34,601,045L.)

¹ Provisional.

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ASIA.

FRENCH INDIA.

The chief French possession in India is Pondicherry. It was founded by the French in 1674, taken by the Dutch in 1693, and restored in 1699. The English took it in 1761, restored it in 1765, re-took it in 1778, restored it a second time in 1785; retook it a third time in 1793, and restored it in 1814.

As established by the treaties of 1814 and 1815, the French possessions in India consist of five separate colonies, which cover an aggregate of 50,803 hectares (about 196 square miles), and had in 1921 the following estimated populations :—

*Pondichéry . . . 46,849	Modéliarpeth . . . 14,189	Nodoukadou . . . 7,126
Oulgaret . . . 22,988	Arianeoupom . . . 12,506	Cotchéry . . . 6,257
Villenour . . . 21,370	*Karikal . . . 16,365	*Chandernagar . . . 25,423
Tiroubouvané . . . 20,783	Tirnoular . . . 10,219	*Mahé . . . 11,199
Bahour . . . 18,716	Grande Aldée . . . 7,082	*Yanaon . . . 4,705
Nettapacom . . . 13,445	Neravy . . . 5,978	Total . . . 265,200

In 1921 the population of the Provinces was as follows :—Pondichéry, 170,846; Karikal, 53,027; Chandernagar, 25,423; Mahé, 11,199; Yanaon, 4,705; Total, 265,200.

The colonies are divided into five *dépendances* (the chief towns of which are marked with an asterisk in the above table) and seventeen communes, having municipal institutions. There is also an elective general council. The Governor of the colonies resides at Pondichéry. The colonies are represented in the Parliament at Paris by one senator and one deputy. At Pondichéry the birth-rate in 1920 was 3·55 per cent., and the death-rate 3·86 per cent. There were in 1920, 61 primary schools and 3 colleges, all maintained by the Government, with 312 teachers and 9,911 pupils. Local revenue and expenditure (budget of 1921) 2,457,850 rupees. The principal crops are paddy, rice, sugar, cotton, manioc, cacao, coffee, ground-nuts. There are at Pondichéry 4 cotton mills, and at Chandernagar 1 jute mill; the cotton mills have, in all, 1,632 looms and 71,213 spindles, employing 7,335 persons. There are also at work 2 oil factories and a few oil presses for ground-nuts, 1 ice factory, a cocoatine factory, and an iron foundry. The chief exports from Pondichéry are oil seeds. At the ports of Pondichéry, Karikal, and Mahé in 1920 the imports amounted to 673,076,798 francs, and the exports to 23,805,649 francs. At these three ports in 1920, 244 vessels of 42,343,825 kilos entered and cleared. Railway open, 43 miles, Pondichéry to Villapuram, and Peralam to Karikal.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

French Indo-China, with an area of about 310,344 square miles and a population in 1914 of 16,990,229, of whom 23,700 were European (excluding military forces), consists of 5 States: the Colony of Cochin-China, the Protectorates of Annam, Cambodia, Tonking and Laos; and Kwang-Chau-Wan leased from China as well as the territory around Battambang, which was ceded by Siam in 1907. The whole country is under a Governor-General, assisted by a Secretary-General, and each of the States has at its head a functionary bearing the title of Resident-Superior, except in the case of Cochin-China, which, being a direct French Colony while the others are only Protectorates, has a Governor at its head. There is a Superior Council for the whole of Indo-China and a Permanent Commission of the Council.

The white population are subject to French law. Throughout the country there are native tribunals from which there is an appeal to courts at Saigon and Hanoi. In these appeal courts European judges, in matters affecting natives, are assisted by Annamite mandarins.

There is a common budget for the whole of Indo-China, and also a separate budget for each of the States. The Provinces, about 120 in number, have also their budget, as have the municipalities. The general budget is supported by receipts from customs, Government monopolies, indirect contributions, posts, telegraphs, and railways in all the countries of the union, and besides maintaining these, provides for military and judicial services, public works, and other matters relating to the whole of the union. For 1921 the revenue and expenditure of the general budget balanced at 54,878,400 piastres. The outstanding debt of Indo-China on January 1, 1920, amounted to 403,000,000 francs.

The military force, totalling about 25,514, are commanded by the Commandant-Superior, a general of division with the same rank as army corps generals in France. The naval force comprises 2 gun-boats, 4 torpedo-boats, and 21 despatch vessels.

Indo-China is divided into three main economic areas:—(1) The territory tributary to Saigon (Cochin China, Cambodia, Southern Laos, and Annam South of Cape Varela), which, apart from the fisheries on the Coast and the interior lakes, is almost entirely agricultural, being one of the great rice regions of the world. (2) The region tributary to Haifong (Tonking and the two northern districts of Annam), which is devoted to agriculture, mining and manufacture. (3) Central Annam (the region between Ports d'Annam and Cape Varela), with Tourane as the principal port, which is mainly agricultural, but is not a great rice-growing district; its main exports are cinnamon, sugar and tea. The minerals of Indo-China are coal, lignite, antimony, tin, wolfram and zinc.

In 1887 the French possessions in Indo-China, including Annam, Tonking and Cambodia, were united into a Customs Union. In 1920 the total imports amounted to 21,940,000*l.*, and exports to 23,620,000*l.* The chief export is rice, forming about 70 per cent. of the total, and other exports are fish, pepper, hides, coal, cotton, rubber and sugar. The principal imports are cotton-tissues, cotton-thread, tin.

Into Great Britain in 1921 the imports from Indo-China amounted to 259,407*l.*, and the exports from Great Britain, 569,841*l.* (chiefly cotton).

In 1919, 2,408 vessels of 2,166,464 metric tons entered, and 2,290 vessels of 2,066,653 tons cleared. Of those entered 374 of 644,263 tons were French, 280 of 484,605 tons were English, and 250 of 446,662 tons were Japanese.

There are about 3,300 miles of principal roads and 2,000 miles of local roads.

The oldest railway in Indo-China is that from Saigon to Mytho. Total length of line, two thirds Government, at end of 1921, 1,265 miles. There are 348 post offices (1918). Number of letters, postcards, etc., handled in in 1918, 10,621,464.

The Bank of Indo-China, with an authorised capital of 48 million francs and reserve and redemption funds amounting to 33,500,000 francs, had till 1920 the privilege not only of making advances on security, but also of engaging in financial, industrial, or commercial enterprise in Indo-China and New Caledonia. For French Indo-China there is a coinage of silver pieces, piastres, $\frac{1}{2}$ -piastres, $\frac{1}{4}$ -piastres, and $\frac{1}{10}$ -piastres; the piastre (since 1895) weighs 27 grams, and the fractional coins in proportion; the piastre and $\frac{1}{2}$ -piastre are '900 fine, but the $\frac{1}{4}$ - and $\frac{1}{10}$ -piastre (since 1898) only '835 fine. The piastre is usually worth rather less than 24d. There are two bronze coins, one equal to the 100th and the other the 375th part of a piastre.

British Consul-General at Saigon.—J. D. Hogg.

British Vice-Consul at Haiphong.—J. Giqueaux.

STATES AND PROTECTORATES.

Cochin-China.

The area of French Cochin-China is estimated at 22,000 square miles. The whole is divided into 17 provinces. The towns of Saigon and Cholon have been formed into municipalities. The Colonial Council contains 18 members. The colony is represented in France by one deputy. The population consists mainly of Annamites, Cambodians, Mois, Chams, Chinese, and a few Indians, Malays, Tagals, and foreigners. In 1919 the total population was put at 3,452,248, of whom 6,301 were Europeans (excluding the military forces). Saigon had, in 1921, a population of 72,372, of whom 4,601 were Europeans, exclusive of 994 troops; the town of Cholon has 226,537 inhabitants, of whom about 101,427 are Chinese. There are about 867 schools, with 1,325 teachers, and 51,452 pupils.

The total area is put at 5,011,277 hectares (1 hectare = 2.47 acres) of which 1,975,725 hectares are cultivated, and 3,488,611 hectares uncultivated (1,748,694 hectares being forest). The chief culture is rice, to which 1,665,159 hectares are devoted. The planting of rubber has been undertaken in recent years. Other crops are maize, beans, sweet potatoes, earth-nuts, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, coffee, coco-nuts, betel-nuts, pepper, oranges, bananas, &c. The farm animals in 1920 comprise 13,683 horses, 420,506 buffaloes, 247,623 pigs, 2,860 sheep and goats.

River and coast fishing is actively carried on; there are about 73,520 boats on the rivers, and 3,000 on the coast; the fishery products are valued at 2,800,000 francs yearly. There are 10 rice mills in Saigon and Cholon, turning out each from 450 to 900 tons a day. In these towns are also 2 saw-mills, 2 soap factories, and a varnish factory. Commerce is mostly in the hands of Europeans and Chinese, but about 22,000 Annamites are small traders. The chief exports are rice, fish and fish oil, pepper, cotton, copra, silk, shrimps, isinglass, hides, cardamoms. During 1920, 4,698 steamers of 2,166,464 tons entered at the port of Saigon, of which 565 of 961,281 tons were British. The vessels of the Messageries-Maritimes and of the Chargeurs Réunis Companies visit Saigon regularly. There is also constant communication with Hong Kong and Singapore by British vessels. (For railways see

Indo-China.) At Saigon there are 5 banks or bank-agencies. The total exports in 1919 amounted to 980,777,780 francs, and imports to 84,202,744 francs. In 1919 the local budget balanced at 9,085,359 piastres.

Annam.

French intervention in the affairs of Annam, which began as early as 1787, was terminated by a treaty, signed on June 6, 1884, and ratified at Hué on February 23, 1886, by which a French protectorate has been established over Annam. The King Khai-Dinh, who succeeded to the throne in 1916, governs the country, assisted by a Council of Ministers, in accordance with the wishes of the French Government, represented by a Resident Supérieur. The ports of Tourane, Qui-Nhon, and Xuan Day are opened to European commerce, and the customs revenue conceded to France; French troops occupy part of the citadel (called Mang-Ca) of Hué, the capital (population 60,611). Binh-Dinh, the largest town, has 74,400 inhabitants. Annamite functionaries, under the control of the French Government, administer all the internal affairs of Annam. The area of the protectorate is about 39,758 square miles, with a population in 1920 of 5,731,189, including 1,642 Europeans (exclusive of the military forces). The population is Annamite in the towns and along the coast, and consists of various tribes of Moïs in the hilly tracts. At the end of 1920 the official schools of Annam were reorganised and placed under the direct control of the French Protectorate. There were 685 village schools with 14,438 pupils; 98 elementary schools with 5,985 pupils; 16 secondary schools with 5,058 pupils; one higher secondary school, at Hué, with 562 pupils; one higher secondary school for native girls with 289 pupils; one professional school with 125 pupils; and one school of law and administration with 55 pupils. Local budget, 1921, balanced at 7,065,442 piastres. The Phanrang river has been utilised to irrigate about 10,000 acres, and similar works, on a smaller scale, have been carried out in Central Annam. Rice is one of the most important products. Others are cotton, maize, and other cereals, the areca nut, mulberry, cinnamon, tobacco, sugar, betel, manioc, bamboo; excellent timber abounds, also caoutchouc, cardamoms, coffee, dye, and medicinal plants. Raw silk is produced, amounting annually to about 800,000 kilogrammes, one-third of which is exported, and the remainder used in native manufactures. There are about (1920) 461,338 head of cattle in Annam, and cattle rearing is of some importance. There are copper, zinc, and gold in the province of Quang-nam; the mines are worked by natives. An important seam of haematite iron is worked about 9 kilometres from Thanhhoa. At Nongson, near Tourane, coal mines are worked. In North, Central, and Southern Annam there are salt works. Imports in 1920, 16,563,000 francs; exports, 30,602,000 francs. The chief imports are cotton-yarn, cottons, tea, petroleum, paper goods, and tobacco; chief exports, sugar, rice, cotton and silk tissues, cinnamon, tea, and paper. In 1920, 153 ships (5 Portuguese of 1,160 tons, 4 Japanese of 6,530 tons, 2 English of 1,908 tons, 41 Chinese of 15,566 tons, 5 Russian of 4,615 tons, 4 American of 3,329 tons, and 3 Norwegian of 1,947 tons) of a total tonnage of 39,039 tons, cleared the port of Tourane.

Cambodia.

Cambodia is bounded on the south by Cochin China, on the east by Annam, on the north by Laos and Siam, on the north-west by Siam, and on the west by the Gulf of Siam. Area, 57,900 square miles; population in 1919, 2,000,000 (estimated), of whom 1,100 were Europeans (excluding the

military forces), 108,500 Annamites, and 140,000 Chinese. The present King, **Sisowath**, in 1904 succeeded his late brother, **Norodom**, who had recognised the French protectorate in 1863. The country is divided into 12 provinces. The three chief towns are **Pnôm-Penh** (population 87,870), the capital of the territory, **Battambang**, and **Kampot**, a seaport but not accessible for sea-going vessels. The budget for 1921 balanced at 6,809,815 piastres, including a sum of 476,400 piastres allowed for the civil list of the king and princes. There are 60 schools with 4,000 pupils.

The soil is fertile, but only a part of it is under cultivation. That cultivation is not intensive, as the natives are scarce and not very fond of work. Enormous tracts of rich land are available for plantation of cotton, tea, rubber, and coffee. The overflow of the Mekong river fills up the Great Lake which occupies the middle of Western Cambodia. With the low-water season the lake slowly empties and leaves innumerable ponds on the ground it covered during the high-water season. These ponds are filled with an enormous quantity of fish suitable for salting and smoking. This is the principal native industry, and the export to China of Mekong fish attains in some years 30,000 tons. The chief product of Cambodia is rice, of which that country exports over 300,000 tons yearly, but as the export is made by way of **Cholon** (where the rice is milled) and **Saigon** (where it is shipped), these figures appear in the customs statistics of **Cochin China**. Amongst the other products are kapok, cotton, pepper, salt fish, hides, cattle, palm-sugar, and tobacco, and amongst the produce to become more important in the near future, coffee, rubber, and iron. Pepper is grown by 61 villages with 4,800 planters, the production being over 800,000 kilogrammes annually. Cotton growing is extending; the production is estimated at 9,000 tons, the whole of which is exported. Cattle breeding is a flourishing native industry, especially between **Pnôm-Penh** and **Manila**. Salt is worked. There is a cotton-ginning mill at **Khsach-Kandal**, near **Pnôm-Penh**, and another at **Kompong-Cham**. The external trade is carried on mostly through **Saigon** in **Cochin-China**. The imports comprise salt, wine, and textiles; the exports comprise salt fish, cotton, tobacco, rice, also boats. In 1920, 4,236 vessels of 179,874 tons entered, and 10,806 vessels of 312,166 tons cleared the ports of Cambodia.

Cambodia possessed in 1916 500 miles of good metalled roads and nearly 1,000 miles of unmetalled roads and roads in course of construction. The chief roads are from **Saigon** to the Siamese frontier, via the left side of the river from **Banan**; on the right side of the **Mékong**, from **Pnôm-Penh**, through the district south-west of the lakes; the road from **Pnôm-Penh** to the Gulf of **Siam**; and the road from **Saigon** to **Kratié**. The **Mékong** and the Great Lake with their affluents give a total of 875 miles of waterways, of which about 370 are not navigable to launches during the low-water season. Sea-going steamers can easily reach **Pnôm-Penh**, which has good quays and embankments.

Of all the countries of the Far East, Cambodia is among the richest in ancient monuments. The ruins of **Angkor** are specially famous.

Tonking.

This territory, brought under France's protectorate in 1884, has an area of 40,530 square miles, and is divided into 21 provinces, and 4 military territories, with 8,698 villages and a population in 1919 of 6,470,250, of whom 6,875 were Europeans (exclusive of military forces). The King of **Annam** was formerly represented in **Tonking** by a viceroy, but, in July, 1897, he consented to the suppression of the viceroyalty and the creation

of a French residency in its place. Chief town Hanoi, a fine and large modern town, with a population of 90,308 in 1921. This town on January 1, 1902, became the capital of Indo-China, instead of Saigon. There are 14 grammar schools with (1920) 4,967 pupils. In 1902 a school of medicine for natives was opened at Hanoi. This with the other higher education schools for natives was formed in 1917 into the University of Indo-China. Hanoi has also since 1918 a large European college. The local budget for 1921 balanced at 13,131,390 piastres. The chief crop is rice (total exports 1920, 150,613 tons valued at 150,000,000 francs) exported mostly to Hong Kong (in 1920, 135,000 tons). Other products are maize, arrow-root, sugar-cane, coffee, tea, various fruit trees, and tobacco. A large quantity of raw silk is produced annually, most of which is used in native weaving and the remainder exported (13,000 kilogrammes for 1919). There are rich limestone quarries, calamine and tin mines, and also rich hard coal beds. The enormous limestone quarries allowed the rapid increase of Portland cement manufacture which produced for export in 1920 115,984 tons of cement. During the same year 501,665 tons of hard coal were exported.

Chief imports are metal tools and machinery, yarn and tissues, beverages; chief exports, rice, maize, and animal products. The principal port is Haiphong, which is visited regularly by the steamers of three French lines. In 1920, 466 vessels of 532,108 tons gross entered and cleared this port, 111 vessels (113,132 tons) being British.

The **Laos** territory, under French protectorate since 1893, is estimated to contain 96,500 square miles, and in 1921 there were 800,000 inhabitants. The capital is Vientiane. In the country there are three protected states, Luang Prabang, which has a capital of the same name, the residence of the King, who is assisted in his government by a French Administrator; the other protected states are Bassac and Muong Sing. The soil is fertile, producing rice, cotton, indigo, tobacco and fruits, and bearing teak forests, from which the logs are now floated down the Mekong to Saigon. Gold, tin, lead and precious stones are found, and concessions have been granted to several French mining companies. It can be entered only by the Mekong, which is barred at Khone by rapids. A railway, four miles in length, has been constructed across that island, and by means of it several steam launches have been transported to the upper waters, where they now ply. A telegraph line connects Hué in Annam with the towns on the Mekong, and these with Saigon and Hanoi. The cost of the Laos administration is borne by Cochinchina (to the extent of six-thirteenths), Tonking and Annam (five-thirteenths), and Cambodia (two-thirteenths). The local budget for 1921 balanced at 2,506,300 piastres.

In 1900 the territory of **Kwang Chau Wan** on the coast of China, leased from China in 1898, and increased in 1899 by the addition of 2 islands in the bay, was placed under the authority of the Governor-General of Indo-China. The territory has been divided into 3 administrative circumscriptions, but the Chinese communal organisation is maintained. Its area is about 190 square miles and its population about 168,000. The imports are chiefly cotton yarns, opium, petroleum; the exports are straw sacks, swine, mats. The port is a free port. The territory is regularly visited by the vessels of two French companies; in 1919 there were 290 vessels of 94,905 tons. Official buildings, a post office, roads, &c., have been or are being constructed. The local budget for 1918 balanced at 404,960 piastres.

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AFRICA.*

ALGERIA.

(L'ALGÉRIE.)

Government.

The government and administration of Algeria are centralised at Algiers under the authority of the Governor-General, who represents the Government of the Republic throughout Algerian territory. With the exception of the non-Mussulman services of Justice, Public Instruction, Worship, and the Treasury, which are under competent ministers, all the services are under his direction. He has to prepare a special budget for Algeria, he grants concessions for works, and he contracts loans in the name of the Colony.

The budget of Algeria which, since 1901, has been entirely distinct from that of France, comprises under revenue the imposts of every sort which are collected within the Colony and under expenditure the whole of the civil disbursements. The expenditure on War and Marine is still at the cost of the mother country, as is also the burden of guarantees of interest on railways up to 1926. The budget, prepared by the Governor under the control of the Minister of the Interior, is discussed and voted by the Financial Delegations and the Superior Council. These Delegations were instituted in 1898 to enable the body of tax-payers to state their views on questions of imposts by means of elected delegates. There are three Delegations representing respectively the French colonists, the French tax-payers other than colonists, and the Mussulman natives. The Superior Council is composed of elected members and of high officials. Lastly, the Governor is assisted in the exercise of his functions by a purely consultative council of government.

The territories of the South, forming a separate colony, are each under a military command which directs all the administrative and civil services under the authority of the Governor. They have a budget distinct from that of Algeria. The natives are represented on the communal administration. By the law of February 4, 1919, the position of French citizens is accorded to natives, above the age of 25 and monogamous, who served in the war, who are proprietors or farmers, who can read or write or hold a French decoration. It is proposed to create in Paris a Consultative Committee on the same lines as the British Council of India.

The French Chambers have alone the right of legislating for Algeria while such matters as do not come within the legislative power are regulated by decree of the President of the Republic. Each department sends one senator and two deputies to the National Assembly.

Governor-General.—M. Théodore Steeg, appointed July 29, 1921.

Area and Population.

The census of March 6, 1921, which is the last taken, showed a population (including the military forces) amounting to 5,800,974 on an area of 222,180 sq. miles. The colony has been organised in 2 great divisions called respectively Northern and Southern Algeria. Northern Algeria consists as formerly of Civil Territory and Territoire de Commandement, but the Civil Territory has been extended, while the Territoire de Commandement has been diminished and will before long be completely merged in the Civil Territory. Northern Algeria contains 17 arrondissements and 278 communes and 76 are mixed communes. Southern Algeria consists of the 4 Territories of Ain Sefra, Ghardaia, Touggout, and the Saharan Oases, organized under decree of

* See also Morocco.

August 14, 1905. These territories contain 14 communes of which 7 are mixed and 7 native.

Population, including military forces, on March 6, 1921 :—

	Municipal Population			Population numbered separately			Grand Total
	European	Native	Total	European	Native	Total	
Northern Territory	778,360	4,892,080	5,170,440	36,458	46,241	82,697	5,253,137
Southern Territory	4,828	537,255	542,083	1,783	3,971	5,754	547,837
Grand Total .	783,188	4,929,335	5,712,523	38,239	50,212	88,451	5,800,974

Population according to Departements and Territories in 1921 :—

Northern Algeria (Departements)	Population	Southern Algeria (Territories)	Population
Algiers	1,785,574	Ain Sefra	163,529
Oran	1,305,051	Ghardaia	145,029
Constantine	2,162,512	Touggourt	202,743
		Saharan Oases	30,736
Total	5,253,137	Total	547,837

The total population in 1891 was 4,124,732, in 1896, 4,429,421. In 1911, the native municipal population numbered 4,711,276; French, 492,660; naturalised Jews and their offspring, 70,271; Tunisians, 2,375; Moroccans, 23,115; Spaniards, 135,156; Italians, 36,795; other foreigners 20,927. Municipal population of Northern Algeria in 1911 :—

	Males	Females	Total
Europeans	373,220	373,290	746,510
Natives	2,251,233	2,008,241	4,259,474
	2,624,453	2,381,531	5,005,984

The chief towns with the total communal population in 1921 were: Algiers, 206,595; Oran, 141,156; Constantine, 78,220; Bône, 45,171; Sidi-bel-Abbes, 37,752; Tlemçen, 43,090; Mostaganem, 27,375; Mascara, 28,693; Blida, 36,384; Philippeville, 33,808; Sétif, 30,867; Tizi Ouzon, 35,171; Bougie, 19,440.

Religion and Instruction.

The native population is entirely Musulman, the Jews being now regarded as French citizens. The Roman Catholic Church has an archbishop and 2 bishops, with 386 officiating clergymen. There are 13 Protestant pastors and 6 Jewish rabbis sharing in Government grants.

At Algiers (city) there is a University, attended in 1919-20 by 1,428 students (614 for Law, 359 Medicine and Pharmacy, 189 Science, 266 Arts); Professors (1919-20), 101. There are also special schools for commerce, the fine arts, hydrography, and agriculture. There were also in 1919-20 496 Musulman schools with 35,578 pupils. There are higher Musulman schools (*médersas*) at Algiers, Tlemçen, and Constantine. In Algeria there are 16 establishments for secondary education with, in 1919, 9,837 pupils (7,180

boys and 2,651 girls). In 1919-20 there were 1,298 primary and infant schools, public and private, and 132,617 pupils. There were two normal schools for men teachers with 29 professors and 230 students (54 Musulman), and three normal schools for women teachers with 21 professors and 200 students.

Justice and Crime.

There is an Appeal Court at Algiers, and in the arrondissements are 16 courts of first instance. There are also commercial courts and justices of the peace with extensive powers. Criminal justice is organised as in France for Europeans. Since 1902 there have been criminal courts and special repressive tribunals for trying natives accused of crime.

Musulman justice is administered to natives by the Cadis in the first instance with an appeal to French courts.

Finance.

Europeans and natives pay the same direct and indirect taxes. The departments of War and Marine are excluded from the estimates, but the proceeds of the Military tax, the Government monopolies, and some other revenues are paid to France. The total expenditure (including military and extraordinary disbursements) exceeds the Algerian revenue by about 75,000,000 francs.

The budget estimates for five years were as follows in francs :—

—	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Revenue . . .	159,859,921	222,948,810	510,652,801	501,659,318	604,157,674
Expenditure . . .	159,857,985	222,732,317	510,649,736	501,525,219	603,815,199

The details of the 1922 budget are as follows :—

Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs		Francs
Direct Taxation	60,612,465	Debt	97,943,985
Registration & Stamp	101,708,520	Government and Central Administration	12,648,352
Duties	50,212,209	Debts of the Interior, Assistance, Security, & Public Instruction	91,418,843
Customs	90,256,521	Native Affairs	26,084,909
Various Taxes, Duties, and Dues	32,804,000	Finance	31,804,488
Post, Telegraph and Telephones	11,668,047	Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	46,919,287
State Lands	5,348,965	Public Works and Maritime Services	40,761,970
Various	1,219,000	Railways	1,780,131
Exceptional resources	23,466,947	Mines	899,279
Various receipts	226,831,000	Agriculture, &c.	15,693,695
Extraordinary receipts		Forests	11,629,310
		Miscellaneous	500,000
		Extraordinary	226,831,000
Total (including all items)	604,157,674	Total (including all items)	603,815,199

For the Southern Territories in 1922 the revenue was put at 13,442,108 francs, and the expenditure at 13,379,514 francs.

Defence.

The military force in Algeria constitutes the XIXth Army Corps, consisting of 3 divisions. French residents are under the same obligation to serve as in France; natives are under the obligation to serve 3 years with the colours and can be called up as reservists in case of mobilisation. The troops might be stationed in North Africa or employed on Colonial expeditions, but they belonged to the 'Metropolitan,' not to the Colonial Army. There are 6 regiments of zouaves, each of 3 battalions, of 5 companies; 6 regiments of cavalry (Chasseurs d'Afrique), of several squadrons; 3 groups of field and 1 of heavy artillery; 1 battalion of engineers; and 1 regiment of the Flying Corps. These were all European troops, and in the case of the artillery and engineers their recruiting dépôts are in France. The Foreign Legion of 2 regiments of a varying number of battalions is recruited from foreigners of any nationality, but officered chiefly by Frenchmen; the headquarters of the regiments is in Algiers, but battalions are sent to any colony where they may be required. The Natives were 12 regiments of Algerian Tirailleurs each of 3 battalions, and 6 regiments of Spahis (Arab cavalry) each of several squadrons. The officers and a proportion of the non-commissioned officers of the native regiments are French.

Agriculture and Industry.

There exists in Algeria a small area of highly fertile plains and valleys in the neighbourhood of the coast, mainly owned by Europeans, which is cultivated scientifically, and where profitable returns are obtained from vineyards, cereals, &c., but the greater part of Algeria is of limited value for agricultural purposes. The northern portion is mountainous and generally better adapted to grazing and forestry than agriculture, and a large portion of the native population is quite poor. In spite of the many excellent roads built by the Government, a considerable area of the mountainous region is without adequate means of communication and is very inaccessible.

The soil is, under various systems, held by proprietors, by farmers, and by Métayers or Khammés. Most of the State lands have been appropriated to colonists. The chief cereal crops are wheat (2,904,811 acres with a yield of 1,028,900 tons in 1921), barley (2,513,943 acres with a yield of 1,099,300 tons in 1921), oats (573,885 acres with a yield of 170,650 tons in 1921), maize, potatoes, artichokes, beans, peas and tomatoes. Flax, silk, and tobacco (the cultivation of which is most remunerative) are also cultivated.

In 1920 the yield of wine was 157,136,452 gallons. The orange, date, mandarine, citron, banana, pomegranate, almond, fig, and many other fruits grow abundantly. The production of olive oil is an important industry. Cotton in 1920 was sown on 445 acres. Forests cover 6,560,232 acres, and, for the most part, belong to the State and communes. The greater part is mere brushwood, but on 645,000 acres are cork-oak trees, from which, in 1919, 634 tons of cork were obtained. The dwarf-palm and alfa are worked on the plains. Timber is cut for firewood, also for industrial purposes, for railway sleepers, telegraph poles, &c., and for bark for tanning. Considerable portions of the forest area are also leased for tillage, or for pasturage for cattle, sheep, or pigs. The forest revenue annually amounts to over 240,000*l*.

In 1919 there were in Algeria 202,839 horses, 184,895 mules, 247,808 asses, 1,092,996 cattle, 9,139,722 sheep, 3,793,998 goats, and 108,213 pigs.

There are extensive fisheries for sardines, allaches, anchovies, sprats, tunny-fish, &c., and also shell-fish. In 1920, 5,638 persons, and 1,206 boats of 4,023 metric tons were employed in fishing, and the fish taken were valued at 17,056,897 francs.

Algeria possesses iron, zinc, lead, mercury, copper, antimony, and petrol. The mineral output in 1920 was as follows: iron ore, 1,071,278 tons; lead, 11,633 tons; zinc, 26,422 tons; iron pyrites, 7,861 tons; coal, 6,871 tons; lignite, 1,754 tons; phosphates, 456,169 tons.

Commerce.

The foreign trade of Algiers in recent years has been as follows (in 1,000£ sterling):—

—	Imports	Exports	—	Imports	Exports
1916	27,716	25,267	1919	54,301	67,592
1917	27,186	39,250	1920	101,406	57,662
1918	29,399	31,762	1921	77,280	55,880

The imports and exports for 1921 were divided as follows (in thousands of francs):—

—	Imports			Exports		
	From France	From Elsewhere	Total	To France	To Elsewhere	Total
Animal products	60,416	33,387	98,803	216,232	59,973	276,205
Vegetable products	270,190	267,190	537,290	755,020	201,725	956,745
Mineral products	69,807	88,186	157,993	15,779	62,443	78,222
Manufactured articles	1,065,974	72,189	1,138,163	22,810	62,770	85,580
Total	1,466,387	465,862	1,932,249	1,009,841	386,911	1,396,752

The principal imports in 1921 were (in thousands of francs), sugar, 60,450; petroleum, 58,066; cotton, 62,012; clothing, 117,364; automobiles, 70,736. The principal exports were sheep, 116,781; raw silk, 7,372; eggs, 7,762; wheat, 126,606; figs, 12,996; tobacco, 34,959; cigarettes, 57,868; wines, 276,917.

In 1920 the receipts of the customs authorities amounted to 45,139,097 francs; and in 1921 to 43,852,923 francs.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Algeria (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years:—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Algeria into U.K.	2,918,579	2,260,039	1,940,089	3,936,104	1,791,422
Exports to Algeria from U.K.	2,330,532	3,879,536	3,653,242	3,723,374	1,315,644

Shipping and Communications.

In 1921, 11,199 vessels of 9,201,437 tons net entered, and 11,160 vessels of 9,180,003 tons cleared Algerian ports.

On January 1, 1921, the mercantile marine of Algeria consisted of 419 vessels of 46,666 tons net.

National roads have a length of 3,330 miles.

On December 31, 1920, there were 2,221 English miles of railway open for traffic (exclusive of lines on Tunisian territory). Of the total 807 miles are privately owned.

The postal receipts in 1920 were 13,955,328 francs, and there were 720 post offices. The telegraphic receipts were 6,515,057 francs, and those from telephones 5,790,986 francs. The total for the three services was 26,261,371 francs.

The telegraph of Algeria consisted on December 31, 1919, of 8,121 miles of line and 25,283 miles of wire, serving 786 offices. Telephone urban systems, 6,296 miles of line; inter-urban, 10,902 miles of line. Number of subscribers (January 1, 1921), 11,060.

The Bank of Algeria is a bank of issue, with a capital of 20,000,000 francs, but its note circulation must not in any case exceed 1,300,000,000 francs (law of January 29, 1920). Several co-operative agricultural banks, assisted by Government funds, are in operation. There are in Algeria 7 savings banks with, on December 31, 1918, 20,511 depositors, the amount due to depositors being 4,828,400 francs. Messrs. Cox & Co. (France) have branches at Algiers and Oran.

British Consul-General for Algeria.—B. S. Cave, C.B.

Vice-Consul at Algiers.—J. K. V. Dible.

Vice-Consuls at Arzew, Montaganem, Bône, Oran, Philippeville, and Bougie.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of France only are used.

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FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA (FRENCH CONGO).

The French Congo extends along the Atlantic coast between Cameroon and the territories of the Belgian Congo, with the exception of the Spanish territory on the coast from the Muni river on 1° N. lat. to Cameroon, and inland to the meridian of 11° 20' E. of Greenwich, and the Kabinda region, which is Portuguese. Inland it is bounded by the Congo and Ubanghi rivers and stretches northwards to the Bahr-el-Ghazal and Lake Chad. French acquisition began on the Gabun river in 1841; Libreville was founded in 1849; Cape Lopez was gained in 1862, and the French possessions extended along the coast for about 200 miles. Since then the territories have been increased by exploration and military occupation and their limits have been defined in a series of international conventions. By a convention, dated November 14, 1911, France agreed to cede certain parts of the colony to Germany in return for German recognition of the French protectorate in Morocco. These territories were restored to France by the Treaty of Versailles of June 28, 1919. The territory which in November, 1911, Germany ceded to France was incorporated in French Equatorial Africa.

By decree of January 15, 1910, the French Congo was divided into three circumscriptions which form three colonies, viz.:—the Gabun Colony (capital Libreville), the Middle Congo Colony (capital Brazzaville), and the Ubangi-Shari Colony (capital Bangui). The Chad Territory, which was formerly a dependency of the Ubangi-Shari Colony, was, by decree issued on March 17, 1920, made a separate colony.

By decrees issued on January 15, 1910, the name of the French Congo was changed into French Equatorial Africa, which extends over the Gabun, the Middle Congo, the Ubangi-Shari and Chad Colonies; to these have since been added the Cameroon territories.

The area is about 982,049 square miles, containing a population estimated in 1915 at 9 millions of negro and other races. Estimated area and population of the separate colonies is shown as follows:—

Colony.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Gabun	121,862	1,300,000
Middle Congo	150,292	1,390,000
Ubangi-Shari	203,219	1,590,000
Chad	501,676	2,090,000
Total	982,049	6,370,000

The Colonies have each a Lieutenant-Governor; they all have financial and administrative autonomy, and each has an administrative council; the Lieutenant-Governors are under the Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa, having his headquarters at Brazzaville, who is assisted by a Secretary-General and a Council of Government. There is a general budget for the whole of French Equatorial Africa, and also separate budgets for the colonies. Local revenues accrue chiefly from customs duties; there are native poll taxes. The sale of alcohol to natives is restricted. For 1921 the budgets showed the following figures: General budget, 8,845,402 francs; the colonial budgets were as follows: Gabun, 4,149,500 francs; Middle-Congo, 4,325,000 francs; Ubangi-Shari, 3,514,000 francs; Chad Colony, 3,850,000 francs. In the colony there are (1916) 45 mission schools for boys and 10 for girls, with about 3,600 pupils (724 being girls), and 94 public schools with about 3,900 pupils.

The resources of French Equatorial Africa are quite undeveloped. There are about 30,000 square miles of tropical forest extending to the Gabun coast, containing many species of industrial value. Wild caoutchouc is the most important export, 2,122 tons in 1920. Palm oil is also produced to some extent, 7,352 tons were exported in 1920. Coffee is also cultivated. In the Chad Colony large numbers of cattle, sheep, asses, camels, horses, and ostriches are raised, but there are no facilities for export. Copper, zinc, and lead are found. In 1920 the total exports amounted to 31,246,248 francs; and imports, 18,370,512 francs.

There is considerable shipping at Port Gentil and Libreville, the chief ports; but at Loango steamers must anchor about three miles off the coast. All three ports are visited by the vessels of the Chargeurs Réunis, and the steamers of the Elder Dempster Line. Whale fishing commenced in 1912. The military force of the colony (1914) consisted of 7,145 men, of whom 530 are Europeans.

On February 6, 1921, a new railway was commenced to connect Brazzaville with the Atlantic at Pointe-Navie.

The Central African telegraph line connects Brazzaville with Loango, and is in communication with the English Atlantic cable. Wireless telegraphy connects Brazzaville and the head of the Southern Railway in the Loango Region, a distance of 300 miles, and also Brazzaville and Leopoldville. In the Chad region there are several stations connecting Fort Lamy, Ati, Faya, and Maô. A line has been laid to connect Brazzaville with Bangui, and another to connect Bangui with Fort Lamy. The total length of line in operation is about 2,386 miles.

On the north-east of Lake Chad is the state of Kanem, which was completely subjected to France in 1903, and is now only a district of the Shari territory with Maô for its capital. Wadai, to the east of Kanem, with an area of about 170,000 square miles, and a semi-civilised population of about 1,000,000, accepted the French Protectorate in the summer of 1903. In 1911 a French force occupied Arada, some miles to the north of the capital, Abeshr, which is in communication with Benghazi, on the coast of Tripoli, by caravans, and in 1913 Ain-Galakka.

Governor-General of Equatorial Africa.—M. Alfassa (1921).

Cameroon.—The former German Colony of Kamerun, including the area of French Equatorial Africa ceded by France to Germany, was occupied by French and British troops in 1916. The greater portion of the territory has been placed under French administration, and a strip on the southern border of Nigeria under British. The total area allotted to France amounts to 166,489 square miles, excluding the 107,270 square miles ceded to Germany in 1911, which is now included in French Equatorial Africa. The portion of Cameroon placed under the Mandate of France by the Treaty of Versailles has, by a decree of March 28, 1921, been constituted an autonomous territory both administratively and financially. The seat of government is Yaoundé. General budget for 1921 balances at 11,715,500 francs; special railway budget, 3,115,100 francs. Chief products are coffee, tobacco, palm oil, and ivory. The country has 213 miles of good roads, and 359 miles of railway.

Commissioner.—M. Carde (appointed December 5, 1919).

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MADAGASCAR.

Government.

The last native sovereign of Madagascar, Rānavālonā III. (born 1861, died 1916), succeeded in 1883. The French having claimed a portion of the north-west coast as having been transferred to them by local chiefs, hostilities were carried on in 1882-84 against the Hovas, who refused to recognise the cession. In 1885 peace was made, Diégo Suarez having been surrendered to France. A French Resident-General was received at the capital, and the foreign relations of the country were claimed to be regulated by France. By the Anglo-French agreement of August 5, 1890, the protectorate of France over Madagascar was recognised by Great Britain; but the Native Government steadily refused to recognise any protectorate. In May, 1895, a French expedition was despatched to enforce the claims of France, and on October 1, the capital having been occupied, a treaty was signed whereby the Queen recognised and accepted the protectorate. By a unilateral convention made in January, 1896, Madagascar became a French possession, and by law promulgated August 6, 1896, the island and its dependencies were declared a French colony.

Governor-General.—Hubert Garbit (appointed March 14, 1920).

A Consultative Council of Administration has been established at Antananarivo. The Colony is not represented in the French Parliament, nor has it any elective assembly. By decree of June, 1918, Madagascar is divided into 24 provinces, and 75 districts administered by officials of the council of administration. Natives are employed to a large extent in subordinate positions both in the civil and military administration. In some parts of the island the natives, under the direction of the administrators, are allowed to choose one of their number as intermediary between themselves and the native governors appointed by the French Government. These representatives receive a remuneration and give their whole time to this work.

Area and Population.

Madagascar is situated to the south-east coast of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel, the least distance between island and continent being 240 miles; its length is 980 miles; greatest breadth, 360 miles. The area is estimated at 228,000 square miles. The census of December 31, 1917, showed a population of 3,545,264, of whom 15,157 were French, 3,101 were of other European birth, 5,272 were Hindus, 1,007 Chinese, 631 were African, and 3,520,096 were Malagasy. On December 31, 1918, the population was 3,545,575.

The Malagasy races or tribes are very numerous, the more important being the Hova (1,097,458), the Betsiléô (515,005), the Betsimisarakā (401,857), the Tanala (151,061), the Sakalava (208,777), and the Bara (161,116). Hindus, Chinese, Arabs, and other Asiatics carry on small retail trade. The most intelligent and enterprising tribe is the Hova, whose language, allied to the Malayan and Oceanic tongues, is understood over a large part of the island. The people are divided into a great many clans, who seldom inter-marry.

The slave trade was nominally abolished in 1877; slavery in Imerina and in all parts under French authority was abolished by proclamation on September 27, 1896. The system of forced labour in the public service was abolished on January 1, 1901, but the personal tax due from 16

to 60 years of age, formerly 5 francs, has been increased to 10, 15, in some provinces 20, and in Antananarivo to 30 francs. The populations of the chief towns were : The capital, Antananarivo, in the centre of the island, 63,115, Tamatave 15,000, Fianarantsoa 8,231, Andovoranto 1,322, Majunga 7,205, Diégo Suarez 10,377, Ambositra 3,580, Tuléar 2,467, Mananjary 8,927, Maroantsetra, 3,294. Fort Dausslen 2,000. The principal ports are Tamatave, on the east coast, Majunga on the north-west coast, Diégo Suarez in the north, and Tuléar in the south-west.

In 1896 Diégo-Suarez (a French colony from 1885), the island of Nossi Bé (area 130 sq. m.) on the west coast, and the island of Ste. Marie on the east coast (area, 64 sq. m.), and in 1914 the Comoro Islands, were placed under the authority of the Governor-General of Madagascar.

Religion, Education, Justice.

Up to 1895 a large portion of the Hova and of the other tribes in the central districts had been Christianised. The Christian population was estimated at 450,000 Protestants, and 50,000 Roman Catholics. There are many missionary societies at work, French (Catholic and Protestant), British the London Missionary Society, the Friends' Mission, and the Anglican Mission; there is also a Norwegian Lutheran Mission and an American Mission. French Catholic missions had 258 European workers (67 female); Protestant and Anglican missions had 173 (54 female). The outlying tribes are still mostly heathen.

Education is compulsory from 8 to 14 years of age. On January 1, 1918, there were 745 official schools with 76,243 pupils (48,444 boys and 24,206 girls), and 432 private schools, with 43,994 pupils. Children are required to learn the French language. At Antananarivo there is a school of native medicine, an administrative and commercial school, a normal school, and a school of agriculture.

For the administration of French justice there are a *Parquet* consisting of a *Procureur-Général* and other officials, a court of appeal, 4 courts of first instance in the principal towns, and justice of peace courts at 17 centres. For native justice there are tribunals in the districts and provinces, and the natives have the right of appeal from lower to higher tribunals.

Finance.

The local revenue of Madagascar is derived chiefly from direct taxation (including a poll tax and taxes on land, cattle, and houses), from customs and other indirect taxes, from colonial lands, from posts and telegraphs, markets, and miscellaneous sources. The chief branches of expenditure are general administration, public works, the post office, and the public debt. For 1921 the local budget balanced at 66,232,500 francs.

The colony has since 1897 contracted debt to the amount of 4,200,000*l.* at the average yearly rate of interest of 3·02 per cent. The loans were made for the purpose of public works or for the conversion of loans for that purpose.

Defence.

In peace time the troops in Madagascar (including the forces at Diégo-Suarez) consist of 2,411 Europeans, and 6,376 natives. The police and militia are maintained on the local budget.

Production and Industry.

In 1896, on the completion of the French occupation of the Island, the Malagasy system of land tenure was modified; foreigners were permitted to acquire land, and registration of land was begun. Government lands, urban or non-urban, are let or sold to private persons, or to companies for agriculture, pasturage, or mining. On December 31, 1916, there were 2,634,410 acres of land under cultivation by natives and 257,343 acres by Europeans. Estimated yield of the chief vegetable products for 1918 was rice (701,005 tons), sugar (516 tons), coffee (1,116 tons), manioc (800,700 tons), cotton, cacao, vanilla, (422 tons), tobacco (986 tons) butter beans (19,375 tons), cloves, mulberry trees, and rubber trees. Sericulture is encouraged. The forests abound with many valuable woods, while caoutchouc, gum, resins, and plants for textile, tanning, dyeing, and medicinal purposes abound. The quantity of graphite and caoutchouc exported is at present considerable; the production of graphite for 1917 was 35,000 metric tons.

Cattle breeding and agriculture are the chief occupations of the natives; there were on December 31, 1919, 7,277,609 cattle in the island; 3,086 horses; 270,690 sheep; 140,426 goats; 662 ostriches, and 421,349 pigs.

Silk and cotton weaving are carried on, and the working of metal and the making of panama and other straw hats. The preparation of sugar, rice, soap, tapioca, &c., is being undertaken by Europeans, as well as the canning of meat. There are large meat-preserving factories at Bo-anamary (Majunga), Diego-Suarez, Tamatave, Antananarivo and Antsirabe.

Of minerals, gold (27,141 ozs. in 1918), iron, copper, lead, silver, zinc, antimony, manganese, nickel, sulphur, graphite (27,838 tons in 1917), lignite (first found in Maïch, 1912), and also coal have been found in various parts of the island.

Commerce.

The trade of Madagascar has been as follows in five years :—

—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	1,750,694	4,078,225	5,470,823	4,090,792	3,958,909
Exports . . .	2,642,644	3,400,608	3,448,318	3,671,308	7,086,703

The chief articles of import and export in 1917 and 1918 were the following :—

Imports	1917	1918	Exports	1917	1918
	£	£		£	£
Cottons . . .	1,154,224	—	Gold dust . . .	110,554	74,518
Beverages . . .	156,090	823,091	Cattle . . .	28,371	14,566
Machinery . . .	76,442	74,252	Tanning bark . . .	10,184	515
Metals . . .	71,388	112,611	Rice . . .	70,806	212,005
Cement . . .	33,395	19,587	Hides . . .	348,656	242,149
Lime . . .	4,870	3,678	Rafia fibre . . .	182,587	128,075
Clothing . . .	1,330,662	1,979,757	Wax . . .	65,342	37,146

The trade in 1917 and 1918 was distributed as follows :—

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1917	1918	1917	1918
	£	£	£	£
France	3,920,152	1,763,021	2,600,194	2,441,369
French Colonies . .	300,949	596,674	181,366	495,581
United Kingdom . .	236,365	216,752	499,639	414,496
British Possessions .	630,329	1,275,085	127,021	193,312

According to Board of Trade returns, the imports from Madagascar into Great Britain in 1921 amounted to 376,231 $\frac{1}{2}$ (mainly beans and plumbago), and the exports from Great Britain amounted to 92,858 $\frac{1}{2}$ (mainly cotton goods).

Shipping and Communications.

Tamatave, the principal seaport of the island, is visited by the steamers of two French shipping companies, and the principal ports are connected with each other by coasting steamers plying regularly. In 1918, vessels of 630,320 tons entered and vessels of 632,133 tons cleared at the ports of Madagascar. Of the total tonnage entering 490,563 tons were French, and 78,981 tons were British; and of those clearing, 492,671 tons were French and 81,384 tons British.

There are as yet but few roads in Madagascar in the European sense of the word. At the end of 1920 there were 1,611 miles of metalled roads. Antananarivo is connected by metalled road with Ambalavao, 290 miles to the south; Miarinarivo, 60 miles to the west; Marololo, 240 miles to the north-west; Mahatsara, 160 miles to the east, and Mananjary, one of the lesser east coast ports, 335 miles. Waggon roads have been made from Tamatave to Antananarivo, from Antananarivo to Maevetanana and between most of the chief military posts. Three railways are at present worked in Madagascar. The first is the through railway line between Antananarivo and Tamatave (237 miles) which was opened for traffic in March, 1913. The second is the railway which is being constructed between Antananarivo and Antsirabe (noted for its thermal springs), 107 miles south of Antananarivo, 27 miles of which were opened for traffic in January, 1919. The third is the branch line of the Tamatave railway, from Moramanga to the Antsihanaka provinces, towards the north of the island, which was opened for traffic in October, 1917, as far as Anosiroa, a distance of 61 miles. Total railway mileage on June 30, 1919, 776 miles.

There is postal communication throughout the island. The telegraph line has (December 31, 1918) a length of 4,444 miles, and 6,520 miles of wire. There is cable communication to Mozambique, Mauritius, Réunion, and Aden. In 1918 there were 462 miles of urban telephone line, 1,703 miles of inter-urban circuits, and three Government wireless telegraph stations.

Money and Banks.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has agencies at Antananarivo, Tamatave, Diégo-Suarez, Mananjary, Majunga and Tuléar; in 1911 the Bank of Madagascar, with headquarters in Paris, was opened at Tamatave with a capital of 600,000 francs.

The only legal coin is the silver 5-franc piece, with its silver sub-divisions, as well as copper coins of 5 and 10 centimes, but the Italian 5-lire piece and Belgian, Greek, and other coins of equal value are also in circulation. French Bank notes of 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs are also legal tender, as well as, since the war, postage stamps affixed to cardboards, for smaller values, viz., 10, 25 and 50 centimes, and 1 and 2 francs.

MAYOTTE AND THE COMORO ISLANDS.

The archipelago of the Comoro Islands, is formed by the islands of Mayotte, Anjouan, Grande Comore and Moheli. Before 1912, Anjouan, Moheli and Grande Comore were only under French protection; Mayotte alone being a colony. But by a law of July 25, 1912, and a decree of February 23, 1914, the whole archipelago has become a colony, attached to the general government of Madagascar, of which it forms a twenty-third province, the 'Province des Comores.'

The island of Mayotte (140 square miles) had a population (1915) of 13,500. There is an increasing emigration to Zanzibar and Madagascar. The chief product was formerly sugar, but the cultivation of vanilla has now superseded that of the sugar-cane. There are now only two sugar works and two distilleries for rum. Besides vanilla and sugar, cacao, aloes and perfume plants (citronella, ylang-ylang, patchouli, &c.) are cultivated.

Grande Comore, Moheli, Anjouan, and a number of smaller islands, have an area of about 650 square miles and population in 1914 of 84,117. Vanilla, cacao and perfume plants are successfully cultivated. Grande Comore has a fine forest and exports timber for building and for railway sleepers.

The principal imports are cotton fabrics, metals, and rice; the principal exports, hides, sugar, and vanilla.

Consular and other Representatives.

OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MADAGASCAR.

Consul at Antananarivo.—P. Helyar.

There is also a Vice-Consul at Majunga and a Consular agent at Diégo Suarez.

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RÉUNION.

Réunion (or Bourbon), about 420 miles east of Madagascar, has belonged to France since 1643. It is administered by a Governor assisted by a Privy Council, and an elective Council-General, and is represented in the French Parliament by a Senator and two Deputies. It has an area of 970 square miles and population (1921) of 173,190, of whom 167,947 were Europeans, 167,789 of French origin; there were also 2,194 British Indians, 403 natives of Madagascar, 885 Africans, 1,052 Chinese, 709 Arabians. The chief towns are: St. Denis, with 21,538 inhabitants in 1921; St. Pierre, 27,895; St. Paul, 19,456; St. Louis, 14,803. The towns are under the French municipal law. Réunion has a lycée with 24 teachers and 327 pupils. Primary education is given in a training school with 56 pupils and 7 teachers, and 174 elementary schools with 398 teachers and 16,731 pupils (1921). The chief port, Pointe-des-Galets, is connected by a coast railway of 80 miles with St. Benoît on the one hand, and St. Pierre on the other. In 1888 this railway was taken over by the State. The chief productions are sugar (62,000 acres), rum, coffee (6,000 acres), manioc, (12,000 acres), tapioca, vanilla, spices. The forests occupy about 150,000 acres. There are 20 sugar factories in the island. The annual production of rum amounts to 1,166,000 gallons, of which 836,000 gallons are exported. The chief imports are rice, grain, &c.; the chief exports are sugar and rum. Total value of imports in 1920, 58,541,861 francs; of exports, 88,980,113 francs. In 1920, 68 vessels of 133,181 tons entered, and 66 vessels of 128,782 tons cleared at the ports of the island. There are about 80 miles of railway. The Tamatave-Réunion-Mauritius Telegraph Cable is open for traffic. During the year 1920, there were 67,000 telephone conversations and 115,000 telegraph communications. There are 34 post offices and 350 telephone stations. The budget for 1920 balanced at 12,170,760 francs. The debt was 1,122,500 francs. The currency of Réunion consists of local bank

notes and token nickel coinage. It has nominally the same value as that of France.

St. Paul and Amsterdam, small islands in the Indian Ocean, belong to France.

Kerguelen, a desolate island, about 50 S. lat. and 70 E. long., was annexed by France in 1893.

British Consul at Réunion.—M. J. T. Piat.

FRENCH SOMALILAND.

The colony of the Somali Coast lies between the Italian Colony of Eritrea and British Somaliland. On the north it is bounded by Cape Doumeirah, which separates it from the Italian possessions; on the south by a line drawn from the wells of Hadou to Guedessa, which separates it from the British possessions; the inland boundary towards Abyssinia being, by convention of March 20, 1897, at a distance of 90 kilometres (about 56 miles) from the coast. The territory has an area of about 5,790 square miles, and the population was estimated in 1921 at about 65,000. It is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Administrative Council. The port of Obock was acquired for France in 1862, but it was not till 1884 that its active occupation began. In 1884 Sagallo and Tajurah were ceded to France; in 1885, Ambado; in 1888 the territory was delimited by agreement with Great Britain; in 1888 a port was created at Djibouti, now the seat of government.

Djibouti has (1921) 8,266 inhabitants, of whom 354 are European (190 French). The natives are made up as follows (1921): Somali, 3,428; Arabs, 3,336; Danakils, 208; Indians, 356; Jews, 109; Sudanese, 230; Abyssinians, 89; Senegalese, 248; total 8,002. In 1902 a French mission school for boys and one for girls were opened at Djibouti; in 1921 it had 150 pupils. The local budget for 1921 balanced at 5,255,000 francs. The country has scarcely any industries, but with the coast fisheries and inland trade there is considerable traffic. The salt mines, opened in 1912, exported in 1918 11,500 metric tons of salt. The chief imports are cotton goods, butter, coal, sugar; the chief exports were coffee, ivory, hides and skins. The total imports in 1919 amounted to 106,301,216 francs, and the total exports (1919) to 66,816,294 francs. The export of the products of Abyssinia in 1919 amounted to 14,990,097 francs. Much of the traffic with Abyssinia which formerly passed by Zailah now goes by railway from Djibouti to Addis Abeba (485 miles). [See also under *Abyssinia*.] The vessels of 3 French, 4 English, and 1 Italian shipping companies visit Djibouti, which is also in communication with Aden by means of French and English steamboats for local traffic. In 1917 there entered at Djibouti 272 steam merchant vessels of 643,290 tons. Of these vessels, 163 were French, 44 English, 33 Italian, 19 Greek, 11 Japanese, 1 Dutch, and 1 Swedish.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA AND THE SAHARA

Since January 1, 1921, French West Africa comprises the following colonies:—(1) Senegal, (2) French Guinea, (3) the Ivory Coast, (4) Dahomey, (5) Upper Senegal-Niger (French Sudan), (6) Upper Volta, (7) Mauritania, and (8) Territory of the Niger.

In 1912 the Military Territory of the Niger was placed under a Commissioner, whose headquarters were at Zinder, the capital. In 1916 the region

of Tibesti was attached, administratively, to French West Africa ; it forms a part of the Territory of the Niger.

The approximate area and population of French West Africa according to the Census of 1921 are shown as follows :—

Colony	Area (in Square Miles)	Population.			Total
		Non-African Races		African Races	
		French	Foreign	French	
Senegal	74,112	3,507	814	1,221,202	1,225,523
Guinea	95,218	751	606	1,874,639	1,875,996
Ivory Coast	121,976	723	107	1,544,845	1,545,680
Dahomey	42,460	470	68	841,705	842,243
French Sudan	617,000	843	140	2,473,606	2,474,589
Upper Volta	154,400	180	11	2,973,951	2,974,142
Mauritania	347,400	135	79	261,532	261,746
Territory of Niger	347,400	215	1	1,083,827	1,084,043
Total	1,800,566	6,829	1,826	12,275,307	12,283,962

A treaty of October 19, 1906, determines the course of the Anglo-French boundary from the Gulf of Guinea to the Niger. The delineation of the boundary was completed in 1912, and approved by the two governments 1914. The British government has leased to France for purposes of commerce two pieces of land, one on the right bank of the Niger between Lealaba and the confluence of the rivers Moussa and Niger, and the other on one of the mouths of the Niger, each to form one block of from 25 to 120 acres with a river frontage not exceeding 436 yards ; the lease, at first, to be for 30 years. It is further stipulated that, within the boundaries indicated in the convention, British and French as regards persons and merchandise shall enjoy for 30 years the same treatment in all matters of river navigation, of commerce, and of tariff and fiscal treatment and taxes of all kinds.

Under the Anglo-French Convention of April 8, 1904, the river port of Yarbata on the Gambia (belonging to the British colony of Gambia), with all its landing places, was ceded to France, and, if this port should prove inaccessible to sea-going merchantmen, access to the river will be granted to France at an accessible point lower down. At the same time the Los Islands were ceded to France.

By an agreement, dated July 6, 1911, between England and France, the boundary line between French Guinea and Sierra Leone was readjusted.

By a Convention between Great Britain and France the former recognised the right of France to all territory west of the Nile basin, which practically includes the whole of the Sahara (exclusive of the Libyan Desert), and the State of Wadai. The French Sahara may be roughly estimated at about 1½ million square miles.

Over the whole of French West Africa there is a Governor-General, who is assisted by a Council, the seat of the general government being at Dakar. The Colonies are each under a Lieutenant-Governor, subject to the direction of the Governor-General, who has been relieved of the direct administration of any portion of his Government, and is free to devote the whole of his attention to directing and controlling the common interests of all the Colonies. To facilitate this object a General Budget has been created, drawn up by the Governor-General, which provides for all the services which are common to all the Colonies, and the funds for which are

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provided by the customs and shipping dues of each of the Colonies, which have now only their internal revenues to depend upon for their local budgets, which have, however, been relieved of the cost of all the general services.

The general budget of French West Africa for 1921 amounted to 64,604,240 francs. The military forces in peace times consist of 18,000 men, of whom 3,000 are Europeans. The police force numbers 5,500.

For primary education there are altogether 487 schools (230 village schools, 50 regional schools, 10 urban schools, 10 girls' schools, 181 schools for adults and 6 central groups). For higher technical education there are 4 institutions; of special schools there are 4 for half-caste orphans, 3 'medersas,' and 2 schools for secondary education. The teaching staff numbers 600, and over 23,000 children are receiving elementary instruction about 3,000 of the pupils being girls.

The imports into French West Africa are mostly food substances, tissues, mechanical implements, and beverages; the exports from these colonies are chiefly fruits, oils and oil seeds, as well as rubber, cotton, cacao and timber. The following is a comparative table of values of the imports and exports during 1919 and 1920 for each of the colonies:—

Colonies	Imports		Exports	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
	francs	francs	francs	francs
Senegal	198,164,926	443,895,496	202,178,941	428,690,328
French Guinea	25,918,941	47,401,146	23,535,011	34,192,917
Ivory Coast	23,537,038	55,180,170	23,478,353	60,213,004
Dahomey	44,384,684	93,655,790	70,104,510	63,650,651
French Sudan	—	14,505,699	—	2,304,344
Total	292,609,589	654,638,301	324,296,815	589,051,244

In 1919, 3,169 vessels of 6,430,949 tons entered and cleared the ports of French West Africa.

There are 1,658 miles of railway and 11,798 miles of telegraph. In 1921 there were 247 post offices, divided as follows:—Senegal, 42; French Sudan, 57; Guinea, 35; Ivory Coast, 45; Dahomey, 30; Mauretania, 9; and Territory of the Niger, 16.

The use of French weights and measures, and money, is compulsory throughout French West Africa.

Governor-General of French West Africa.—M. Merlin. Appointed January, 1918.

The colony of **Senegal** consists of:—

1. The four municipal communes of St. Louis, the capital of the Colony (population, 1917, 23,326, French, 307); Dakar, a fortified naval station, and the seat of the Government General of French West Africa (population, 1918, 25,468, French, 2,791); Rufisque (population, 11,414, French, 205); and Goree (population, 1,444, French, 67). The total area is 438 square miles. The natives of these towns and their descendants are French citizens, and have the right of vote.

2. The territories of direct administration, in which the Government exercises absolute authority, which consist of:—

The outskirts of the communes of Dakar, Rufisque and St. Louis, and one kilometre on each side of the Dakar-St. Louis Railway, with the principal parts of Hann, Pout, Thiès, Tivaouane, Pire, Macklié, Mekhe, Kelle, Kébémér, Guéoul, Louga, Sakal.

A rectangle with a front of two kilometres and a depth of one kilometre around the posts of Richard Toll, Dagana, Podor, Saldé, Matam, and Bakel on the river Senegal ; Kaolack, Fatick, and the island of Foundiougne in the Sine-Saloum ; Sedhiou, Ziguinchor, and the island of Carabane on the river Casamance ; and Portudal, Nianing, and Joal on the sea coast east of Rufisque.

In these territories the natives are not French citizens, and are not electors.

The former Protectorate has been restored to the Colony, but with a separate budget. The total population of Senegal in 1921 was put at 1,225,523 (including 4,321 Europeans), and the area 74,112 sq. miles.

The Colony is represented in the French Parliament by a deputy.

The Colony is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by a Colonial Council of 40 members, 20 elected by French citizens and 20 by representatives of native chiefs of cantons and provinces. The Colony is divided into 11 'circles,' each under the rule of an administrator. The local budget for 1921 was 30,528,050 francs.

All towns having a sufficiently numerous European or assimilated native population have urban schools giving the same instruction as the French primary schools, modified to suit local requirements. At Dakar there are grouped superior technical schools common to all the colonies, normal school, professional school, commercial and administrative school, a school of medicine. At St. Louis are a secondary school, a superior primary school, a professional school for interpreters, kaid's (native judges), and chief's sons. There is a large hospital for natives at Dakar.

The soil is generally sandy. The natives cultivate ground-nuts, millet, maize, and some rice ; other products are castor beans, some coco-nuts, gum from Mauritania, and rubber from the Casamance river. Ground-nuts form the bulk of the exports. A salt industry is being developed.

Native industries comprise weaving, pottery, brick-making and jewellery.

Imports in 1920, 443,167,955 francs ; exports, 428,690,328 francs. The chief imports are cottons, foodstuffs, metal-work, coal. The chief exports are pea-nuts (236,719,556 francs in 1920), hides and skins, rubber and gums.

There are 1,494 miles of telegraph and about 100 miles of telephone lines. A submarine cable from Brest to Dakar was completed in April, 1905, so that the French West African Colonies are now independent of foreign cables. There are three other cables, one Spanish, one French West African, and the third belonging to a South American company.

One railway connects Dakar, Rufisque and St. Louis (165 miles) ; another one Thiés and Kayes (Upper-Senegal-Niger) 435 miles (350 miles open).

There is a river service on the Senegal from St. Louis to Kayes, the former a principal town of Upper-Senegal-Niger (490 sea miles) on the Senegal river, during the rainy season, and extensive works for the improvement of the river have been carried out. The Senegal is closed to foreign flags. Dakar, the principal port, is in regular communication with French ports by the steamers of 4 French lines, and with Liverpool by a British line. In 1920 2,210 vessels of 2,844,047 tons entered, and 2,201 vessels of 2,654,025 tons cleared the ports of the colony. Works are in progress for the extension and deepening of the harbour, the erection of sheds and workshops. The dry dock at Dakar which was completed in 1908, can take boats 630 feet long. The Bank of West Africa (established June 29, 1901), with a capital of 6,000,000 francs, and reserve funds 3,920,000 francs, was founded for the purpose of carrying on financial, industrial, or commercial operations ; it has a branch at Dakar, and agencies at St. Louis, and at Rufuquer. La Banque Française de l'Afrique Equatoriale has a branch at Dakar.

920 FRANCE:—FRENCH WEST AFRICA AND THE SAHARA

H. B. M.'s Consul-General at Dakar (for French Western Africa, including the Sudan).—R. C. F. Maugham.

Consul at Senegal.—J. Cuthbertson Smith.

French Guinea lies on the coast between Portuguese Guinea and the British colony of Sierra Leone, and extends inland so as to include the territories of Koumbia, Dinguiray, Sigui, Kouroussa, Kankan, Kissidougou, Beyla, Macenta and N'zérékoré. The area is about 95,218 square miles, and the population was, in 1920, 1,851,200, including 1,200 Europeans (1,100 French). A regular system of Government lay schools has recently been introduced all over French West Africa. The principal products are palm oil and nuts, rubber, millet, earthnuts, rice, gum, and coffee, which is grown in the Rio Nunez region. There is an experimental garden near Konakry (the capital) where the culture of bananas, pineapples, rubber trees, and other plants is being tried. Futa Jallon contains cattle in abundance. In 1919 there were 420,000 cattle, 102,000 sheep, 2,000 goats, and 2,800 horses. Gold is found in the river Tinkisso and in the Bouré and Siecké districts. Imports in 1920, 47,401,146 francs; exports, 34,192,917 francs. The principal exports were rubber, cattle, ground-nuts, hides, wax, wool, and palm-kernels. Number of vessels entered in 1919 was 169, of 288,614 tons; number cleared 173, of 292,780 tons. A network of roads is being made to connect with the railway station from Konakry to the Niger. The French Guinea railway which runs from Konakry on the coast to the Niger at Kouroussa (366 miles long) was opened in January, 1911, and in August, 1914, was continued to Kankan (412 miles from Konakry). The jetty 1,066 feet long, at Konakry has been completed. In the colony there are 2,556 miles of telegraph and 43 miles of telephone line, with 6 miles of submarine line. The Colony is connected by cable with France and Pernambuco; also with Freetown, Monrovia, and Grand Bassam. Konakry is visited regularly by the steamers of two French and one English company. The budget of the colony provided for 1920 the sum of 13,124,800 francs.

The **Ivory Coast** lies between Liberia and the British Gold Coast Colony. It has common frontiers with French Guinea and Upper-Senegal-Niger Colonies. France asserted and obtained rights on the coast about 1843, but did not actively and continuously occupy the territory till 1883. Area about 121,976 square miles; population, 1,545,680; Europeans, 835. The seat of administration is Bingerville, the capital, formerly called Adjame (European population, 76). There is a central school group at Bingerville and a number of Government schools in the districts. The chief ports, in a populous and commercial point of view, are Grand Bassam, with a lagoon (124 miles long, and 12 to 15 feet deep), forming an excellent harbour of refuge; Assinie, also with a lagoon; Grand Lahou, the lagoon of which is connected by means of a canal with the lagoon of Grand Bassam; Sassandra, with a pier, and Tabou, which has a wireless station. The chief centres in the interior are Abidjan, Dimbokro, Bouaké, Aboisso, Bondoukou, and Korhogo. The natives cultivate maize, rice, plantains, pine-apples, and many other fruits. The Europeans culture with success coffee trees and cocoa trees, especially in Elima near Assinie and in M'Bato near Bingerville. Coco-nuts and rubber are collected. The mahogany forests inland are worked. Gold is found near Grand Bassam in Baouli, on the Comoe and Bia Rivers, in Idenie. The imports in 1920 amounted to 55,180,170 francs, and the exports to 59,856,245 francs. Chief imports in 1920 were, tissues, 11,904,000 francs; tobacco, 2,210,000 francs; wines, 1,021,800 francs; petroleum, 1,657,000 francs; automobiles, 1,114,000 francs. Chief exports were, palm

kernels, 11,238,940 francs; palm oil, 18,023,377 francs; coffee, 86,328 francs; cocoa, 2,656,388 francs; rubber, 205,000 francs; mahogany, 20,370,876 francs; other timber, 3,156,400 francs; cotton, 1,351,994 francs. The ports of the Colony are visited by liners of several French, English and Belgian shipping companies. Number of vessels entered in 1920, 465 of 1,238,008 tons, and cleared 467 vessels, of 1,232,853 tons. From Abidjan, on the north side of the lagoon, a railway has been constructed, running between Abidjan and Bouaké (197 miles). Works are now contracted to lengthen this to the north, to the Niger and Upper Volta. At the end of 1918, there were 2,300 miles of telegraphic and 117 miles of telephonic lines. The telegraph connects the principal towns and extends to adjoining colonies. Telephonic communication exists between Bassam and Bingerville and other places. The budget of the colony for 1921 has been fixed at 15,074,680 francs.

Dahomey stretches from the coast between Togoland on the west and the British possessions of Lagos and Nigeria on the east, and extends northwards to the French Military Territories. France obtained a footing on the coast in 1851, and gradually extended her power until in 1894 the whole kingdom of Dahomey was annexed. The colony has only about 70 miles of coast, but opens out northwards into a wide hinterland. The area in 1920 was 42,460 square miles, and the population 860,590, including 590 Europeans. The seat of government is Porto Novo (the chief business centre), which has about 20,000 inhabitants. Village, regional, and urban schools are instituted under the new West African educational system. The natives are of pure Negro stock, and belong to the Fon branch of the Ewe family. They are industrious agriculturists in the coast region, and grow maize, manioc, yams, and potatoes. The forests contain oil palms, which have been profitably utilized. These furnish the chief exports—kernels and oil. Cotton cultivation has recently been successfully introduced in the central provinces. At Porto Novo there is an experimental station. Imports in 1920, 93,665,790 francs; exports, 63,650,651 francs. The principal exports were palm kernels, 29,342 tons in 1920; palm oil, 11,417 tons in 1920.

There are few roads in the colony, but in the last four years they have been greatly improved. A new metalled road (310 miles in length) for motor traffic runs from Savé to the Niger. At Kotonu an iron pier has been erected, and from that port a railway runs into the interior to Savé (156 miles) with a branch line to Whydah and Segborué in Lake Aheme (20 miles). The line is intended to run to Chaoru (400 miles). The gauge is a metre. A metre gauge railway has also been constructed from Porto Novo to Pobé (50 miles) along the Lagos frontier. A telegraph line connects Kotonu with Abomey, Togoland, the Niger, and Senegal. In the colony there are 1,389 miles of telegraph line, and 70 miles of telephone line. In 1919, 114 vessels of 259,887 tons entered, and 123 vessels of 277,003 tons cleared the ports of Dahomey. French and English coins are in circulation. The budget of the colony for 1919 provided for the sum of 5,921,000 francs. The local budget for 1920 was 7,785,175 francs.

The Colony of French Sudan was formed in 1904 from the Territories of Senegambia and the Niger, less the Senegal Protectorate, which was restored to Senegal. Its old name of Upper Senegal-Niger was changed to French Sudan by decree of December 4, 1920.

The Colony is bounded on the north by the Algerian sphere; on the west

these ports carrying merchandise to and from the colony valued at 56 million francs.

The French Minister of the Colonies has lately announced that the French Government proposes to carry on the work started in Togo by the Germans and the British, along lines which should both benefit the natives very greatly and also help France in her work of reconstruction.

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TUNIS.

(AFRIKIYA.)

Government.—*Sidi Mohamed En Naceur Bacha Bey*, born 1855, son of Mohamed Pasha Bey, nephew of Sidi Ali, former Bey of Tunis; succeeded his cousin, Sidi Mohamed el Hadi, May 12, 1906. The heir-presumptive is *Sidi Mohamed el Habib Bey*, born 1858.

The reigning family of Tunis, occupants of the throne since 1705, descend from Hussein ben Ali, commonly believed to be a native of the Isle of Crete, who made himself master of the country, acknowledging, however, the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey.

After the French invasion of the country in the spring of 1881, the treaty of Kasr-es-Said (May 12, 1881), confirmed by convention signed June 8, 1883, placed Tunis under the protectorate of France. The government is carried on under the direction of the French Foreign Office, which has a special department for Tunisian affairs, under the control of a French Minister Resident-General, who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a ministry of 11 heads of departments, 8 of the ministers being French and 3 Tunisian. The country is divided into 19 districts (contrôles civils), and 6 military circles; the district governors (contrôleurs) are French; the subordinate officials (Caidas, Kahias and Sheiks) are Native. French tribunals administer justice between subjects of European powers, and also between them and natives (tribunaux at Ouzara and Charaâ); there are Native courts for cases between natives. In 1914 the Tunisian penal law was codified. French administration in Tunis has been confirmed by conventions with all the European Powers regulating the status and the conditions of trade of their respective citizens within the Regency.

French Resident-General.—Lucien Saint (appointed November 24, 1920).

Area and Population.—The present boundaries are: on the north and east the Mediterranean Sea, on the west the Algerian province of Constantine, and on the south the great desert of the Sahara and Libya. Area about 50,000 English square miles, including that portion of the Sahara which is to the east of the Djerid, extending towards Gadamés.

According to the census held on March 6, 1921, the total European population was 156,115, composed of 54,476 French (exclusive of the army of occupation and of the navy), 84,799 Italians, 13,520 Maltese, 664 Spaniards, 920 Greeks, and 1,736 other foreigners. The total native population was 1,937,824, of whom 1,889,388 were Arabs and Bedouins, and 48,436 Jews.

The capital, the city of Tunis, had a population of 79,175 Moslems, and 19,029 Jews, besides 22,206 French, 42,592 Italians and 7,379 Maltese. By means of the canal, which was opened in 1893, Tunis is directly accessible to ocean-going vessels.

The bulk of the population is Mohammedan under the Sheik-ul-Islam, and the revenue from the "Habus" lands, like that from the "Wakf" lands in Egypt, is applied to religious, educational, and charitable purposes. There are about 35,000 Roman Catholics, under the ministration of the Archbishop of Carthage, and about 25 other clergymen. The Greek Church (400), the French Protestants, and the English Church are also represented, and there are 30 English Protestant missionaries at work.

Education.—Within the Regency there are about 319 public schools, 8 lycées and colleges, and 28 private schools (of which 6 Jewish schools are provided for by the Government). In the schools there are 44,500 pupils, of whom 27,168 are boys. Of the total number of pupils, 10,387 are French; 13,000 Mussulman; 9,542 Jews; 9,330 Italian; 1,910 Maltese and 329 others. In the Great Mosque at Tunis there is a Mohammedan university. In the city are 88 and in the interior 1,219 Mussulman primary schools, some of them assisted by Government funds. 24 Moslem apprenticeship-schools have been created during the last few years numbering 490 native pupils. Many private schools have recently sprung up at Tunis and Sfax. The abolition of congregational teaching decreed in France has been extended to the Regency as regards French children. The Italian Government and certain Italian societies still maintain Italian schools at Tunis and other large towns.

Finance.—Receipts and expenditure for 5 years:—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	3,024,915	2,795,822	4,803,432	5,692,633	9,841,996
Expenditure	2,612,930	2,753,391	4,803,409	5,688,410	9,840,178

The estimates of ordinary receipts and expenditure for the year 1920 were as follows:—

Receipts		Expenditure	
	£		£
Taxation:—		Beylical Civil List	97,882
Direct	1,013,476	Residency and direct services	622,521
Indirect	1,028,812	Charges on Public Debt	967,200
Monopolies:—		Departments:—	
Tobacco	1,427,000	Finance	1,450,726
Others	296,580	Post Office	447,440
Post Office, Telegraph, &c.	174,600	Local Administration	658,598
Royalties and Miscellaneous	852,165	Agriculture and Commerce	179,208
		Education	482,929
		Public Works	733,176
		Army	48,730
Total	£5,692,633	Total	£5,688,410

At the end of the year 1921 the Tunisian Public Debt amounted to about 580,000,000 francs. The yearly charge for interest together with sinking fund is 891,019*fr.* In normal conditions, the 1903 loan (640,000*fr.*) will be extinguished in 1968, and the rest in 1988.

Defence.—The army of occupation consists of 25,000 men, including 1,145 officers, supported by native regiments (*tirailleurs* and *spahis*).

Production and Industry.—Tunis may be divided into five districts—the north, characterised by its mountainous formation, having large and fertile valleys (*e.g.*, the valley of the Mørjerdah, and the plains of Mornag, Mateur, and Beja); the north-east, with the peninsula of Cap Bon, the soil being specially suited for the cultivation of oranges, lemons, and citrus fruits; the Sahel, where olive trees abound; the centre, the region of high table lands and pastures; and the south, famous for its oases and gardens, where dates grow in profusion. The chief industry is agriculture, and large estates predominate. The area of the country is divided as follows:—7,925,000 acres of tillage land; 2,740,000 acres of forest, containing 12,008,043 olive trees and 2,137,975 palm trees; 58,835 acres of vineyards; and 11,585,000 acres of stockland. The area of wheat in 1920 was 1,334,415 acres; the production was 142,300 tons; of barley 937,500 acres, and the production 57,000 tons; of oats 151,900 acres, and the production 21,500 tons. For 1921 the results of the cereal crops were given as follows:—Wheat, 250,000 tons; barley, 243,000 tons; and oats, 62,000 tons. The total area of vineyards in 1920 was 58,535 acres, and 10,952,276 gallons of wine were produced. In the south of Tunis the date palms produced in 1920, 87,520,000 pounds of dates. Other products are almonds, oranges, lemons, shaddockes, pistachios, alfa grass, henna, and cork. The cork forests in the north-west have an area of 617,440 acres. Considerable areas of agricultural land have been acquired either on lease or by purchase by immigrants. In 1921 the total area occupied by French colonists was 2,530,000 acres, by Italians 427,000 acres, and by other Europeans 116,200 acres.

In 1920 the farm animals were:—horses, 75,000; asses, 163,739; mules, 30,136; cattle, 537,088; sheep, 2,182,749; goats, 1,285,047; camels, 140,762; pigs, 18,699.

In 1920 40 mines were worked; value of ore exported in 1920, 1,605,155*l*. These are being developed, and the output steadily increases. Lead-ore, zinc-ore, and iron are all found. By far the greatest development has been in phosphates, the output of which is increasing yearly. Mineral output in 1920:—lead, 23,600 tons; zinc, 9,600 tons; iron, 434,400 tons; manganese, 1,275 tons; phosphate of lime, 1,075,000 tons; total value of the minerals, 1920, 5,378,740*l*.

Native industries are the spinning and weaving of wool for garments, carpet weaving, leather embroidery, saddle making, the manufacture of slippers, pottery (in ancient style), and matting; tanning and silk weaving are declining.

The fisheries are principally in the hands of Italians and Tunisians. In 1920, 2,835 boats (7,201 tons) were engaged in this industry, with a total of 10,386 men. Sardines, anchovies, allaches, tunny (5,695 tons of fish, valued at 552,764*l*. in 1920) were caught.

Commerce.

Commerce.—The imports and exports in recent years have been to the following amounts (including precious metals):—

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	5,370,213	5,681,667	8,297,703	11,430,440	25,422,502
Exports	4,751,798	5,026,883	5,181,928	8,081,155	13,482,299

Imports and exports in 1920 were :—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	£		£
Textiles ¹	5,589,407	Grain, mealy food	1,456,506
Colonial produce	1,860,955	Marble, stone, minerals	5,106,043
Marble, stone, and minerals	1,781,637	Crude metals	1,907,410
Manufactured metals	3,255,108	Beverages and wines	815,949
Hides	651,513	Textiles	541,868
Yarns	651,125	Fruits and seeds	489,109
Timber	774,018	Live Animals	347,681
Mealy foods	2,331,739	Hides	569,252

¹ These goods coming chiefly from England.

The distribution of the trade in 1920 was as follows :—

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
France	11,863,010	7,069,419	India	348,299	14,179
United Kingdom	2,769,035	1,663,669	Switzerland	338,761	20,946
Italy	2,107,147	1,832,528	Japan	340,611	10,898
U.S. of America	3,461,639	17,870	Spain	205,312	122,229
Algeria	1,286,817	1,016,898	Egypt	16,558	272,083
Belgium	405,498	383,060	Malta	62,986	222,576
Lybia (Tripoli)	427,182	257,773	Sweden	239,612	17,071
Rumania	553,672	—	Brazil	211,856	—

Total trade between Tunis and the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade returns) for 3 years :—

	1913	1919	1920
	£	£	£
Imports from Tunis into U.K.	862,461	2,383,620	1,130,788
Exports to Tunis from U.K.	476,263	1,769,328	661,993

In the year 1920 there entered the ports of the Regency 8,428 vessels of 2,355,319 tons ; and cleared 8,333 of 2,339,621 tons.

Good roads to the length of 2,886 miles have been constructed between 1882 and 1920.

Length of railways, 2,493 miles on January 1, 1921.

There were in 1920, 3,218 miles of telegraphs ; 253 telegraph offices ; messages (1920), 1,694,273. In 1920 urban telephone systems had 2,727 miles of line ; inter-urban systems had 6,767 miles of wire. There were in 1920, 467 post offices ; letters sent and received, internal service, 43,553,328 ; external service, 53,831,376.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The Banque d'Algérie has begun operations in the Regency and issues Tunisian bank notes.

The legal coinage since 1892 consists of pieces similar to the French, the pieces being coined in France.

The ounce = 31·487 grammes ; the multiples of the ounce are the various denominations of the *Kottolo*, which contains from 16 to 42 ounces.

The *Kaffis* (of 16 *whibas*, each of 12 sahs) = 16 bushels.

The principal measure of length is the *pik* : the *pik Arbi* for linen = ·5392 yd. ; the *pik Turki* for silk = ·7058 yd. ; the *pik Andoulsi* for cloth = ·7094 yd.

French weights and measures have almost entirely taken the place of those of Tunis, but corn is still sold in *kaffis* and *whibas*.

British Consul-General at Tunis.—P. C. Sarell.

There is a Consul at Bizerta, and Vice-Consuls at Sfax and Susa ; and Consular Agents at Mehdiâ, Monastir, Gabes, and Djerba.

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AMERICA.

GADELOUPE AND DEPENDENCIES.

Guadeloupe, situated in the Lesser Antilles, consists of two islands separated by a narrow channel, called 'Rivière Salée.' That on the west is called Guadeloupe proper or Basse-Terre, and that to the east, Grande-Terre, with a united area of 138,000 hectares (532 square miles), and a circumference of 275 miles ; it has five dependencies consisting of the smaller islands, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Désirade, St. Barthélemy, and St. Martin, the total area being 688 square miles. It is under a governor and an elected council, and is represented by a senator and two deputies. Population (1921) 229,822. Instruction (1920-21) is given in 1 *lycée* with 415 pupils, a secondary course for girls at Pointe-à-Pitre, with 240 pupils, and 101 public

and private elementary schools. The public elementary schools have 361 teachers and 15,354 pupils, and the private have 850 under 28 mistresses. The seat of government is *Basse-Terre* (8,318 inhabitants). *Pointe-à-Pitre* (27,679 inhabitants) has a fine harbour. Revenue and expenditure balanced at 16,954,562 francs for 1921. Outstanding debt, December 31, 1920, 472,254 francs.

Chief products are sugar, coffee, cacao, and rum. For local consumption there are grown bananas, sweet potatoes, manioc, tobacco, indian corn, and vegetables.

In 1920, the imports were 117,858,064 francs, and the exports 146,389,180 francs (sugar, 14,265 tons; coffee, 1,069 tons; rum, 16,615,518 litres; cacao, 666 tons; vanilla 26,636 tons). Guadeloupe is in direct communication with France by means of two steam navigation companies. A new wireless station at *Destrellan* was opened in 1918. Within the islands traffic is carried on by means of roads. The Bank of Guadeloupe, with a capital of 3,000,000 francs, and reserve funds amounting to 843,746 francs, advances loans chiefly for agricultural purposes, even on the security of jewellery. The Royal Bank of Canada has also established a branch. There is likewise another bank, the *Banque de Commerce*, but while this is a private institution, the *Banque de la Guadeloupe* and the Royal Bank of Canada have a semi-official character. Silver coin has disappeared from circulation; nickel treasury tokens (*bons*) of ½ franc and of 50 centimes are authorised up to a total emission of 1,000,000 francs.

British Vice-Consul at Guadeloupe.—J. E. Devaux.

GUIANA.

The colony of French Guiana, on the north-east coast of South America, is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Privy Council of 5 members. The colony has a Council-General of 16 members elected by French citizens resident in Guiana, and is represented in the French Parliament by one deputy. Area about 32,000 square miles, and population, census of 1911, 49,009. *Cayenne*, the chief town and only seaport, has a population of 13,527, and the other 14 communes have 12,798. These figures are exclusive of the population of the penal settlement of *Maroni*, of the floating population of miners without any fixed abode, as also officials, troops, and native tribes. At *Cayenne* there are a court of first instance, a court of appeal, and justices of the peace, with jurisdiction in other localities. The military force consists of 200 European officers and men. Primary education is given gratuitously since 1889 in lay schools for the two sexes in the communes and many villages. There is also a college for secondary and higher primary education, with a department for professional education and a normal course for teachers. There are also several Congregational schools. The school population in 1920 was 3,023. The penal settlement also has 4 schools with 163 pupils. The budget for 1918 amounted to 3,490,000 francs, receipts and expenses. The country has immense forests rich in many kinds of timber. There is little agriculture in the colony; only about 7,500 acres are under cultivation. The crops consist of rice, maize, manioc, cocoa, coffee, sugarcane, indigo, tobacco, and gutta percha. The most important industry is gold-mining (placer). Silver, iron, and phosphates are also worked. The exports consist of cocoa, phosphates, various woods, gold, rosewood essence, and hides. The total imports in 1920 were valued at 40,405,823 francs, and the exports at 42,674,734 francs. There are three ports—*Cayenne*, *Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni*, and *Oyapoc*. *Cayenne* is visited once a month by a cargo boat of the *Compagnie Général Transatlantique*. There is also

steamboat communication between the capital and the other towns and with the neighbouring colonies. There are three chief and many secondary roads connecting the capital with various centres of population in the interior.

Since 1885 Guiana has had a penal settlement for habitual criminals and convicts sentenced to hard labour. On December 31, 1920, the penal population consisted of 3,633.

The Bank of Guiana, under Government control, with a capital of 600,000 francs, with statutory reserve fund amounting to 650,000 francs, advances loans for agricultural and other purposes.

MARTINIQUE.

The colony is under a Governor, a General Council, and elective municipal councils. It is represented by a senator and two deputies. Area 385 square miles, divided into 31 communes; population (census 1921) 244,439. The military force (1920) consists of one company of infantry and a battery of artillery. There is (1920) a law school (at Fort-de-France) with 70 students; a lycée for boys, with 652 pupils; a high school for girls with 815 pupils; primary schools, with 21,037 pupils (including 7 private schools); a commercial school, and a school of arts and crafts (93 pupils). Chief commercial town, Fort-de-France (population, 26,399). The budget for 1920 balanced at 16,198,602 francs. Sugar, rum, and cocoa are the chief productions, then come coffee, tobacco, and cotton. There are 15,000 hectares under the food-producing crops. Tobacco culture is under special regulations. There are 15 sugar works, 126 rum distilleries, and other industrial establishments. In 1920 sugar to the value of 17,546,768 francs, rum to the value of 89,464,153 francs, and cocoa to the value of 2,181,370 francs were exported. The total imports in 1920 were valued at 132,186,479 francs, and the exports at 128,953,479 francs. Vessels entered in 1920, 643 of 455,561 tons; vessels cleared, 649 of 542,138 tons. The island is visited regularly by the steamers of French and American companies. For local traffic there are subsidised mail coaches and motor-cars; and subsidised steamers ply on the coast. The colony is in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world by telegraph cables. The Bank of Martinique at Fort-de-France with a capital of 3,000,000 francs, and a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada advances loans for agricultural and other purposes.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

The largest islands of two small groups close to the south coast of Newfoundland. Area of St. Pierre group, 10 sq. miles; population in 1921, 3,419; area of Miquelon group, 83 sq. miles; population, 499; total area, 93 sq. miles; total population, 3,918. Since May, 1906, an Administrator organises and regulates the various branches of the public service. He is assisted by a consultative council of administration and municipal councils. Chief town, St. Pierre. Primary instruction is free. There are 3 public schools for boys, and 3 for girls, with (in all) 27 teachers and 618 pupils. There are, besides, infant schools, 'salles d'asile,' frequented by 116 children. There are a private boarding school and four private schools with 434 pupils.

The islands, being mostly barren rock, are unsuited for agriculture. The chief industry is cod-fishing. Imports in 1920, 40,846,742 francs; exports, 28,047,100 francs. The imports comprise textiles, salt, wines, foodstuffs, meat; and the exports, cod, dried and fresh, and fish products. St. Pierre is in regular steam communication with North Sydney and Halifax; and

is connected by telegraph cable with Europe and the American continent. Local budget for 1921, 1,818,383 francs. Expenditure of France (budget 1921), 280,607 francs.

Acting British Consul.—Fred H. White.

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AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES.

New Caledonia is administered by a Governor assisted by a Privy Council consisting of the Secretary-General, the Procureur-Général (the head of the Judicial administration), the Superior Commandant of the Troops, the head of the Department of Domains and Colonisation, and two notables of the colony appointed by the President of the Republic. The colony has also an elective Council-General. Nouméa, the capital, has a municipality; other centres of population are locally administered by municipal commissions. The colony contains a penal settlement at Nou Island. Since 1896, however no convicts have been sent thither, and the convict element in the population is quickly decreasing.

The island is situated between the 20° 1' and 22° 26' parallels south latitude, and 161° 30' and 144° 40' east longitude. It has a total length exceeding 248 miles and an average breadth of 31 miles. Area, 7,650 square miles. According to the census of March 5, 1911, the population was 50,608, of whom 13,138 were free, 5,671 of convict origin, and 28,075 Melanesians and Polynesians. On January 1, 1921, the population of convict origin totalled 2,310. Nouméa had (1921) 10,053 inhabitants, of whom 6,502 were free. The immigrants from France are not numerous. Other immigrants (July 1, 1921) were 2,098 Javanese, 1,032 Tonkinese, 67 Indians, and 378 islanders from the New Hebrides. Primary instruction is provided in public and also in private elementary schools, the latter being assisted by the municipalities. In 1919 there were 50 public and private primary schools with 2,591 pupils (1,252 being girls), and 70 native schools with 2,408 pupils. In Nouméa the 'Collège La Pérouse' gives classical tuition

to 120 pupils and professional instruction (iron and wood) to 80 pupils. Local budget for 1921, receipts and expenses, 18,359,125 francs. In 1921 the military force consisted of 400 Europeans. Of the total area more than half is mountainous or not cultivable; about 1,600 square miles is pasture land; about the same area is cultivated or cultivable; and about 500 square miles contain forest which is being worked. The land is divided into 3 domains: that of the state (in which gratuitous concessions may be made); that of the penal establishment (about 400 square miles); and that of the native reserve. The chief agricultural products are coffee, copra, cotton, manioc (cassava), maize, tobacco, bananas, pine-apples. There are 200,000 cattle and about 25,000 sheep. Local industries are developing; there are a grain storage and cleaning depôt, meat preserving works, barking mills for coffee and cotton, and two blast furnaces melting nickel ore. About 179,563 hectares of mining land are owned, and 90,722 hectares have been granted for prospecting. In 1920 the mineral export comprised nickel ore, 3,424 metric tons; chrome ore, 91,634 tons, and manganese, 2,693 tons. The value of the mineral export was 11,912,400 francs. The blast furnaces produced 3,701 tons of nickel valued at 8,157,000 francs. The imports in 1920 were valued at 47,472,000 francs, and the exports at 43,043,000 francs. The imports comprise wine, coal, flour, rice; the exports, minerals, coffee, copra, rubber, guano, and preserved meats. In 1920, 124 vessels of 128,631 tons entered and 124 of 122,346 tons cleared at the ports of New Caledonia. Nouméa is connected three times monthly with Sydney in N. S. Wales by regular steamers sailing monthly, and by other vessels sailing irregularly. There is a mail service by steamer along the coast. A railway from Nouméa to Bourail (90 miles) is under construction; it is open for traffic to Paita (about 20 miles). Harbour improvements are in progress; a pier and a slip are being constructed, dredging operations are about to begin, and a wharf and a dry dock are contemplated. There are 987 miles of telegraph line and 402 of telephone line.

Dependencies of New Caledonia are:

1. The Isle of Pines, 30 miles to the south-east, with an area of 58 square miles and a population of about 600.
2. The Wallis Archipelago, north-east of Fiji, with an area of 40 square miles and about 4,500 inhabitants. The islands were placed under the French protectorate in 1887. There is a French Resident, and the archipelago is in regular communication with Nouméa.
3. The Loyalty Islands, 60 miles east of New Caledonia, consisting of 3 large islands, Maré, Lifou, and Uvéa, and many small islands with a total area of about 800 square miles. The chief culture in the islands is that of coconuts; the chief export, copra and rubber.
4. The Huon Islands, 170 miles north-west of New Caledonia, a most barren group.
5. Futuna and Alofi, south of the Wallis Islands, with about 1,500 inhabitants, were annexed by France in 1888.

The **New Hebrides**, in accordance with the Anglo-French convention of February (ratified in October), 1906, are jointly administered by the High Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty and the French Republic. In 1914 an Anglo-French conference was appointed to devise means of remedying the defects of the condominium. There are French and English courts, and a mixed court with a judge foreign to both nations. Maize, coffee, vanilla, coconut trees are grown. In some places sulphur is abundant.

British Consul at Nouméa.—Mr. Dunlop.

FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCEANIA.

These, scattered over a wide area in the Eastern Pacific, are administered by a governor with an Administrative Council consisting of certain officials, the *maire* of Papeete, and the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture. The establishments consist of the **Society Islands**, the most important of which are Tahiti and Moorea, the former with an area of about 600 square miles and 11,691 inhabitants, the latter with an area of 50 square miles and 1,564 inhabitants; the principal product is phosphate (annual production, 80,000 metric tons). Other groups are the **Marquezas Islands**, with a total area of 480 square miles and 3,424 inhabitants, the two largest islands being Nukahiva and Hivaoa; the **Tuamotu group**, consisting of two parallel ranges of islands from King George's Island on the north to Gloucester Island on the south, their total population being 3,828; the **Leeward Islands** (*Iles sous le Vent*), of which the more important are Huahiné (pop. 1,230), Raiatá and Tahaa (pop. 3,347), and Bora-Bora-Maupiti (pop. 1,295); the **Gambier, Tubuai, and Rapa Islands**; the Gambier group (of which Mangareva is the principal) having six square miles of area and 1,533 inhabitants; the Tubuai (or southern) Islands, of which Rurutu is the largest, Raiavavae (or Vavitu), Rimatara, and, far to the south, Rapa, having together an area of 115 square miles and about 2,550 inhabitants. The total area of the Establishments is estimated at 1,520 square miles, and their population on December 29, 1911, at 31,477, of whom 26,219 were natives. There were 28,875 French, 2,656 other Europeans, and 975 Chinese. In 1903 it was decreed that separate islands or groups should no longer be regarded as distinct Establishments, but that all should be united to form a homogeneous colony. Local budget 1921, 5,980,000 francs.

The most important of the islands is Tahiti, whose chief town is Papeete with 3,617 inhabitants, of whom 1,909 are French. A higher primary school, with a normal school, has been established at Papeete, and there are 6 primary schools, each with about 100 pupils, in various islands, besides 4 Catholic and 2 Protestant mission schools. Pearls and mother-o'-pearl are important products. The island is mountainous and picturesque with a fertile coastland bearing coconut, banana, and orange trees, sugar-cane, vanilla, and other tropical fruits, besides vegetables grown in temperate climates. Cotton, coffee, and tobacco are now little cultivated. The chief industries are the preparation of copra, sugar, and rum. Value of imports (1917) 312,256*l.*, exports, 399,160*l.* The chief imports are tissues, wheat, flour, metal work. The chief exports are copra (250,000*l.* in 1916), mother-o'-pearl, vanilla, coconuts and oranges. In 1916, vessels of 160,527 tons entered, and 163,437 tons cleared. The New Zealand company (with a French subvention) has a monthly service connecting San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia with Papeete, the Tuamotu Islands, the Marquezas, and the Leeward Islands. The shipping between the islands is carried on by sailing boats.

British Consul at Tahiti.—W. J. Williams.

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GEORGIA:

(SAKARTVELO.)

The Georgians claim that they first appear in authentic history in the time of Alexander the Great, by whom they were conquered. But on Alexander's death (323 B.C.), the Georgians regained their independence under Pharnavas. With Pharnavas (302-237 B.C.) began the first of four dynasties: Karthlosi (302-93 B.C.), Arsacidi (93 B.C.-267 A.D.), Khosro-Sassanidi (267-570 A.D.), and Bagratidi (570-1801). In 1801 the Russian Emperor Alexander I. annexed the Kingdom of Georgia. When the Bolshevik régime was set up in Russia the Georgians, together with the Tartars and Armenians, formed the Transcaucasian Republic, which refused to recognise the Bolsheviks. The capital of Georgia, Tiflis, became the centre of that Republic, the independence of which was formally proclaimed by the Transcaucasian Diet (*Sejm*) on April 22, 1918. But Georgia was eventually forced to form a separate State, and on May 26, 1918, its independence was proclaimed in Tiflis by the representative organ, the National Council, elected by the National Assembly of Georgia on November 22, 1917. The Act of Independence of Georgia was approved, confirmed and ratified on March 12, 1919, by the Constituent Assembly, elected according to the electoral system of direct, equal, universal, secret and proportional voting of citizens of both sexes. The Government received *de jure* recognition by the Allies on January 27, 1921.

During 1921 Soviet troops occupied the country, and the Government was compelled to flee. The country is governed by a Revolutionary Committee on the model of Soviet Russia, by which Georgia is designated The Fraternal Soviet Republic of Georgia.

Area and Population.—Georgia is situated in Transcaucasia, between the Black and Caspian Seas. Her frontiers are, in the north, the Caucasus; in the east, the Republic of Azerbaijan; and in the south, Armenia. The capital of Georgia is Tiflis (in Georgian Tbilisi so called from the hot-springs found there), which was founded by King Vakhtang in the fifth century A.D.

Georgia comprises the following provinces and districts :—Zakathali ; Tiflis (Tbilisi) ; Kutais ; Sukhum ; the southern part of the Black Sea district up to Tuapse (Sotchi district) ; Ardahan ; Olti. This territory has an area of 32,769 square miles, and a population, according to statistics for 1915, of 3,053,345. The population of Georgia is divided into three classes—the remnants of a feudal aristocracy ; the bourgeoisie of the towns, principally shopkeepers and merchants, most of those in Tiflis being of the Armenian race, though Georgian merchants do inhabit the smaller towns ; and a peasantry largely of Georgian stock, engaged in agricultural pursuits and the raising of sheep and cattle. While this population is more or less racially solid in character, the Georgians are divided into a number of separate tribal stocks, each of which has its peculiar customs, and in some cases its distinct language. The principal groups are Georgians proper, Mingrelians, Osietines, Hevsurs, Abhasians, and Emertines. Of these the Emertines constitute the largest racial group, and have more energy and executive ability than the other tribes.

The area, population, and density of population of each of the seven provinces were claimed to be as follows :—

Provinces and Districts	Area in square verts	Population in 1915	Population per square verst
Zakathali	3,502·22	92,608	26·4
Tiflis	35,904·04	1,473,308	41·0
Kutais	18,535·12	1,034,468	55·8
Sukhum	5,791·79	209,671	36·2
Sotchi	3,304·84	49,666	15·0
Ardahan	4,917·90	85,869	17·6
Olti	2,621·27	57,755	16·2
Total	74,577·18	3,053,345	40·9

In 1915 there were 78,744 births, 16,572 marriages, and 47,876 deaths. The chief towns, with population, are :—Tiflis (346,766), Kutais (85,151), Sukhum (61,974), Poti (20,731), and Sotchi (13,254).

Religion and Instruction.—Christianity is said to have been preached in Georgia as early as the first century by the Apostles St. Andrew and Simon the Canaanite, and was adopted as the State religion in 323.

Georgia has three types of educational institutions :—Elementary schools, where instruction is free and compulsory for all children from 5 to 11 years ; preparatory schools for the colleges, consisting of four classes, to which are admitted without examination children leaving elementary schools ; and colleges, consisting of four classes, to which are admitted, also without examination, children leaving preparatory schools.

The elementary and preparatory schools are under the rural and municipal councils, their control and administrative supervision being reserved to the Ministry of Public Instruction, whilst the colleges are controlled directly by the Ministry.

University instruction is given at the University of Tiflis (founded in 1918), which has 45 professors and 1,500 students.

The Georgian language, formerly in common use only among the peasants, has been declared the official language. Owing to years of disuse, it is somewhat undeveloped, but in recent months it has been introduced into the schools and adopted in governmental correspondence.

Production and Industry.—About 90 per cent. of the population is engaged in agriculture, but methods are primitive. The principal crop is corn. The land of the great landowners has been distributed among the peasants; the minimum allowance for any one family being 7 dessiatines (about 17 acres). Wine-growing is extensive. The country is also rich in fruits. Silk production and bee-keeping are old occupations.

There are about 12,000,000 domestic animals, and the country has vast possibilities for cattle-breeding.

A number of minerals are found, viz., naphtha, copper ore, coal, lead, manganese ore, iron ore, pyrites and sulphur, zinc and antimony. The most important mineral industry is that of manganese, the centre of which is at Tchiaturi.

Commerce.—For the year ending July 1, 1919, the imports of Georgia amounted to 366,897,167 roubles, and the exports to 257,559,000 roubles.

Communications.—The railway system of Georgia extends to 970 miles. The trunk line leading from Batum through Tiflis to Baku on the Caspian Sea has several narrow gauge branches on Georgian territory to the coal mines of Tklhibuli, to the port of Poti, to the manganese mines of Tchiaturi, to the mineral springs of Borjom and the health resort Bakuriani, to the towns Signakh and Telavi, in Kakhetia, and to the Armenian frontier, across the coal mine district of Alverdi. The last branch divides in Armenia, going on the one side to Tabriz in Persia, and on the other to Erzerum in Anatolia. All the railway lines on the territory of Georgia belong to the State.

A railway line from Akhal-Senaki along the Black Sea coast, through Sukhum to Tuapse, is being constructed.

Currency.—The Transcaucasian Republic had been forced to print its own money, and notes were printed in four languages—Georgian, Armenian, Tatar, and Russian—and were called Transcaucasian bonds. These notes, estimated at 2,000,000,000 roubles, were supposed to constitute a lien against the resources of the Caucasus. When Georgia declared its independence, Azerbaijan withdrew from the financial convention, and Georgia continued to print these Caucasian bonds with Armenia until the latter half of the year 1919, when each began the issue of its separate money. The Georgian rouble steadily fell in value throughout 1920, and now stands at about 1,100–1,200 to the pound sterling. Other roubles are also in circulation (Imperial, Kerensky, etc.).

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GEORGIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

None (March, 1922).

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GEORGIA.

None (March, 1922).

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GERMANY.

(DEUTSCHES REICH.)

ON November 9, 1918, the abdication of the German Emperor was announced, and from that date Germany became a Republic.

(For the constitution of the Empire and its rulers, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1918, pp. 881-884.)

Constitution and Government.

The Council of People's Commissioners in Berlin took over the Government of the country; the reigning princes of the Federal States were either deposed or abdicated, the existing Imperial Parliament was declared dissolved, and arrangements were made for summoning a National Assembly. The elections for the body (for which all Germans, men and women, over 20 years of age voted) were held in January, 1919, and resulted, on the basis of proportional representation, in the return of the following parties:—Majority Socialists, 165; Centre (Catholic) Party, 90; Democrats, 75; Conservatives, 42; Independent Socialists, 22; German People's Party, 22; and minor parties, 7; total, 423. The National Assembly was summoned to meet at Weimar on February 6, and on February 11, 1919, it elected the first President of the Republic.

President of the German Republic.—Friedrich Ebert, born February 4, 1871.

The President receives a salary of 100,000 marks per annum, and an allowance of 100,000 marks. Future Presidents will be elected by the direct vote of all citizens, male and female, over 20 years of age. The election must be held either on Sunday or on a day of public rest.

On March 1, 1922, the following Cabinet was appointed:—

Chancellor.—Dr. Joseph Wirth (Centre).

Vice-Chancellor and Minister of the Treasury.—Gustav Bauer (Majority Socialist).

Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Dr. Walther Rathenau.

Minister for Home Affairs.—Dr. Adolf Koester (Majority Socialist).

Minister of Finance.—Dr. Andreas Hermes (Centre).

Minister of Defence.—Dr. Otto Gessler (Democrat).

Minister of Economics.—Robert Schmidt (Majority Socialist).

Minister of Labour.—Dr. Heinrich Brauns (Centre).

Minister of Justice.—Dr. Gustav Radbruch (Majority Socialist).

Minister of Posts.—Johann Giesberts (Centre).

Minister of Transport.—Wilhelm Groener.

The Constitution of the Republic was adopted on July 31, 1919, by the National Assembly at Weimar, and promulgated on August 11, 1919. It declares that the new Commonwealth is a Republic and that the power of the State is derived from the people. The colours of the Republic are black, red and gold. The Constitution provides for Central and State Legislative organs; makes foreign relations, defence, customs duties, taxation and railway services matters for the central authority; lays it down that every component State in the Federation must have a Republican Constitution, with a universal, equal, direct, and secret franchise of male and female voters on the proportional system. An Imperial Council (*Reichsrat*) is to be formed for the representation of the component States (*Länder*). All Bills (*Gesetzesvorlagen*) before they are introduced into the Reichstag require the assent of the Reichsrat. The principle of the Referendum is provided for in the Constitution. The Constitution further declares all Germans equal before the law, and abolishes all privileges or disadvantages of birth, class, or creed. Freedom of speech and of the Press is guaranteed; so is the right of meeting. Members of the Legislature of the Republic (*Reichstag*) are to be elected by universal, equal, direct and secret votes of male and female voters, on the proportional system. The Reichstag is to be elected for 4 years. The President of the Republic is elected by the whole German people for a period of 7 years. Declarations of war and conclusions of peace are made by a law of the Republic. The Cabinet appointed by the President must enjoy the confidence of the Reichstag.

The Reichsrat consists of 66 members (Prussia 26, Bavaria 10, Saxony 7, Württemberg 4, Baden 3, and the other States 16).

The Reichstag, in accordance with the elections on February 20, 1921, is composed as follows: Majority Socialists, 108; Independent Socialists, 61; Centre Party, 72; German National People's Party, 71; German People's Party, 65; German Democratic Party, 40; Bavarian People's Party, 20; and minor parties, 7; total, 469.

The actual votes cast for the larger parties were:—Majority Socialists, 6,210,620 (22·1 per cent. of total); Independent Socialists, 4,970,753 (18·0 per cent.); Centre Party, 3,639,539 (13·1 per cent.); German National People's Party, 4,176,867 (15·1 per cent.); German People's Party, 3,878,228 (14·0 per cent.); German Democratic Party, 2,320,408 (8·4 per cent.); Bavarian People's Party, 1,173,344 (4·2 per cent.); and minor parties, 859,564 (3·1 per cent.); total, 27,673,104.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITIONS.

The following table gives the area and population of the present States (*Länder*) of Germany as on December 31, 1921, in the order of their

magnitude, according to the returns of the census of October 8, 1919 :—

States of the Empire	Area English sq. miles	Population Oct. 8, 1919			Pop. per sq. mile 1919
		Male	Female	Total	
Prussia ¹	181,689	17,533,779	19,150,938	36,684,717	313
Bavaria (with Coburg)	29,501	3,394,270	3,746,063	7,140,333	242
Württemberg	7,629	1,195,144	1,323,629	2,518,773	330
Baden	5,817	1,051,405	1,157,098	2,208,503	379
Saxony	5,789	2,168,065	2,495,233	4,663,298	805
Mecklenburg-Schw.	5,068	317,400	339,930	657,330	130
Thuringia ²	4,546	712,474	795,551	1,508,025	331
Hesse	2,966	616,521	674,467	1,290,988	435
Oldenburg	2,482	250,623	267,142	517,765	209
Brunswick	1,418	226,400	254,199	480,599	338
Mecklenburg-Str.	1,131	51,170	55,224	106,394	94
Anhalt	888	157,710	173,548	331,258	374
Lippe	469	71,117	83,201	154,318	329
Waldeck	433	31,065	35,367	66,432	153
Schaumburg-Lippe	131	22,148	24,209	46,357	354
Hamburg	160	493,260	557,099	1,050,359	6,564
Lübeck	115	57,539	63,029	120,568	1,048
Bremen	99	148,466	162,800	311,266	3,143
Total	250,471	28,498,556	31,358,727	59,857,283	318

¹ Including the Saar.

² See page 982.

According to the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919) Germany has agreed to the following territorial rearrangements :—(1) Alsace-Lorraine has been ceded to France, (2) the greater part of the Province of West Prussia has been ceded to Poland, (3) a part of Eastern Silesia likewise to Poland, (4) a portion of Upper Silesia to Czechoslovakia, (5) Memel to the Allies, (6) Danzig to the Allies, (7) Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium.

Provision is made in the Treaty to settle the ultimate fate of the following areas by *plébiscite* :—(1) The Saar Basin (after 15 years), (2) Schleswig (in two zones), (3) districts in Southern East Prussia, in West Prussia and in Upper Silesia. Results of the *plébiscites* :—Schleswig (March, 1920), northern zone for Denmark, southern zone for Germany; East and West Prussia (July, 1920) for Germany; Upper Silesia (March, 1921) for Germany. Despite the decision in Upper Silesia, 1,255 square miles, with a population of 891,669, were transferred to Poland.

An estimate of the actual areas and populations lost to pre-war Germany has been made as follows :—Alsace-Lorraine, 5,604 square miles, population 1,874,014; ceded to Belgium, 386 square miles, population 60,924; ceded to Poland, 17,787 square miles, population 3,853,354; Memel, 1,057 square miles, population 140,746; Danzig, 794 square miles, population 330,252; ceded to Denmark, 1,537 square miles, population 166,895; ceded to Czechoslovakia, 110 square miles, population 45,396; total 27,275 square miles, population 6,471,581.

The Saar Basin, which will be placed under the government of the League of Nations, has an area of 751 square miles and a population of

657,870. The area of the occupied territory is about 9,650 square miles, containing about 7 million inhabitants.

The population of the German Empire (without Heligoland) was 24,831,396 in 1816, and 31,589,547 in 1837, showing an average annual increase of nearly 1·3 per cent. The following table shows the actual increase in population at various periods, with the annual rate of increase per cent. The small increase in 1867-71 is explained by the intervention of the war with France.

Year	Increase	Annual Rate per cent.	Year	Increase	Annual Rate per cent.
1867 ¹	3,220,083	0·93	1890	2,572,766	1·07
1871	970,171	0·60	1895	2,851,431	1·12
1875	1,668,568	1·0	1900	4,087,277	1·51
1880	2,506,701	1·14	1905	4,274,311	1·46
1885	1,621,643	0·70	1910	4,284,504	1·36

¹ Since 1858.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows the movement of the population of the old Empire during three years :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1918 ¹	352,543	956,251	29,438	125,253	1,635,307	—679,056
1919 ²	344,339	1,299,404	38,904	145,303	1,017,174	+232,230
1920 ³	851,508	1,561,641	49,479	—	938,274	+623,367

¹ Exclusive of Alsace-Lorraine.

² Exclusive of Alsace-Lorraine and most of that portion of Posen ceded to Poland.

³ Exclusive of Württemberg and the two Mecklenburgs, but inclusive of Upper Silesia.

Of the children born in 1918, 495,953 were boys, and 460,298 girls; in 1919, 676,091 were boys and 623,313 girls.

The number of divorces in Germany was in 1918, 13,344, being 20·6 per 100,000 inhabitants; in 1919, 22,022 or 36·2. (For 1918 the figures are exclusive of Alsace-Lorraine, and for 1919 exclusive of Württemberg and the two Mecklenburgs, but inclusive of Upper Silesia.)

The following table shows the annual number of German emigrants for six years :—

Year	Total	Destination			
		European Countries	United States	Brazil	Other American Countries
1915	528	—	467	—	61
1916	326	—	291	—	35
1917	9	—	6	—	3
1918	—	—	—	—	—
1919	3,144	—	213	—	2,931
1920	8,458	11	1,429	131	6,897

¹ To Great Britain.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

German towns are officially distinguished as large towns (with 100,000 inhabitants and upwards); medium towns (20,000-100,000 inhabitants); small towns (5,000-20,000 inhabitants), and country towns 2,000-5,000 inhabitants). In 1905, only 1 town had over 1,000,000 inhabitants; 10 others over 250,000; 30 others over 100,000; 43 between 50,000 and 100,000; and 137 between 20,000 and 50,000. According to the results of the census of October 8, 1919, the population of the principal towns at that date was:—

Town	State	Pop. (8 Oct., 1919)	Town	State	Pop. (8 Oct., 1919)
Greater Berlin	Prussia	3,801,235	Augsburg	Bavaria	154,555
Hamburg	Hamburg	985,779	Hamborn	Prussia	110,102
Munich	Bavaria	630,711	Lübeck	Lübeck	113,071
Leipzig	Saxony	604,380	Münster	Prussia	100,452
Dresden	"	529,326	Oberhausen	"	98,677
Cologne	Prussia	633,904	Hagen	"	92,862
Breslau	"	528,260	Bonn	"	91,410
Frankfort-on-			Darmstadt	Hesse	82,367
Main	"	433,002	Görlitz	Prussia	80,332
Düsseldorf	"	407,338	Würzburg	Bavaria	86,571
Nürnberg	Bavaria	352,675	Freiburg	Baden	87,946
Hanover	"	310,431	Ludwigshafen-		
Essen	"	439,257	on-Rhine	Bavaria	90,721
Chemnitz	Saxony	303,775	Bielefeld	Prussia	79,049
Stuttgart	Württemberg	309,197	Offenbach	Hesse	75,380
Magdeburg	Prussia	285,856	Zwickau	Saxony	69,595
Bremen	Bremen	257,923	Linden	Prussia	82,374
Königsberg	Prussia	260,895	Königshütte	"	74,811
Stettin	"	232,726	Remscheid	"	72,568
Duisburg	"	244,302	Pforzheim	Baden	73,839
Dortmund	"	295,026	Frankfort-on-		
Kiel	Prussia	205,330	Oder	Prussia	65,055
Mannheim	Baden	229,576	Beuthen	"	71,187
Halle-on-Saale	Prussia	182,326	Harburg	"	65,933
Altona	"	168,729	Gleiwitz	"	60,028
Elberfeld	"	157,218	Liegnitz	"	70,337
Gelsenkirchen	"	168,557	Fürth	Bavaria	68,162
Barmen	"	156,326	MünchenGlad-		
Aachen	"	145,748	bach	Prussia	64,031
Cassel	"	162,391	Osnabrück	"	85,017
Brunswick	Brunswick	139,539	Rostock	Meckl.	—
Bochum	Prussia	142,760	Sch.		67,953
Karlsruhe	Baden	135,952	Potsdam	Prussia	58,397
Crefeld	Prussia	124,325	Flensburg	"	60,941
Plauen	Saxony	104,918	Elbing	"	67,127
Mülheim-on-			Bromberg	"	—
Ruhr	Prussia	127,027	Dessau	Anhalt	57,658
Erfurt	"	129,646	Coblenz	Prussia	56,676
Mainz	Hesse	107,930	Ulm	Württemberg	—
Wiesbaden	Prussia	97,566	berg		56,020
Saarbrücken	"	—	Kaiserslautern	Bavaria	55,707
			Buer	Prussia	88,668

Town	State	Pop. (8 Oct., 1919)	Town	State	Pop. (8 Oct., 1919)
Gera . .	Reuss .	73,660	Trier . .	Prussia .	53,248
Herne . .	Prussia .	64,118	Rüstringen .	Oldenburg	53,135
Heidelberg .	Baden .	60,831	Brandenburg		
Reiklinghausen	Prussia .	60,626	a/H	Prussia .	52,972
Hildesheim .	„ .	53,499	Regensburg .	Bavaria .	52,510

Religion.

The Constitution provides for entire liberty of conscience and for complete social equality among all religious denominations. There is no State Church.

There are 5 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, 14 suffragan bishoprics, and 6 bishoprics immediately subject to Rome; there are 3 apostolic vicariates. The 'Old Catholics' have a bishop at Bonn.

The following are the results of three religious censuses :—

Creed	1900	Per Ct. of Pop.	1905	Per Ct. of Pop.	1910	Per Ct. of Pop.
Protestants .	35,231,104	62·5	37,646,852	62·1	39,991,421	61·6
Catholics . .	20,327,913	36·1	22,109,644	36·5	23,821,453	36·7
Other Christians	203,793	0·4	259,717	0·4	283,946	0·4
Jews	586,833	1·0	607,862	1·0	615,021	1·0
Others and un- classified .	17,535	0·03	17,203	0·03	214,152	0·3

Roman Catholics in 1905 were in the majority in Alsace-Lorraine, Bavaria, and Baden; and formed more than 20 per cent. of the population in Oldenburg, Württemberg, Hesse, and Prussia.

Instruction.

Education is general and compulsory throughout Germany. The laws of Prussia, which provide for the establishment of elementary schools (*Volkschulen*), supported from the local rates, in every town and village, and compel all parents to send their children to these or other schools, have been adopted, with slight modifications, in all the States of the Empire. The school age is from six to fourteen.

According to a school census taken in 1911 there were in that year 61,557 public elementary schools in Germany with 148,217 male and 39,268 female teachers, and 10,309,949 pupils (5,157,446 boys and 5,152,503 girls).

There were also, in 1911, 480 private schools with 11,894 boys and 14,257 girls who received instruction similar to that given in the Public Elementary Schools.

The system of secondary education is practically homogeneous. Above the elementary schools rank the middle schools of the towns, the *Bürger-schulen* and *Höhere Bürgerschulen*, which fit their pupils for business life. Children of the working classes may continue their education at the *Fortbildungs-Schulen* or continuation schools, which are open in the evening or other convenient time. The *Gymnasien* are the most fully developed classical schools, preparing pupils in a nine years' course for the universities

and the learned professions. The *Progymnasien* differ from these only in not having the highest classes. In the *Realgymnasien*, Latin, but not Greek, is taught, and what are usually termed 'modern subjects' have more time devoted to them. *Realprogymnasien* have a similar course, but have no class corresponding to the highest class in the preceding. In the *Oberrealschulen* and *Realschulen* Latin is wholly displaced in favour of modern languages. The teachers in German schools are required to hold a Government certificate, and to have undergone a year's probation. For girls there are *Höhere Töchterschulen Lyceen*, *Oberlyceen* and special *Studienanstalten* which prepare for the universities. Besides these there are numerous *Gewerbeschulen* or technical schools, *Polytechnica*, normal schools, seminaries, and the universities.

In 1911 (the latest available figures) the number of secondary schools was as follows:—For boys, *Gymnasien*, 524, with 9,769 teachers and 160,237 pupils; *Realgymnasien*, 223, with 3,708 teachers and 70,375 pupils; *Oberrealschulen*, 167, with 3,473 teachers and 75,832 pupils; *Progymnasien*, 81, with 570 teachers and 9,509 pupils; *Realschulen*, 411, with 4,265 teachers and 89,968 pupils. For girls, *Gymnasien*, 39, with 1,039 teachers and 22,137 pupils; *High schools*, 789, with 11,359 teachers and 212,324 pupils.

There are 10 fully equipped Technical High Schools, with the power of granting degrees. They are all aided by the States to which they respectively belong. The statistics for the summer half-year 1921 were as follows:—

Schools	Teaching Staff	Students	Schools	Teaching Staff	Students
Berlin . . .	377	3,878	Stuttgart . . .	132	1,925
Munich . . .	183	3,915	Aachen . . .	152	1,341
Darmstadt . . .	156	2,737	Brunswick . . .	104	1,098
Karlsruhe . . .	145	1,643	Breslau . . .	88	1,016
Hanover . . .	131	2,839			
Dresden . . .	175	2,822	Total . . .	1,643	23,214

For instruction in agriculture there are Agricultural High Schools at Berlin (956 students in 1921), Hohenheim (740), Bonn-Poppelsdorf (868), and Weihenstephan near München (343); at 8 of the universities there are Agricultural Institutes; at Weihenstephan (Bavaria) an agricultural and brewing academy; in Prussia 16 secondary agricultural schools, and in other German States 6; in Prussia 26 farming schools, in other States 19; in Prussia 118 lower agricultural winter schools, and in other States 77; besides many schools for special agricultural instruction (in Prussia alone, 1,320). Other technical schools are 3 Veterinary High Schools with 948 students in 1921; 15 schools of mining; 15 schools of architecture and building; 4 academies of forestry; 27 schools of art and art-industry (*Kunst* and *Kunstgewerbe-Schulen*); 429 commercial schools (including 6 commercial colleges with the right of granting degrees); about 100 schools (including universities) for textile manufactures; 12 for special metal industries; 12 for wood working; 4 for ceramic industries; 11 for naval architecture and engineering; 8 for ships' engineers; 19 for navigation; and 11 public music-schools. There are also numerous smaller as well as private music and other schools, and a large number of artisans' or trade schools. There was a naval academy and school at Kiel, and military academies at Berlin and Munich; besides 47 schools of navigation, 9 military schools, and 9 cadet institutions.

There are 23 universities in the German Empire, besides the *Lyceums*, at Braunsberg, Bamberg (85 students in 1921), Dillingen (144 students in 1921), Eichstatt, Freising (164 students in 1921), Passau (105 students in

1921), and Regensburg, which have only faculties of theology (Roman Catholic) and philosophy.

The following table gives the date of foundation, the number of teachers and students for the summer half-year, 1921 :—

Universities	Professors and Teachers	Students					Total
		Theology.	Jurisprudence, &c.	Medicine and Dentistry.	Philosophy	Mathematic and Natural Science, &c.	
Berlin (1810) . .	556	341	5,091	2,726	1,433	2,216	11,807
Bonn (1818) . .	222	679	903	1,174	402	1,596	4,754
Breslau (1506-1811)	219	459	1,174	1,228	299	866	4,026
Cologne (1488-1919)	129	—	3,102 ¹	468	466	—	4,036
Erlangen (1743) . .	98	291	371	474	338	326	1,800
Frankfort (1914) .	229	—	2,578 ¹	763	649	603	4,573
Freiburg (1457) . .	198	379	1,324	1,202	469	557	3,931
Giessen (1607) . .	117	87	478	377	166	1,004 ³	2,112
Göttingen (1737) .	194	202	851	723	456	1,158	3,390
Greifswald (1456) .	115	175	500	536	203	162	1,576
Halle (1691-1817) .	202	213	880	614	310	1,140	3,187
Hamburg (1919) . .	240	—	1,440	647	797	549	3,483
Heidelberg (1386) .	194	145	717	790	908	381	2,041
Jena (1558) . . .	143	68	874	644	249	837	2,672
Kiel (1665) . . .	151	68	725	671	222	322	2,008
Königsberg (1544) .	168	98	653	624	189	431	1,995
Leipzig (1409) . .	270	321	1,707	1,212	676	1,698	5,614
Marburg (1527) . .	132	232	646	771	424	513	2,586
Münich (1472-1826)	315	141	3,198 ²	2,833	2,224	1,263 ⁴	9,659
Münster (1786-1818)	141	522	1,015	448	417	587	2,980
Rostock (1419) . .	96	75	359	533	169	216	1,352
Tübingen (1477) . .	133	867	901	692	431	411	3,802
Würzburg (1402-1852)	118	109	1,339	1,566	398	375	3,787

¹ Including the students of the faculty of political science.

² Including the students of forestry.

³ Including the students of veterinary and forestry.

⁴ Including the students of veterinary science.

In three universities, namely, Freiburg, München, and Würzburg, the faculties of theology are Roman Catholic; four are mixed, both Protestant and Roman Catholic—Bonn, Breslau, Münster, and Tübingen; and the rest are Protestant. Cologne, Frankfort, and Hamburg have no theological faculties.

Justice and Crime.

A uniform system of law courts exists throughout Germany, though, with the exception of the Reichsgericht, all courts are directly subject to the Government of the special State in which they exercise jurisdiction, and not to the Central Government. The appointment of the judges is also a State function, and not that of the Central Government. Germany possesses uniform codes of commercial and criminal law.

The lowest courts of first instance are the *Amtsgerichte* (1,778 on January 1, 1921), each with one or more judges, competent to try petty civil and criminal cases. The *Landgerichte* (159 on January 1, 1921), exercise a revising jurisdiction over the *Amtsgerichte*, and also a more extensive original jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases, divorce cases, &c. In the criminal chamber five judges sit, and a majority of four votes is required for a conviction. But in the courts with appellate jurisdiction

only three judges sit. Jury courts (*Schwurgerichte*) are also held periodically, in which three judges preside; the jury are twelve in number. The first court of second instance is the *Oberlandesgericht*. In its criminal senate, which also has an original jurisdiction in serious cases, the number of the judges is seven. There are twenty-seven such courts in Germany. The total number of judges on the bench in all the courts above mentioned was 9,906 (Jan. 1, 1921). The supreme court is the *Reichsgericht*, which sits at Leipzig, and has 103 judges. The court exercises an appellate jurisdiction over all inferior courts, and also an original jurisdiction in cases of treason. It has 6 criminal and 7 civil senates.

In 1915, 425,598 persons were condemned by the courts; of these, 220,795 were fined, 180,797 were sent to prison, and 5,426 to penal servitude.

Pauperism.

Since January 1, 1916, the general principles as to poor-relief in all the German States are laid down by the Imperial law of May 30, 1908. According to this law, there may be formed local unions (*Ortsarmenverbände*) and provincial unions (*Landarmenverbände*). Usually a local union is a commune (*Gemeinde*), while a provincial union consists of a large administrative division such as a circle (*Kreis*), a province, or a whole State. For the purposes of poor-relief a settlement is acquired by one year's continuous residence (after the age of 16), by marriage, or by descent. A German in distress must be relieved by the local union in which he becomes destitute, and the cost must be refunded by the local union in which he has a settlement, or by the appropriate provincial union. In rural communes poor-relief forms part of the ordinary local business of the district councils; in urban municipalities the actual administration is carried out by a special committee under the presidency of the burgomaster. Poor rates are usually not levied. In most large towns the Elberfeld system of unpaid district visitors is in force. Statistics of pauperism are not published regularly; the last issue related to the year 1885.

Compulsory Insurance.

Social insurance has existed in Germany since 1880. It comprises compulsory insurance of workmen against sickness, insurance against accidents by employers, and the insurance of workmen against old age and infirmity.

Under an Imperial law of 1883 and amending Acts (codified in the *Reichsversicherungsordnung* (R.V.O.), of July 19, 1911), workmen must be insured against sickness, and must themselves pay two-thirds of the contributions, their employers paying one-third. For accident insurance, under an Act of 1884 and amending Acts, the contributions are paid entirely by the employers, and they, for mutual protection, have united into associations according to the nature of the industries in which they are engaged. The working of these insurance associations is controlled by Government. For invalidity and old age insurances, under an Act of 1889, amended in 1899, the contributions are paid half by the workmen and half by their employers, while towards each pension the Government grants an annual subsidy of 50 shillings. The employers are responsible both for their own and the workmen's contributions, but the latter may be deducted from wages paid subsequently.

Contributions are paid by the purchase of stamps from the Post Office; these are affixed by the contributing person to cards on which there are spaces for stamps for 52 weeks. When the contributions are complete, the card is handed in to a specified office and a certificate given in return.

For the year 1915 the average of those insured against sickness was 14,583,783. Of this total, 13,840,848 (7,856,696 men and 5,984,152 women) were insured in ordinary societies, and 742,935 (715,201 men and 27,734 women) in *Knappschaften* or societies for miners. In 1919, 22,700,000

persons were insured against accident in 68 industrial societies and 49 agricultural societies, and 571 State or municipal organisations; and 16,859,600 against invalidity (11,688,300 men and 5,171,300 women) in 38 organisations.

Finance.

The following tables exhibit the budget estimates of the revenue and expenditure for three years, ending March 31 (20 marks nominal = 1L):—

Years ending March 31	REVENUE			EXPENDITURE		
	Ordinary	Extraord. (loans, &c)	Total	Ordinary (recurring and non-recurring)	Extraord.	Total
	Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks
1918-19	8,478,609,249	23,111,100,088	31,589,709,287	8,628,940,230	36,884,731,755	45,513,671,985
1919-20	12,752,720,550	4,154,304,859	16,907,025,409	15,087,415,539	39,779,613,341	54,867,028,880
1920-21	44,534,305,212	90,781,462,873	135,315,768,085	44,534,305,212	90,781,462,873	135,315,768,085

1 Estimate.

The budget estimates for 1921-22 give the principal items of ordinary revenue and expenditure as follows:—

Revenue	1,000 marks	Expenditure	1,000 marks
Income Tax	12,000,000	National Debt	16,121,472
Tax on Turnover	5,400,000	Pensions	8,147,200
Tax on Coal	4,500,000	Defence	3,058,896
New Taxes	4,250,000	Ministry of the Interior	2,802,538
National Debt	2,479,325	" Foreign Affairs	433,764
Customs	2,500,000	" Finance	2,091,593
Tax on Tobacco	1,800,000	Treasury	11,958,601
Banking Dues	1,530,018	Ministry of Labour	1,829,242
Forced Levy on Capital	2,200,000	" Justice	51,647
Tax on Capital Increase	1,400,000	" Transport	631,423
Stamp Duties	1,308,000	Audit Office	6,387
Tax on Travelling and Transport	1,200,000	Posts and Telegraphs	9,307,178
Corporation Tax	1,030,000	Railways	34,076,185
Postal Receipts	6,217,300	Reconstruction	143,521
Railway Receipts	27,604,000	Reichstag	20,148
Total (including all items)	92,220,816	Total (including all items)	92,220,816

The extraordinary budget provides for a revenue of 69,619,208,000 marks, including 57,449,445,000 marks under the heading "Imperial Debt"; and an expenditure of 69,619,208,000 marks, including 26,589,955,000 marks under the heading "Execution of the Peace Treaty," and 8,648,225,000 marks under heading "Ministry of Agriculture and Food Supply."

For 1922-23 the budget balances at 288,424 million marks.

On March 31, 1921, the total funded debt amounted to 82,159,000,000 marks, of which 64,633,000,000 marks bear interest at 5 per cent.; 1,125,000,000 marks at 4 per cent.; 1,960,000,000 marks at 3½ per cent.; 1,622,000,000 marks at 3 per cent.; the Treasury bills amounted to 1,219,000,000 at 5 per cent.; 7,971,000,000 marks at 4½ per cent.; and 3,629,000,000 marks lottery bonds. There is also a floating debt of

166,329,200,000 marks of Treasury bills free of interest. On March 31, 1921, the total debt amounted to 248,848,200,000 marks.

Between August 4, 1914, and March 31, 1920, Germany issued loans to the total value of 222,151,465,980 marks. On December 20, 1921, the floating debt was 237,869,000,000 marks.

The growth of the German debt is shown as follows :—

Year.	Marks.	Year.	Marks.
1870 . . .	396,600,000	1905 . . .	3,323,500,000
1875 . . .	120,300,000	1910 . . .	5,013,500,000
1885 . . .	551,200,000	1915 . . .	16,954,868,000
1895 . . .	2,201,200,000	1920 . . .	182,944,000,000
1900 . . .	2,418,500,000	1921 . . .	248,848,000,000

Defence.

I. ARMY.

Towards the end of January, 1919, the President of the Republic was authorised by the Reichstag to disband the existing army and to raise a provisional National Defence Army pending the creation of a permanent Defence Force (*Reichswehr*). On May 1 the demobilisation of the German army was officially declared to be completed, and the Defence Force came into being. On August 1 the strength of the Defence Force was 500,000 men. It was voluntarily recruited and was formed by raising brigades with the necessary auxiliary services in each of the old army corps districts. Meanwhile the Treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28 and was ratified by Great Britain on July 10. It was not ratified by Germany until January 10, 1920, when its provisions became effective. For the principal military clauses of the Treaty see the STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1921, pp. 926-7.

The reduction of the Reichswehr began in August, 1919, which then consisted of 43 brigades of all arms. There were then in addition 3 marine infantry brigades stationed at Hamburg, Berlin and in Upper Silesia, and a coastguard regiment stationed in the North Sea ports. In January, 1921, the reduction of the Reichswehr to its authorised establishment of 100,000 men was completed. By June, 1921, the fortresses specified in the Treaty, and also the coast defences of Kiel and Heligoland had been razed. The equipment of the fortresses of Kustrin, Glatz, Neisse, Glogau, Loetzen, and Marienburg had been surrendered. The Inter-Allied Disarmament Commission reported on September 26, 1921, that the following arms had been destroyed : Guns, 32,864 ; small arms, 4,306,000 ; machine guns, 84,000 ; machine-gun barrels, 212,000 ; live shells, 34,500 ; small arm ammunition, 358,000,000 rounds : mine-throwing ammunition, 3,750,000 rounds. The Commission had notice of 116 field guns, 2,000 machine guns, 181,000 machine-gun barrels, 900,000 shells, 88,000,000 rounds of small arm ammunition, and 450,000 rounds of mine-throwing ammunition not destroyed.

The returns of the surrender and destruction of aeronautical material on the same date were :—

	Surrendered	Destroyed		Surrendered	Destroyed
Airplanes . . .	516	14,167	Engines . . .	4,091	25,037
Seaplanes . . .	58		Sheds & Hangars . . .	116	196
Airships . . .	8	3	Machine Guns . . .	656	7,626
Balloons . . .	24	65	Bombs . . .	17,044	214,042

During 1919 a number of organisations came into existence under the auspices of the Ministry of the Interior, on the pretext that they were required to maintain public order. At the end of 1919 these organisations consisted of the Public Safety Police (*Sicherheitspolizei*), 150,000 strong, the Emergency Volunteers (*Zeitfreiwilligen*), 150,000 strong, and the Civic Guards (*Einwohnerwehr*), 350,000 strong. Of these only the Public Safety Police were armed and equipped, and they were distributed amongst the chief towns of Germany. They were provided with rifles, bayonets and hand grenades, and had in addition 8 field howitzers, 16 field guns, 12 trench mortars, and 2,780 machine guns.

The raising of these forces is contrary to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, and during 1921 pressure was brought upon Germany by the Supreme War Council of the Allies, and after protracted negotiations the German Government agreed to the abolishing of the *Zeitfreiwilligen* and of the *Einwohnerwehr* and to modify the organisation of the *Sicherheitspolizei*. The Bavarian Government refused to disband the *Einwohnerwehr*, but again under pressure from the Supreme War Council, the *Einwohnerwehr* decided, on June 6, 1921, to disband voluntarily. In September, 1921, the disbandment of the *Zeitfreiwilligen* and the *Einwohnerwehr* was completed. The 150,000 *Sicherheitspolizei* remain in existence, but are no longer equipped with artillery.

II. NAVY.

As a fighting force the German Navy ceased to exist under the terms of the Armistice and the Treaty of Peace, but reorganisation of the existing forces is in progress, mainly for training purposes, and one of the obsolete light cruisers is to be replaced.

Under the law of March 23, 1921, the navy is directed and administered by the Chief of Naval Direction, under the Ministry of National Defence. In addition to the central administrative division are the Office of Naval Command (staff), the General Naval Office (supply, research and investigation), also the Naval Administrative Office, and some departments dealing with the relations of the Navy to the Defence Ministry, which also controls the Army.

The Treaty allows to the German Government the right of maintaining a navy, recruited and maintained on a volunteer basis. The fleet consists of six pre-Dreadnoughts completed between 1904 and 1908, each displacing approximately 13,000 tons and mounting four 11-inch and fourteen 6·7-inch guns. They are the *Braunschweig*, *Elsass*, *Hannover*, *Hessen*, *Schlesien*, and *Schleswig-Holstein*. They possess little fighting value. The six light cruisers authorized by the Treaty are the *Medusa*, *Thetis*, *Amazona*, *Arkona*, *Hamburg*, and *Berlin*, completed between 1901 and 1905, and each of them mounting ten 4·1 inch guns. There are also twelve destroyers, three of older type and nine dating from 1911-14, and twelve torpedo-boats. No submarines are permitted. In addition to the ships and vessels indicated, Germany is authorised to retain certain others, which are to be kept in reserve and to have no ammunition on board. These are the battleships *Lothringen* and *Preussen*, the cruisers *Nymphe* and *Niobe*, four destroyers, and four torpedo-boats. They appear to be used for barrack and training purposes.

The total personnel may not exceed 15,000, including a maximum of 1,500 officers and warrant officers. The officers and warrant officers engage for a minimum of twenty-five consecutive years, and the petty officers and men for twelve years. The vessels of war are to have a fixed allowance of arms, munitions, and material.

An Act was passed by the National Assembly (April 16, 1919) establishing a provisional Navy on a volunteer and democratic basis for the protection of the coasts and the removal of mines, and also for policing and protecting the fisheries. A decree was signed by the Defence Minister and the Chief of the Admiralty on September 3, 1919, instructing the commanders of the naval stations on the Baltic and North Sea to enlist volunteers throughout the country for this provisional Imperial Navy. This has been done and the arrangement has been confirmed by the Reichstag (March 19, 1921). The battleships, light cruisers, destroyers and torpedo-boats named above are being divided equally to constitute squadrons severally in the North Sea and the Baltic. The Baltic Command has been removed from Kiel to Swinemünde. The naval expenditure in 1921, including mine-sweeping, was estimated at 221,000,000 marks. The sum for the personnel is 140,000,000 marks, and 25,000,000 marks are to be expended on the new cruiser, which will be of the Dresden class, with displacement of 5,600 tons, carrying eight 6-inch guns.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In Germany (except the Mecklenburgs) there is complete free trade in land. Generally speaking, small estates and peasant proprietorship prevail in the West and South German States, while large estates prevail in the north-east.

The subdivision of the soil, according to the latest official returns (1913), was as follows (in acres):—Arable land, 65,148,000; grass, meadows, pasture, 21,760,500; vineyards, 296,500; woods and forests, 35,558,000; all other, 12,811,560.

On June 12, 1907, the total number of agricultural enclosures (including arable land, meadows, cultivated pastures, orchards, and vineyards) each cultivated by one household, was 5,736,082, with an area of 78,665,370 acres, being an average of about 13·7 acres to each. The total was distributed as follows:—

Under 2·47 acres	2·47 to 24·7 acres	24·7 to 247 acres	247 acres & over	Total
2,731,055	2,306,529	674,932	23,566	5,736,082

On June 12, 1907, these farms employed 15,169,549 persons; in the year ending June 12, 1907, the greatest number employed at the same time was 19,732,424.

The areas under the principal crops, in acres, and the yields, in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs. or 984 an English ton), were for three years as follows:—

—	Acreage.			Produce (Metric tons).		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921 ¹
Wheat . . .	8,232,572	8,453,185	8,603,902	2,158,695	2,255,055	2,663,460
Rye . . .	10,964,655	13,313,117	10,741,417	6,074,796	4,971,800	6,608,023
Barley . . .	3,775,305	3,996,155	3,846,897	1,642,521	1,799,713	1,792,904
Oats . . .	7,899,132	8,109,180	7,974,457	4,436,126	4,870,120	4,715,672
Potatoes . . .	5,490,212	6,149,680	6,694,427	21,427,166	28,248,765	—
Beet . . .	763,160	817,435	974,225	5,815,924	7,964,024	—
Hay . . .	13,679,510	13,721,665	13,649,825	20,422,252	23,669,144	—

Preliminary estimates.

In 1913 there were within the Empire 196,084,642 fruit trees, comprising 74,375,929 apple-trees, 30,788,886 pear-trees, 64,547,217 plum-trees, 21,390,088 cherry-trees, 769,731 apricot trees, 2,021,188 peach trees, and 2,191,603 walnut trees. In 1920 the area devoted to vines was 181,653 acres, the wine yield 53,683,256 gallons, valued at 2,349,274,480 marks.

The number of domestic animals in Germany according to the Censuses of December 1, 1919, and December 1, 1920, was :—

States	Horses ¹	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Goats
Prussia	2,498,430	9,157,945	4,017,950	9,383,133	2,651,422
Bavaria	365,026	3,667,244	741,483	1,740,703	431,691
Saxony	160,653	721,574	102,486	454,380	591,999
Württemberg	101,785	987,093	269,305	416,028	148,543
Baden	63,334	625,558	79,618	419,493	179,697
Other States	398,777	1,646,536	988,834	1,704,638	655,070
Total, Dec. 1, 1920	3,588,005	16,805,950	6,149,076	14,178,375	4,458,422
„ „ 1, 1919	3,465,278	16,317,600	5,340,579	11,518,103	4,139,620

¹ Exclusive of Army horses.

II. FORESTRY.

Forestry in Germany is an industry of great importance, conducted under the care of the State on scientific methods. The forest area of the Empire is put in 1913 (latest statistics) at 35,552,930 acres, of which crown forests occupy 707,352 acres; State and partly State forests, 11,638,027 acres; communal forests, 5,721,892 acres; private forests, 16,184,772 acres, and forests belonging to various associations or foundations, 1,300,885 acres. Of the whole forest area 6,599,477 acres are under foliage trees, oak, birch, ash, beech, &c., and 22,192,810 acres bear pine, larch; red and white fir, &c.

III. MINING.

The great bulk of the minerals raised in Germany is produced in Prussia, where the chief mining districts are Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia, and Silesia, for coal and iron, the Harz for silver and copper, and Silesia for zinc. Saxony has coal, iron, and silver mines.

In 1913 there were 4,275 mines and foundries in Germany employing 1,196,786 persons (1,133,701 men, 15,969 women, 46,947 juveniles, and 169 children under 14 years of age).

The quantities of the principal minerals raised were as follows in metric tons :—

—	1917	1918	1919
Coal	167,747,171	158,254,116 ¹	* 116,707,234 ¹
Lignite	95,542,922	100,599,318	93,648,264
Iron ore	22,464,780	7,914,897	6,153,834
Zinc ore	527,077	447,061	285,596
Lead ore	124,550	125,096	85,187
Copper ore	960,097	872,592	616,809
Rock salt	2,089,237	2,344,481	1,487,849
Potash	8,953,110	9,231,134	7,888,152

¹ Exclusive of Alsace-Lorraine.

In 1913 the total output of pig iron was 16,763,809 tons; in 1915, 10,154,721 tons; in 1916, 11,342,077 tons; in 1917, 11,622,168 tons;

in 1918, 9,208,252 tons; in 1919, 5,654,215 tons. Ingot steel production in 1914 totalled 13,520,664 metric tons; in 1916, 13,601,454 tons; in 1917, 13,778,852 tons; in 1918, 11,392,135 tons; in 1919, 6,731,699 tons.

IV. FISHERIES.

The yield of the North Sea fisheries was valued at 129,292,900 marks in 1919, and 573,426,800 marks in 1920; and the Baltic fisheries, 52,855,800 marks in 1919, and 118,794,200 marks in 1920.

V. MANUFACTURES.

The chief seats of the German iron manufacture are in Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony. Steel is made in Rhenish Prussia. Saxony is the leading State in the production of textiles, but Westphalia and Silesia also produce linen; Württemberg, Baden, and Bavaria produce cotton goods. Woollens are manufactured in several Prussian provinces, also in Saxony and Bavaria; silk in Rhenish Prussia, and Baden. Cotton spindles decreased from 12·4 million in 1914 to 10·3 million in 1920; wool spindles decreased from 5 million in 1907 to 4·5 million in 1920; cotton looms in 1920, 240,000. Beetroot sugar is an important manufacture in Prussia, Brunswick, Anhalt, and Bavaria, &c. Production of potash, mainly in the Harz Mountains, 11,386,439 metric tons in 1920. Glass, porcelain, and earthenware in Silesia, Thuringia, Bavaria, and Saxony; clocks and wooden ware in Württemberg and Bavaria; and beer in Bavaria, Prussia, Saxony, Baden, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. In 1919 there were produced in Germany monthly, 140,000 tons of cement, 250,000 tons of chalk, and 0·3 million bricks. In 1920 the average monthly production of paper was 85,000 tons, and of cardboard 18,000 tons.

The following are the statistics of the beetroot sugar manufacture in Germany.

Years beginning 1 August	Number of Factories	Beetroot used in Metric Tons	Production in Metric Tons		No. of Kgs. Beetroot to produce 1 Kg. of Sugar
			Raw Sugar	Molasses	
1917-18	312	9,229,939	1,566,255	228,250	5·89
1918-19	307	8,709,011	1,346,101	194,031	6·47
1919-20	260	4,796,248	710,444	108,246	6·75
1920-21 ¹	263	6,568,499	1,086,857	149,768	6·04

¹ Preliminary figures.

The following table shows the quantity of beer (in thousands of hectolitres, 1 hectolitre = 22 gallons) brewed in Germany in the Beer-excite district (*Brausteuergebiet*), which includes all the States of the Zollgebiet, except Bavaria, Württemberg, and Baden:—

Year	Beer Excise District	Bavaria.	Württemberg	Baden	Total ¹
1914	34,249	17,020	3,355	2,961	59,373
1915	25,609	14,192	2,375	2,363	45,862
1916	19,648	12,617	1,721	1,838	36,835
1917	10,432	11,157	927	964	23,837
1918	12,767	10,268	1,003	780	24,818

¹ Including Alsace-Lorraine, except for 1918.

The total number of active breweries in the Beer-excise district was in 1914, 3,602; in 1915, 2,900; in 1916, 2,418; in 1917, 2,192; in 1918, 1,833.

Production of alcohol for four years :—

Year	No. of Distilleries	Gallons	Year	No. of Distilleries	Gallons
1915-16	58,489	51,747,190	1917-18	35,023	51,877,034
1916-17	46,822	44,425,986	1918-19	30,577	29,135,656

In 1913 (latest figures), 556,840 juvenile workers were employed in Germany, 376,481 being males and 180,359 females. In addition 8,008 boys and 6,158 girls (total 14,166) under 14 years of age were employed.

Commerce.

The following table shows the volume and value of the special trade (exclusive of gold and silver) for five years :—

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Double cwts.	Million marks	Double cwts.	Million marks
1911. . .	683,994,288	9705·7	591,495,394	8106·1
1912. . .	711,025,306	10691·8	656,030,553	8956·8
1913. . .	728,307,811	10769·7	737,135,321	10097·2
1919. . .	99,236,984	32645·8 ²	120,902,681	9980·5 ²
1920 ¹ . .	188,419,810	99077·0 ²	198,877,808	69420·1 ²

¹ Preliminary figures.

² Paper marks.

Principal articles imported into the United Kingdom from, and exported from the United Kingdom to Germany :—

Staple Imports	1919	1920	Staple Exports	1919	1920
	£	£		£	£
Hops	39,792	920,858	Cottons and yarn	3,661,141	1,265,523
Glass & manufactures	19,636	1,276,289	Woollens and yarn	1,918,287	2,032,219
Dyes	482	3,551,428	Alpaca, &c., yarn	64,637	719,673
Cottons and yarn	9,353	159,758	Linseed oil	1,871,972	228,084
Woollens and yarn	—	429,819	Ironwork	73,475	677,625
Clover and grass	7,760	194,707	Fish	828,889	1,979,888
Machinery	15,776	1,099,865	Machinery	34,102	169,751
Toys	92,275	1,418,873	Coal, coke, &c.	15,624	43,655

Total trade between Germany and the United Kingdom for five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns :—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Germany into U.K.	48,900	8,240	993,154	30,261,806	20,549,998
Exports of British produce to Germany	—	—	14,603,113	21,706,660	17,881,748

The ports of Hamburg and Bremen were the chief gates of commercial intercourse of Germany with the United Kingdom and the United States.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following table shows for 1919 the number and tonnage of vessels entering and clearing German ports :—

Flag	Entered				Cleared			
	With Freight		In Ballast		With Freight		In Ballast	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
German . .	29,646	3,683,848	4,997	957,485	20,849	2,541,199	14,339	2,279,425
Foreign . .	4,133	2,909,857	644	168,596	2,884	2,101,167	1,834	887,173
Swedish . .	1,238	1,329,273	279	36,635	1,332	1,305,426	185	63,451
United States .	174	524,563	8	27,941	43	130,216	120	350,778
Danish . .	2,043	442,356	182	32,373	1,074	425,372	1,118	38,851
British . .	100	269,203	3	7,007	40	41,390	115	231,225
Norwegian . .	146	105,025	25	15,669	104	60,495	72	59,654
Dutch . .	213	104,796	54	16,990	83	40,689	168	73,716

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS.

In 1915 there were 3,296 miles of tramway, and 7,171 miles ' Kleinbahnen.

On April 1, 1920, all the various German state railways were transferred to the Central Government. The total length of railway line was 35,919 miles on December 31, 1919. Of this total 34,689 miles are state lines.

II. CANALS AND NAVIGATIONS.

The latest available statistics are for 1904. They will be found in the STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1913, p. 885. On June 17, 1914, the Hohenzollern Canal, between Berlin and Hohensaaten, was opened; in 1914 also the Rhein-Herne Canal, and in 1915 the Ems-Weser Canal.

III. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal and telegraphic services are retained in the hands of the Central Government.

Statistics for 1919 :— Employees, 266,422; number of post offices, 38,531; number of telegraph offices, 51,114.

The following are the telegraph statistics for the year 1919 :—Length of telegraph lines, 144,150 miles; of wire, 1,448,692 miles; number of foreign telegrams, 86,788,000; of inland telegrams, 84,844,000. Length of telephone lines, 91,326 miles; of wire, 4,198,516 miles; number of telephone boxes, 1,733,400; of telephone connections, 3,162,300.

Banking, Money, and Credit.

Money (in thousands of marks) coined and nominally in circulation on the dates given :—

March 31	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Copper	Total
1919	5,155,840·3	1,159,090·2	100,352·9	25,104·3	6,528,740·3 ²
1920	5,155,840·3	1,076,182·5	100,311·1	25,102·7	6,357,336·6
1921	5,155,840·1	—	100,310·6	25,102·6	5,281,253·3
1921 ¹	5,155,840·1	—	100,300·9	25,102·5	5,281,252·5

¹ December 31.

² Including 57,996,176 marks' worth of iron coins, 29,239,962 marks' worth of zinc coins, and 507,251 marks' worth of aluminium coins.

The actual currency (in thousands of marks) is composed as follows :—

March 31	Iron	Zinc	Aluminium	Total
1920	68,711·0	48,209·5	15,827·0	132,747·5
1921	76,177·5	72,741·1	145,600·3	294,727·9
1921 ¹	88,007·2	96,721·7	281,946·8	466,675·7

¹ December 31.

The bank notes current in Germany are those of (1) the Imperial Bank (in denominations of 10, 20, 50, 100 and 1,000 marks); (2) the Badische Bank (100 mark notes only); (3) the Bayerische Notenbank (100 mark notes only); (4) the Sächsische Bank (100 and 500 mark notes); and (5) Württembergische Notenbank (100 mark notes). The notes of the last four banks are termed 'private bank notes.' The notes of all five banks must be accepted at their full face value by each of the banks named. Since January 1, 1910, the notes of the Imperial Bank are legal tender. On April 8, 1921, a law was passed, suspending until December 31, 1923, the provision of the Banking Law, under which one-third of the note circulation of the Imperial Bank had to be covered by specie, Treasury Notes, or Loan-Bank Certificates.

Imperial Treasury Notes in denominations of 50, 20, 10 and 5 marks, which were first issued in 1874, were as a war measure by the law of August 4, 1914, declared legal tender. Their total issue amounts to 360 million marks. By the same law the necessity to change all notes into gold was set aside. Moreover, Loan Banks (*Darlehnskassen*) were established in August, 1914, with the right of issuing notes up to 3,000 million marks. These notes, which are in denominations of 50, 20, 5, 2 and 1 marks, are accepted at all public offices (*e.g.*, post, railways, customs, etc.).

On January 1, 1922, the circulation of paper money was as follows :—Imperial Bank Notes, 118,639·5 million marks (68,805·0 million marks in 1921); private bank notes, 334·5 million marks (233 millions in 1921); Loan-Bank Notes, 8,324·7 million marks (12,033·3 million marks in 1921); treasury notes, 198 million marks (316 millions in 1921); total, 122,496·7 million marks.

Many local paper notes issued by municipalities are also in circulation.

The condition of the Imperial Bank of Germany on February 23, 1922, is shown as follows (in thousands of marks):—

—	Amount Feb. 23, 1922	—	Amount Feb. 23, 1922
Total coin and bullion . . .	1,010,816	Advances	18,684
Of which gold	995,688	Investments	210,799
Treasury notes and loan bank notes	5,618,709	Other securities	8,681,828
Notes of other banks	8,493	Notes in circulation	115,797,213
Bills discounted	124,468,010	Deposits	4,947,764
		Other liabilities	3,108,398

The original charter of the Imperial Bank expired on December 31, 1920, but the privileges of the bank have been renewed for a further term.

The following are some particulars of German banking:—

Year	No. of Banks				Share Capital	Reserves	Per Cent. of Capital
	Of Emission	Mortgage	Credit	Total	Millions of Marks	Millions of Marks	
1883	18	24	71	113	1,248·7	174·4	14
1903	6	40	124	170	2,869·5	712·7	25
1908	5	40	169	214	3,647·9	1,024·2	28
1913	5	40	160	205	4,124·4	1,345·1	32
1914	5	40	150	195	4,065·7	1,446·0	35
1915	5	40	148	193	3,993·0	1,492·8	37
1916	5	30	141	185	3,869·9	1,568·8	40
1917	5	39	127	171	3,829·9	1,758·8	46
1918	5	33	120	163	3,764·3	2,115·0	56

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Mark*, of 100 *Pfennig*, is of the normal value of 11½*d.*, or 20·43 marks to the pound sterling. (March, 1922, 1,120–1,145 marks to the £.) Gold coins are 20- and 10-mark pieces, called respectively *doppel-krone* and *krone*. The 20-mark piece weighs 7·96495 grammes '900 fine, and consequently contains 7·16846 grammes of fine gold. Gold coins have been entirely withdrawn from circulation. Silver coins are 5-, 3-, 2-, and 1-mark pieces and half-mark pieces. Silver coins were, however, put out of currency on January 1, 1921. The mark weighs 5·5 grammes '900 fine, and thus contains 5 grammes of fine silver. Nickel coins are 10 and 5 pfennig pieces. Copper coins are in 2 and 1 pfennig pieces. There are bronze coins of smaller denominations. Iron coins were introduced in 1915—5 pfennig pieces in August, and 10 pfennig pieces in December. Aluminium coins—1 pfennig pieces in 1916 and 50 pfennig pieces in 1919. Zinc coins—10 pfennig pieces in March, 1917.

The standard of value is gold, but in actuality it is paper (bank notes and treasury notes).

The metric system of weights and measures is in force.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GERMANY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Dr. Friedrich Sthamer. Appointed August 27, 1920.

Counsellor.—Albert Doufour-Féronce.

Secretaries.—Dr. Conrad Roediger, Kurt von Kamphoevener, and Emil Wiehl.

Attaché.—Carl von Below.

Commercial Attaché.—Dr. Richard Hemmen.

Special Attaché.—Dr. von Friedberg.

Chancellor.—F. W. Achilles.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GERMANY.

Ambassador.—Lord d'Abernon, G.C.M.G. Appointed June 30, 1920.

Counsellor.—Joseph Addison.

Secretaries.—Sir R. P. S. Head, Bart., R. C. S. Stevenson, and P. M. Broadmead.

Commercial Secretaries.—J. W. F. Thelwall, M.C., C. J. Kavanagh, and Harold Norman Sturrock.

British High Commissioner on the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission at Coblenz.—Lord Kilmarnock, C.M.G.

There are consular officers at Berlin (C.G.), Cologne (C.G.), Frankfurt (C.G.), Hamburg (C.G.), Stettin, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Emden, Hannover, Düsseldorf, Essen, Leipzig and Munich.

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(See also under Prussia, Bavaria, &c.)

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STATES OF GERMANY.

Statistics of area, population, births, deaths, marriages, emigration, primary schools, universities, and railways are given collectively for all the German States under the head of *Germany*.

ANHALT.

(FREISTAAT ANHALT.)

The Constitution of the Free State of Anhalt bears date July 18, 1919. The Diet is elected by the people for 3 years, and the Government is in the hands of a State Council composed of 5 members, whose chairman bears the title of President.

Area, 888 square miles. Population, 1919, 331,258. The capital, Dessau, 57,658 inhabitants in 1919; Bernburg, 33,724; Cöthen, 23,416; Zerbst, 19,210; Rosslau, 11,354. Population mostly Protestant (1910), 12,755 Catholics, 1,383 Jews.

Estimated income and expenditure, 1920-21, 62,285,300 marks. Public debt, June 30, 1919, 68,765,266 marks; State property, June, 1919, 64,910,689 marks.

BADEN.

(REPUBLIK BADEN.)

Until 1771, Baden was a Margraviate divided into two or more lines; it was then united, and subsequently received various additions, and its ruler took the title of Elector in 1803, and of Grand-duke in 1806. On November 22, 1918, the Grand-duke abdicated, and the Provisional Government proclaimed Baden a Republic.

Constitution.—The Constitution of the Republic of Baden was determined by the National Assembly which met on January 15, 1919, and which was elected on the basis of equal, secret, direct, universal suffrage (with proportional representation) of all males and females over 20 years of age. According to this Constitution of March 21, 1919, the Free State of Baden is a Republic and a component state of Germany. All privileges of birth, religion, and caste are abolished. Women enjoy the same rights as men and are eligible for all public offices. There is no State or established church, but religion is taught in all schools. The right of combining is granted to all citizens, including civil servants. The Initiative and Referendum have been adopted, as also proportional representation. The suffrage is granted to all adults, male and female, who are over 20 years of age. There is only one Chamber (Landtag), the members of which are elected for 4 years. Qualified electors over 25 years of age are eligible as members of the Chamber. No fixed number of seats has been provided for, but generally one member is allocated for each 10,000 voters. The present Landtag, elected on October 31, 1921, will continue until October 31, 1925. Its membership numbers 86, distributed as follows:—Centre, 34; Majority Socialists, 20; German Democratic Party, 7; Conservatives, 7; other parties, 18.

The Cabinet consists of 5 Ministers and 4 State Councillors (Ministers without portfolio), elected by the legislature. The Landtag also nominates the President of the Cabinet, who is styled officially 'State President.'

The new Government (1922) is made up as follows :—

State President and Minister of Education.—H. Hummel (Democrat).

Minister of Justice.—G. Trunk (Centre).

Minister of Social Affairs and Public Works.—A. Engler (Socialist).

Minister of the Interior.—A. Remmele (Socialist).

Minister of Finance.—H. Köhler (Centre).

For general administrative purposes there are 53 'Amtsbezirke,' superintended by four general commissioners (Landes-Kommissäre). For local government there are 11 circles (Kreise), and 1,590 communes (Gemeinden), 120 communal cities, and 1,472 parishes.

Area and Population :—

District	Area : Square miles	Population		Pop. per square mile 1919
		1919	1910	
Konstanz . .	1,610	337,962	325,924	209.9
Freiburg . .	1,830	557,871	564,580	304.9
Karlsruhe . .	993	631,681	610,784	636.1
Mannheim . .	1,386	680,989	641,545	498.5
Total . .	5,819	2,208,503	2,142,833	379.5

Population in 1919, 1,051,405 males and 1,157,098 females.

Including a part of the Lake of Constance, area is 5,889 square miles.

Principal towns, 1919 :—

Mannheim . 229,576	Konstanz . 30,119	Lahr . 13,650
Karlsruhe . 135,952	Baden . 25,444	Lörrach . 14,623
Freiburg . 87,946	Offenburg . 16,246	Weinheim . 14,537
Pforzheim . 73,839	Bruchsal . 15,323	Durlach . 17,529
Heidelberg . 69,806	Rastatt . 12,222	Villingen . 12,438

For movement of population, *see* under *Germany*.

Religion and Instruction.—In 1910 there were 1,271,015 Catholics, 826,364 Protestants, 13,229 other Christian sects, 25,896 Jews, and 6,329 others.

All religious denominations enjoy equality and self-government, appointing their own clergy. The Protestant Church is governed by a synod, and its affairs are administered by a board (Oberkirchenrat). The Roman Catholic Church has an Archbishop (at Freiburg), whose 4 suffragans are outside Baden. The Catholic Foundations Council (Oberstiftungsrat) manages the property of the Catholic Church. The Jews, whose ecclesiastical affairs are managed by the 'Oberrat der Israeliten,' have 15 rabbinates.

Instruction is general, free, and compulsory. Schools are under the authority of the State. Religious instruction, however, is provided by each denomination, but there is no compulsion to give or to receive religious instruction. Baden has 2 universities (Heidelberg and Freiburg), 1 technical high school (Karlsruhe), 1 Academy of Arts (Karlsruhe), 1 commercial high school (Mannheim), 17 gymnasias, 52 Real schools, 12 high schools for girls, 13 training colleges for teachers, and a number of technical and special schools.

Finance.—The following table shows revenue and expenditure for six years. The first three entries are actual returns, the last three are estimates (20 marks = £1) :—

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	5,502,331	4,910,451	6,383,893	5,229,518	6,036,331	13,037,308
Expenditure .	5,855,719	7,174,667	8,193,804	5,472,995	6,743,224	13,839,898

Direct taxes are on property and income ; indirect taxes chiefly on wine, beer, and meat, registry, duties on succession, on change of possession.

There was only a railway debt of 30,045,450*l.* in 1919.

Production and Industry.—Of the total area, 3,547,257 acres (94 per cent.) is cultivable land. Of this total 1,461,385 acres (41·2 per cent.) are forests, 2,070,490 acres (58·4 per cent.) under cultivation, and 220,440 acres (5·9 per cent.) uncultivated land. Wheat, barley, rye and potatoes are grown. Vines in 1920, 33,482 acres, yield 8,275,000 gallons of wine, valued at 356,537,120 marks ; beetroot, turnips, hemp, and chicory are also grown. Tobacco area in 1920, 12,695 acres. Mineral produce almost solely salt and building-stone.

Principal manufactures : Tiles, cigars, jewellery, machinery, clocks, musical instruments, chemicals, silk ribbons, cotton tissues, felt and straw hats, paper and cardboard, leather, wood-work, and brushes.

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BAVARIA.

(FREISTAAT BAYERN.)

Bavaria was for over a century a kingdom, ruled by descendants of the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century. Duke Maximilian I. of Bavaria was elevated to the rank of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire in the 'Thirty Years' War ; and Elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of king by Napoleon I. in 1805. On November 22, 1918, the dynasty was deposed, and Bavaria was declared a Republic.

Constitution and Government.—On the outbreak of the Revolution the Government was taken over by a cabinet under the leadership of Kurt Eisner, an Independent Socialist. Eisner was assassinated in February,

1919, and a struggle ensued between the extremists of the Left, who proclaimed themselves Bolsheviks, and their more moderate opponents, with varying success on either side. By May, 1919, the moderate party had returned to power.

The constitution of August 14, 1919, establishes the Free State of Bavaria. The supreme power lies with the people. The Diet consists of one Chamber, elected for 4 years on the basis of 1 member for every 40,000 inhabitants; at present there are 158 members. The present Chamber will continue until June, 1925. The suffrage is universal, equal, direct, secret and proportional. All citizens over 20 years of age have the vote. The supreme executive power is exercised by the Ministry as a whole. All privileges of birth and caste are abolished. The Church is separated from the State. All religious associations have equal rights, and are free in their activities.

State of parties in the Bavarian National Constituent Assembly (elected June, 1920):—Bavarian People's Party, 65; Majority Socialists, 25; German Democrats, 12; Peasants' Union, 12; National Liberals, 19; and Independent Socialists, 20; Communists, 2; members for Coburg, 3.

The Cabinet, constituted on September 22, 1921, is as follows:—

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Graf von Lerchenfeld.

Minister of Education.—Dr. Matt.

Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Herr Hamm.

Minister of Social Welfare.—Herr Oswald.

Minister of Agriculture.—Herr Wutzelhofer.

Minister of the Interior.—Dr. Schweyer.

Minister of Finance.—Dr. Krausnick.

Minister of Justice.—Graf von Lerchenfeld.

Area and Population:—

Regierungsbezirke	Area, Eng. sq. miles	Population		Pop. per sq. mile 1919
		1910	1919	
Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern)	6,686	1,511,952	1,582,669	237·0
Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern)	4,298	724,331	739,967	172·3
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	2,372	937,085	957,321	403·1
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz)	3,862	599,461	611,723	158·5
Upper Franconia (Oberfranken)	2,798	661,862	656,489	234·9
Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken)	3,036	931,691	948,175	312·7
Lower Franconia (Unterfranken)	3,360	710,943	733,971	219·3
Suabia (Schwaben)	3,934	809,966	835,709	212·8
Coburg	216	74,818	74,326	344·1
Total	30,562	6,962,109	7,140,340	233·8

On November 30, 1919, the inhabitants of the Free State of Coburg decided by an overwhelming majority to join the Free State of Bavaria, and on March 11, 1920, the Bavarian Diet unanimously adopted a bill for the Union of the two Republics.

To the area has to be added 257 square miles for water.

Of the total population at the end of 1919, 3,394,274 were males and 3,746,066 females.

The increase of the population since 1900 has been as follows :—

Year	Population	Population per sq. mile	Annual Increase per cent.
1900	6,176,057	210·9	1·22
1905	6,524,372	222·3	1·12
1910	6,887,291	226·9	1·12
1919	7,140,340	242·1	—

Urban and rural population at the censuses of 1910 and 1919 :

Census	No. of Towns	No. of Rural Communes	Towns, &c., with 2,000 inhabitants and over			Communes, &c., with less than 2,000 inhabitants		
			No.	Population	Per cent. of pop.	No.	Population	Per cent. of pop.
1910	255	7,729	334	3,079,022	44·7	7,650	3,808,269	55·3
1919	262	7,702	354	3,253,878	46·0	7,614	3,812,146	54·0

In 1919 the urban population was thus distributed :—

—	No.	Population 1919	—	No.	Population 1919
Large towns ¹ .	3	1,137,441	Small towns .	69	549,963
Medium „ .	21	810,340	Country „ .	261	755,634

¹ See under *Germany* for official signification of these terms.

Principal towns, 1919 :—

Towns	1919	Towns	1919
Munich (München) .	630,711	Pirmasens . . .	39,611
Nuremberg (Nürnberg)	352,675	Bayreuth . . .	33,128
Augsburg . . .	154,555	Aschaffenburg . .	32,199
Ludwigshafen a. Rh. .	90,721	Schweinfurt . . .	31,665
Würzburg . . .	86,571	Ingolstadt . . .	26,013
Fürth . . .	68,162	Amberg . . .	26,009
Kaiserslautern . . .	55,707	Landshut . . .	25,332
Ratisbon (Regensburg).	52,510	Erlangen . . .	23,521
Bamberg . . .	49,179	Coburg . . .	23,413
Hof . . .	39,690	Speyer . . .	23,326

Religion.—Religious division of the population, December 1, 1910 :—
Roman Catholics, 4,862,233 ; Protestants, 1,912,262 ; Jews, 55,065.

Besides the above there are included in other Christian sects 5,816 Old Catholics, 3,017 Mennonites, 164 Anglican, 1,611 Greek Catholics and Russian Orthodox, 1,139 Irvingites, 25 Anabaptists, 1,833 Methodists, 5,841 Free Christians, 1,649 other Christians, 1,368 of religion not Christian, 4,240 of religion not stated, or without religion, 905 of religion not ascertainable.

There are 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg each with 3 suffragan bishoprics ; 218 deaneries ; and 3,703 parishes. The Protestant Church is under a Superior Church Council (*Oberkirchenrat*)—and three General Deaneries (*General-Deanate*), 81 deaneries, and 1,154 parishes. Of the three universities of the Republic, two, at Munich and Würzburg, are Roman Catholic, and one, at Erlangen, Protestant.

Instruction.—(For Universities, *see* under *Germany*.) Education compulsory from six to sixteen. In 1919-20 there were 6,483 public elementary schools, with 22,104 teachers (14,947 male, 7,157 female), and 1,091,345 pupils. There were 2 agricultural schools, with 323 pupils.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.—Bavaria is the only German State which before the revolution had an *Oberstes Landesgericht*, or appeal-court intervening between the Oberlandesgerichte and the Reichsgericht; it has a bench of 22 judges. Under it are 5 Oberlandesgerichte, 28 Landgerichte and 266 Amtsgerichte. The number of judges was (1917) 1,385. In 1917, 66,263 criminals were convicted.

Finance.—The ordinary budget for the year 1922 provides for a revenue of 2,396,345,030 marks, and an expenditure of 2,745,473,029 marks, leaving a deficit of 349,127,999 marks. The extraordinary budget balanced at 243,550,000 marks.

Debt, March 31, 1922, 2,736,207,473 marks, of which 2,403,517,088 marks is the share of the Reich, and 332,690,385 marks the share of Bavaria.

Production and Industry.—Of the total area, nearly one-half is under cultivation, one-sixth under grass, and one-third under forests.

The areas under the chief crops, and the yield in 1920, were as follows:—

Wheat, 704,982 acres (yield 383,118 metric tons); rye, 1,185,950 acres (548,276 tons); oats, 1,113,325 acres (574,078 tons); potatoes, 806,450 acres (3,173,858 tons). Vines, 50,042 acres, yielding 18,252,662 gallons; 25,082 acres under hops yielded 4,902 metric tons.

The census of live-stock on December 1, 1920, showed 365,026 horses, 3,667,244 cattle, 741,483 sheep, 1,740,703 pigs, and 431,691 goats.

In 1920 the output of coal was 2,529,781 metric tons; in 1919, iron ore, 376,486 tons; pig iron, 159,690 tons; cast iron wares, 142,760 tons; sulphuric acid, 30,492 tons.

The quantity of beer brewed in 1919-20 was 163,235,116 gallons. In 1919-20, the distilleries produced 2,609,598 gallons of alcohol.

In 1917 there were 384 savings banks, with 1,677,632 depositors having to their credit 988,188,737 marks.

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BREMEN.

(FREIE HANSESTADT BREMEN.)

Bremen is a Free State, with a Constitution adopted on May 15, 1920. The highest power in the State is exercised by the House of Burgesses (Bürgerschaft), consisting of 120 members, elected on a democratic basis by all citizens of the State. The Bürgerschaft elects the Senate of 14 members as the Executive body. Two Bürgermeister chosen from the members of the Senate preside over the deliberations of that body.

The results of the elections for the House of Burgesses held on February 20, 1921, were :—Majority Socialists, 28 ; Independent Socialists, 23 ; Communists, 6 ; Democrats, 24 ; German People's Party, 31 ; German National People's Party, 8.

Area, 99 square miles ; population census (1919), 311,266 ; (July 1, 1921) Bremen, 279,518 ; Bremerhaven, 22,333.

On Dec. 1, 1910, Bremen contained 257,930 Protestants (87·2 per cent.), 21,074 Roman Catholics (7·1 per cent.), 1,217 other Christians, 1,251 Jews, others 14,243. In Bremen (town) marriages in 1920, 3,915 ; births, 6,177 ; deaths, 3,730 ; excess of deaths, 2,447.

Bremen contains two Amtsgerichte and a Landgericht, whence appeals lie to the ' Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht ' at Hamburg.

In 1919 the revenue was 93,129,003 marks, and expenditure 114,671,188 marks. Public debt on April 1, 1918, 292,345,000 marks.

Next to Hamburg, Bremen was the largest port for the international trade of Germany. Eighty per cent. of the commerce was, in 1914, under the German, and about 8 per cent. under the British flag.

Railways, 31 miles, owned and worked by the State.

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BRUNSWICK.

(FREISTAAT BRAUNSCHWEIG.)

On November 8, 1918, the reigning Duke of Brunswick was deposed, and the duchy proclaimed a Republic. The Constitution bears date December 23, 1921. The Diet consists of 60 members. Present Diet elected on May 17, 1920. The Cabinet contains 4 members.

Area, 1,424 square miles ; population (1919), 480,599 (226,400 males and 254,199 females). There were only 25,888 Catholics in 1910.

The capital, Brunswick (Braunschweig), had 139,539 inhabitants in 1919.

For the financial period ending April 1, 1921, the budget of the State was fixed at 65,049,000 marks revenue and 88,049,100 marks expenditure. The public debt of Brunswick, on August 31, 1921, was 35,000,000 marks. The property of the State consists chiefly of domains and forests.

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HAMBURG.

(FREIE UND HANSESTADT HAMBURG.)

Constitution.—The State and Free City of Hamburg is a republic. The Constitution bears date January 7, 1921. According to this, supreme power rests with the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses of 160 members, elected on a democratic basis. The Executive is in the hands of the Senate, composed of 16 members elected by the House of Burgesses.

Area and Population.—Area, 160 English square miles ; population on December 1, 1920, 1,091,074 ; December 1, 1910, 1,014,664. The State consists of two divisions, the population of each of which was as follows on December 1, 1920 :—City of Hamburg, 1,025,502 ; Landgebiet (4 Landherrenschaften), 65,572.

Marriages, 1920, 16,168 ; births, 22,323 (757 or 3·39 per cent. still-births, 2,605 or 11·67 per cent. illegitimate) ; deaths, 14,681.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.—On December 1, 1910, 930,071 Protestants (91·66 per cent.), 51,036 Roman Catholics (5·03 per cent.), 3,942 other Christians (0·39 per cent.), 19,472 Jews (1·92 per cent.), and 10,143 'all other' (1·00 per cent.).

In the year ending March, 1921, Hamburg (State) had 235 public elementary schools with 3,874 teachers (2,092 male, 1,782 female), and 121,167 pupils ; cost for the year, 90,000,000 marks ; 28 higher State schools with 15,415 pupils and 71 private schools with 18,086 pupils. The University at Hamburg had 3,430 matriculated students (421 women).

The State contains three Amtsgerichte, a Landgericht, and the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht,' or court of appeal for the Hanse Towns and the Republic of Lübeck (Oldenburg). In 1920, 16,296 persons, in the State of Hamburg, were convicted of crime.

Finance.—For 1921 the budget estimated revenue at 1,002,804,684 marks, and expenditure at 1,214,549,754 marks. Expenditure for the debt, 156,675,000 marks in 1921.

Public debt, January 1, 1920, 2,159,857,684 marks, incurred chiefly for public works.

Commerce and Shipping.—Hamburg is the principal seaport in Germany. Leading Steamship Companies :—Hamburg - America line ; Hamburg-South America line ; German Kosmos line ; German-Australia line ; German East Africa line ; Woermann line ; German Levant line. Movement of shipping for 5 years :—

Year	Entered		Cleared	
	No. of Ships	Tonnage	No. of Ships	Tonnage
1913	15,073	14,185,496	16,627	14,440,026
1918	1,471	696,076	1,602	829,757
1919	2,234	1,543,714	2,706	1,450,414
1920	4,808	4,485,833	5,096	4,353,257
1921	—	9,421,000	—	9,443,000

Railways, 44·8 miles.

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HESSE.

(VOLKSTAAT HESSEN.)

Hesse was proclaimed a Republic early in November, 1918.

Constitution.—The Constitution of the new Republic was adopted on December 20, 1919. The Landtag of 70 members is elected for 3 years. The new Diet, elected January 26, 1919, is composed as follows :—Majority Socialists, 31 ; Independents, 1 ; Democrats, 13 ; German People's Party, 7 ; Centre (Catholics), 13 ; Hessian People's Party, 5.

The Cabinet, nominated on December 20, 1921, is as follows:—

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Herr *Ulrich* (Socialist).

Minister of Finance.—Herr *Henrich* (Democrat).

Minister of the Interior.—Herr *Ulrich*.

Minister of Justice.—Herr von *Brentano* (Centre).

For administrative purposes, the Republic is divided into three provinces, eighteen circles (Kreise), and 983 communes (Gemeinden).

Area and Population.

Provinces	Sq. Miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile, 1919
		1905	1910	1919	
Starkenbug	1,169	542,996	590,380	598,358	511·8
Upper Hesse (Oberhessen) . . .	1,269	296,755	309,233	322,270	253·9
Rhenish Hesse (Rhein Hessen) . .	530	369,424	382,438	370,621	699·2
Total	2,968	1,209,175	1,282,051	1,291,249	435·0

There were 616,882 males and 674,367 females in 1919. Increase from 1910 to 1919 was at the rate of 0·08 per cent. per annum.

The largest towns are Mayence or Mainz (including suburbs), with 107,930; Darmstadt, the capital, 82,368; Offenbach, 75,380; Worms, 44,290; Giessen, 33,409 inhabitants, 1919.

Religion and Instruction.—At the census of 1910 there were 848,004 Protestants, 397,549 Catholics, 6,707 of other Christian sects, 24,063 Jews, and 5,728 unclassified, or of no religion. The Protestant Church is governed by a synod, and its affairs are administered by a consistory (Oberkonsistorium). The Roman Catholic Church has a Bishop (at Mainz).

Instruction is compulsory. The elementary schools are maintained by the communes, but with contributions by the State. There are (1921) 977 public elementary schools with 4,331 teachers, and 198,236 pupils. Continuation schools (Fortbildungsschulen); winter, 1920-21, 27,030 pupils. Hesse has 10 gymnasia, 3 progymnasia, 3 realgymnasia, 9 Oberrealschulen, 18 realschulen, 1 Agricultural College (Landwirtschaftsschule), and 20 incomplete realschulen (höhere Bürgerschulen), with 842 teachers, and 15,405 pupils; 7 higher girls' schools with 3,801 pupils; and 45 private schools with 4,880 pupils. The University at Giessen had 2,112 matriculated students (131 women), and a Technical High School at Darmstadt, with 2,678 students. There are many industrial, technical, agricultural and other special institutes.

Finance.—The ordinary revenue and expenditure were estimated for the year 1921 to balance at 531,752,508 marks.

Public debt 498,812,808 marks, 1919, nearly all railway debt.

Production and Industry.—Of the area, 63·4 per cent. is under cultivation; 31·5 per cent. forests; 5·1 per cent. uncultivated (houses, roads, water, &c.). Arable land occupies 923,403 acres; meadows and pastures, 252,602; vineyards, 36,087; and forests, 604,904 acres; of the latter,

191,090 belong to the State, 235,918 to the communes and other bodies, and 193,825 to private persons.

Areas and yield of chief crops, 1920 :—Rye, 152,320 acres (yield 97,287 tons); summer barley, 93,478 acres (61,952 tons); potatoes, 138,148 acres (719,492 tons); 34,010 acres under vines, yielding 10,399,136 gallons of wine to the value of 353,260,663 marks in 1920.

Domestic animals, December 1, 1920 :—Horses, 56,418; cattle, 279,271; sheep, 87,215; swine, 284,719; goats, 153,005.

The quantity of coal raised in 1919 was 402,773 tons, to the value of 4,671,386 marks; and iron, 823,818 tons, valued at 7,151,330 marks. The principal manufactures are leather, cloth, paper, chemicals, furniture, wagons, railway cars and carriages, machinery, musical instruments, tobacco and cigars, sparkling-wine.

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LIPPE.

(FREISTAAT LIPPE.)

Lippe became a Republic in November, 1918. The provisional Constitution bears date February 13, 1919. The Landtag has 21 members, elected on January 24, 1921, and divided as follows :—Majority Socialists, 8; German Nationals, 5; German People's Party, 4; Democrats, 2; Trade Union Federation, 1; and Communist, 1. The Cabinet has 3 members.

Except 5,925 Catholics and 780 Jews (1910), the people are Protestants. Marriages, 1920, 2,351; births, 3,936; deaths, 2,208; stillborn, 138; illegitimate, 233. The capital, Detmold, has 15,275 inhabitants (1919). Area 469 square miles; population 1919, 154,318 (71,117 males and 83,201 females).

For 1920-1921 the revenue was estimated at 21,878,944 marks, and expenditure at 22,037,528 marks. Public debt in 1921, 13,368,000 marks.

In November 1915, a State bank was established, with its seat in Detmold.

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LÜBECK.

(FREIE UND HANSE-STADT LÜBECK.)

The free city and State of Lübeck is a Republic, the Constitution of which bears date May 23, 1920. Supreme power lies with the people, who elect a House of Burgesses (Bürgerschaft) of 80 members. The latter elects the Senate of 12 members, which is the supreme executive authority.

Area 115 square miles. The city of Lübeck had (1919) 120,568 inhabitants (57,539 males and 63,029 females).

On December 1, 1910, Protestants numbered* 111,543, Roman Catholics 3,802, other Christians 276, Jews 623, and 'unclassified' 355. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. There are in Lübeck (1920) 20 elementary schools (6 for boys, 6 for girls, 8 for either sex), with 9,127 pupils; for boys 1 gymnasium (653 pupils), 1 real gymnasium (562 pupils), 1 higher real school (680 pupils), 1 private real school (581 pupils), and 3 public middle schools (2,140 pupils); for girls there are 1 public high school (745 pupils), 1 private high school (447 pupils), 1 private middle school (351 pupils), 3 public middle schools (2,200 pupils), 1 church school (277 pupils) and 4 foundation schools (484 pupils). There are also 1 teachers' seminary, 1 public technical school for apprentices, 1 architectural school, 1 naval school, 1 school for engineers of steamers, 1 public commercial school, 1 private technical school for women, 1 agricultural school, 1 continuation school for working people and 1 people's high school.

Lübeck contains an Amtsgericht and a Landgericht, whence the appeal lies to the 'Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg.

For 1921 the revenue and expenditure balanced at 8,314,058*l*. About one-third of the revenue is derived from public domains, chiefly forests and industrial establishments; and over one-third from direct taxation. The public debt amounted to 9,529,181*l*. in 1921.

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MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

(FREISTAAT MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.)

Until November, 1918, Mecklenburg was a Grand Duchy. The Grand-ducal house of Mecklenburg was the only reigning family in Western Europe of Slavonic origin, and claimed to be the oldest sovereign house in the Western world. In their full title, the Grand-dukes styled themselves Princes of the Wends. Their genealogical table begins with Niklot, who died 1160, and comprises 26 generations. The title of Grand-duke was assumed in 1815. In November, 1918, Mecklenburg was proclaimed a Republic. The Constitution, which bears date May 17, 1920, provides for a Landtag consisting of 67 members. The Landtag elected on March 13, 1921, is made up as follows:—Majority Socialists, 28; German National Party, 15; German People's Party, 12; Communists, 3; Village Union, 4; Economic Party, 2; Democrats, 3.

Area, 5,068 sq. miles; population (1919), 657,330 (317,400 males and 339,930 females). The chief towns (1919) were Rostock (67,953 inhabitants), Schwerin (45,455 inhabitants), the capital, Wismar (25,201 inhabitants), Güstrow (18,843 inhabitants), and Parchim (11,435 inhabitants).

In 1910 there were: Protestants, 615,512; Catholics, 21,043; other Christians, 1,288; Jews, 1,413; not stated, 702. The parishes are generally well endowed with landed property.

There were 1,235 elementary schools with 92,912 pupils (1911); Gymnasias, 7 with 1,819 pupils; Realgymnasien, 6 with 1,492 pupils; Realprogymnasien, 2 with 167 pupils; Realschulen, 5 with 1,254 pupils; 6 preparatory schools with 618 pupils; higher private schools, 18 with 2,154 pupils; normal

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schools, 2 with 398 pupils; navigation schools, 2 with 129 pupils; agricultural school, 1 with 55 pupils; technical schools, 2 with 196 pupils in the summer session and with 303 pupils in the winter session; institutions for the deaf and dumb, 1 with 54 pupils; institution for the blind, 1 with 90 pupils; schools for artisans, 50 with 5,843 pupils. There is a university at Rostock (see *Germany*).

There are 43 Amtsgerichte, 3 Landgerichte, and 1 Oberlandesgericht at Rostock, which is also the supreme court for Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

(FREISTAAT MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.)

In November, 1918, Mecklenburg-Strelitz was proclaimed a Republic. Its Constitution bears date June 11, 1919. The Landtag consists of 35 members elected for 3 years.

The country is divided into two provinces: Stargard and Ratzeburg. Area, 1,131 square miles; population (1919), 106,394 (51,170 males and 55,224 females). The capital, Neu-Strelitz, had 11,461 inhabitants in 1919. With the exception of 4,255 Catholics, 254 Jews, and 352 persons of other confessions (1910), the people are Protestants.

Revenue for 1919-20, 10,752,100 marks, expenditure 10,571,500 marks. Debt, July 1, 1919, 2,651,200 marks.

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OLDENBURG.

(FREISTAAT OLDENBURG.)

In November, 1918, Oldenburg became a Republic. Its Constitution bears date June 7, 1919. The Landtag consists of 48 members elected for 5 years.

Area, 2,482 sq. miles. The population, 1919 :—Duchy of Oldenburg, 421,435; Republic of Lübeck, 45,450; Republic of Birkenfeld, 51,263; total, 518,148 (251,006 males and 267,142 females). Oldenburg, the capital, had 30,242 inhabitants in 1910.

In 1910 Oldenburg contained 371,650 Protestants, 107,508 Roman Catholics; other religions, 2,359; 1,525 Jews.

Oldenburg contains an Oberlandesgericht and a Landgericht. The Amtsgerichte of Lübeck and Birkenfeld are under the jurisdiction of the Landgerichte at Lübeck and Koblenz respectively.

Estimated revenue, 1920, 44,350,019 marks; expenditure, 41,774,919 marks. Debt, 1920, 162,470,369 marks.

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PRUSSIA.

(FREISTAAT PREUSSEN.)

Until November 13, 1918, Prussia was ruled by sovereigns who traced their origin to Count Thassilo, of Zollern in Swabia, one of the generals of Charles the Great. His successor, Count Friedrich I., built the family castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980. A subsequent Zollern, or Hohenzollern, Friedrich III., was elevated to the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire in 1273, and received the Burggraviate of Nuremberg in fief; and his great-grandson, Friedrich VI., was invested by King Sigmund, in 1415, with the Margraviate of Brandenburg, and obtained the rank of Elector in 1417. A century after, in 1511, the Teutonic Knights, owners of the large province of Prussia, on the Baltic, elected Margrave Albrecht, a younger son of the family of Hohenzollern, to the post of Grand-Master, and he, turning Protestant, declared himself hereditary duke. The early extinction of the male line of Albrecht brought the province of Prussia by inheritance to the electors of Brandenburg, who likewise adopted Protestantism. In the seventeenth century, the Hohenzollern territories became greatly enlarged by Friedrich Wilhelm, 'the Great Elector,' under whose fostering care arose the first standing army in Central Europe. The Great Elector, after a reign extending from 1640 to 1688, left a country of one and a half million inhabitants, a vast treasure, and 38,000 well-drilled troops to his son, Friedrich I., who put the kingly crown on his head at Königsberg on January 18, 1701. His successor Friedrich Wilhelm I., after adding part of Pomerania to the possessions of the house, left his son and successor Friedrich II., called 'the Great,' a State of 47,770 square miles, with two and a half millions of inhabitants. Friedrich II. added Silesia, an area of 14,200 square miles; this, and the large territory gained in the first partition of Poland, increased Prussia to 74,340 square miles, with more than five and a half million inhabitants. Under the reign of Friedrich's successor, Friedrich Wilhelm II., the State was enlarged by the acquisition of the principalities of Ansbach and Baireuth, as well as the vast territory acquired in another partition of Poland, which raised its area to nearly 100,000 square miles with about nine millions of souls. Under Friedrich Wilhelm III., nearly one-half of this State and population was taken by Napoleon; but the Congress of Vienna not only restored the loss, but added part of the Kingdom of Saxony, the Rhineland, much of Westphalia, and Swedish Pomerania, moulding Prussia into two separate pieces of territory, of a total area of 106,820 square miles. This was shaped into a compact State of 134,463 square miles, with a population of 22,769,436, by the war of 1866. According to the Constitution of the German Empire which was established in 1871, the King of Prussia was chosen hereditary German Emperor.

On November 13, 1918, Prussia was proclaimed a Republic.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution, adopted on November 30, 1920, gives a vote to every citizen, male and female, over 20 years of age in general, equal, secret, and direct suffrage. Prussia is declared to be a Republic. Besides the Diet (*Landtag*) there is a State Council (*Staatsrat*) elected by the Provincial Assemblies on the basis of one representative for every 50,000 inhabitants. The function of the State Council is to advise and control the Diet, and is intended to be a kind of parallel institution to the Reichsrat in the Empire. The State Council has the right of rejecting legislation adopted by the Diet. The Diet elects the Premier, and he appoints the other members of the Cabinet. The Diet is elected for 4 years on the principle of proportional representation by secret and direct ballot, and the ministry is invested with the powers of the former King.

The Prussian Constituent National Assembly, elected by universal, equal, and secret suffrage of men and women, met on March 14, 1919.

In February, 1921, the elections were held for a Parliament, and resulted in the return of the following parties:—114 Majority Socialists; 81 Centre (Catholics); 26 Democrats; 75 German National Party; 29 Independent Socialists; 58 German People's Party; 11 Guelphs; 30 Communists, and 4 Economic Party; total, 428.

The State Council, composed of 74 members, is made up as follows (April, 1921):—German People's Party, and German National Party, 27; Centre, 16; Democrats, 4; Social Democrats, 18; Communists, 2; Independent Socialists, 7.

The Cabinet appointed on November 6, 1921, is composed as follows:—

Prime Minister.—Otto Braun (Socialist).

Minister of National Welfare.—Herr Hirtsiefer (Centre).

Minister of Justice.—Herr Zehnhoff (Centre).

Minister of Commerce.—Herr Siering (Socialist).

Minister of the Interior.—Herr Severing (Socialist).

Minister of Agriculture.—Dr. Wendorff (Democrat).

Minister of Finance.—Herr Richter (German People's Party).

Minister of Education and Public Worship.—Dr. Boelitz (German People's Party).

For local government Prussia is divided into Provinces, Government districts (*Regierungsbezirke*), urban circles (*Stadtkreise*), and rural circles (*Landkreise*). According to the Constitution, there are 14 Provinces. Urban circles consist of towns of over 25,000 inhabitants; rural circles consist of the smaller towns, rural communes (*Landgemeinden*), and manors (*Gutsbezirke*). For provinces and rural circles the local authorities of the constituent areas elect deliberative assemblies which appoint executive committees. Each province has a governor (*Oberpräsident*); each government district has a president, and deals chiefly with local affairs of State concern. In towns the deliberative authority is the town council (*Stadtverordnetenversammlung*), elected on the system of proportional suffrage. The executive is a magistracy with the burgomaster as president. Each rural circle has a *Landrat*. Local administrative business varies according to the nature of the administrative division. The matters dealt with are such as poor-relief, roads, light railways, &c., but in rural districts they include agricultural interests, and in towns, education, sick-insurance, valuation, collection of certain taxes, mustering of recruits, management of gas, water, and electric works, &c.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Provinces	Area : Square Miles (Oct. 1, 1920)	Population		Pop. per Square Mile, 1919
		1919	1910	
East Prussia (Ostpreussen)	14,286	2,229,290	2,149,389	156·0
Brandenburg	15,070	2,445,627	2,434,223	162·3
Berlin	338	3,803,770	3,729,050	11,253·8
Pomerania (Pommern)	11,654	1,787,193	1,718,860	153·4
Border Province (Grenzmark Posen—West Preussen)	3,026	326,881	311,267	108·0
Lower Silesia (Niederschlesien)	10,270	2,987,904	2,990,183	290·9
Upper Silesia (Oberschlesien)	4,998	2,283,992	2,162,585	457·0
Saxony (Sachsen)	9,756	3,129,193	3,089,275	320·7
Schleswig-Holstein	5,805	1,462,187	1,454,109	251·9
Hannover	14,869	3,017,366	2,942,436	202·9
Westphalia (Westfalen)	7,807	4,488,115	4,125,096	574·9
Hesse-Nassau	6,062	2,273,502	2,221,021	375·0
Rhine (Rheinprovinz) ¹	9,470	6,769,469	6,488,344	714·8
Hohenzollern (Hohenzollernsche Lande)	441	70,751	71,011	160·4
Total	113,852	37,075,240	35,887,449	325·6

¹ Exclusive of the Saar district, and Eupen and Malmedy.

As a result of the Treaty of Versailles, Prussia, on the basis of the census of December 1, 1910, has lost 20,377 square miles and a population of 3,705,898.

Development of Prussia since 1875 :—

Year	Area in Sq. Miles	Population	Average per Sq. Mile	Percentage of Annual Increase
1875	134,179	25,742,404	191·8	—
1890	134,537	29,957,367	222·7	1·00
1900	134,622	34,472,509	256·1	1·51
1905	135,134	37,293,264	275·9	1·64
1910	135,131	40,165,219	297·0	1·54
1919	113,852	37,075,240	325·6	-0·85

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Still-born	Illegitimate	Total Deaths incl. Still- born	Surplus of Births
1915	177,566	918,821	28,107	92,843	954,560	-35,739
1916	176,872	697,658	21,635	71,028	824,377	-123,719
1917	198,573	623,201	18,667	66,046	876,751	-253,550
1918	229,851	630,524	19,619	76,617	1,035,279	-404,755
1919	527,172	827,335	25,192	85,336	649,349	+177,986

In 1919 2·86 per cent. of the total births in rural districts and 3·26 per cent. in urban areas were still-born, and 8·72 per cent. in rural districts and 12·20 per cent. in urban areas were illegitimate.

Principal towns with population in 1919 :—

Berlin	3,803,770	Hannover	392,805	Kiel	205,330
Cologne	633,904	Dortmund	295,026	Halle	182,326
Breslau	528,260	Magdeburg	285,856	Altona	168,729
Essen	439,257	Königsberg	260,895	Gelsenkirchen	168,557
Frankfort (Main)	433,002	Duisburg	244,302	Cassel	162,391
Düsseldorf	407,338	Stettin	232,726	Elberfeld	157,218

Religion.

Absolute religious liberty is guaranteed in the Republic. Nearly two-thirds of the population are Protestants, and rather over one-third Roman Catholics. In 1910, the numbers were: Protestants, 24,830,547; Roman Catholics, 14,581,829; other Christians, 189,887; Jews, 415,926; others and unknown, 147,030. Catholics are in a majority only in West Prussia, Silesia, Westphalia, Rhine Province, and Hohenzollern.

The Evangelical or Protestant Church has since October 31, 1817, consisted of a fusion of the Lutheran and Calvinistic bodies, from which, however, there are still a few dissenters. It is governed by 'consistories,' or boards elected by the people. There are also synods in most circles and provinces, and general synods representing the *old* provinces only. The constitution of the Catholic Church differs in the various provinces. Altogether in Prussia there are two archbishops and ten bishops.

Instruction.

Education in Prussia is compulsory. Every town, or community in town or country, must maintain a school supported by local rates, supplemented by the State, and administered by the local authorities, who are elected by the citizens, and called aldermen or town councillors. All parents are compelled to have their children properly taught or to send them to one of these elementary schools, in which all fees are now abolished. No compulsion exists in reference to a higher educational institution than elementary schools, but parents who send more than one child to any school supported by the community have, in many cases, a reduction made in the charge, and a limited number of pupils (about 10 per cent.) whose parents cannot afford to pay the full rate either enjoy this reduction or are admitted entirely free, at the discretion of the authorities. The school age is from 6 to 14 years, and the number of children of that age in 1910 was returned at 7,165,744.

The following table gives the educational statistics of Prussia :—

	No.	Teaching Staff	Students or Pupils
Universities ⁴ (1910-20) ¹	13	2,283 ⁵	38,050 ⁸
Gymnasias & Progymnasias ² (1918-19) ¹	356	7,382	112,814
Realgymnasias, Realprogymnasias, and Higher Realschulen (1918-19) ¹	378	7,269	148,972
Realschulen ² (1918-19) ¹	175	1,492	37,772
High schools for girls (Lyceums), public and private (1920-21) ¹	507	11,745	208,639
Middle schools, public (1911) ³	629	7,154	193,429
" " private (1911) ³	924	5,646	62,265
Public elementary schools (1911)	38,684	163,016 ⁷	6,572,074
Private " " (1911)	263	553	8,498
Public normal schools (1919)	204	1,472	16,343

¹ Winter half-year. ² Including teachers and scholars of preliminary schools. ³ Including girls' schools not officially recognised. ⁴ Including Lyceum at Braunsberg. ⁵ Including lecturers and special teachers. ⁶ Including regular technical and assistant teachers. ⁷ Including technical and assistant teachers, but excluding teachers of religion. ⁸ Including 3,475 women students.

There are also 4 technical high schools (Berlin, Hannover, Aachen, Breslau), 2 forestry schools (Eberswalde, Münden), 2 technical mining schools

(Berlin, Klausthal), 2 agricultural high schools (Berlin, Bonn-Poppelsdorf), agricultural institutes connected with universities, 2 veterinary high schools (Berlin, Hannover), a great number of other schools for various aspects of agriculture, 4 commercial high schools (Berlin, Köln, Frankfurt am Main, Königsberg i. Pr.), 2 academies of local government work (Düsseldorf and Köln), besides other special schools and State establishments for art and music.

The Universities, the high schools (exclusive of commercial high schools), some of the Gymnasias, Realgymnasias, and similar schools, as also the normal schools, are maintained and administered by the Government, while all the other scholastic institutions are supported by the community, &c., under control of the Government.

Justice, Crime.

Prussia contains 13 Oberlandesgerichte (*see* under *German Empire*). The Oberlandesgericht at Berlin is called the *Kammergericht*, and serves as an ultimate appeal court for summary convictions; though for all cases the court of final instance is the Reichsgericht at Leipzig. The prosecution in all criminal cases is conducted by *Staatsanwälte*, or public prosecutors, paid by the State.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for years ending March 31 :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Marks	Marks		Marks	Marks
1916-17	11,876,500,166	11,496,017,819	1919-20 ¹	8,939,024,266	8,939,024,266
1917-18	13,562,656,534	13,148,547,888	1920-21 ¹	8,534,245,264	8,534,245,264
1918-19 ¹	6,118,824,556	6,118,824,556	1921-22 ¹	16,776,716,736	16,776,716,736

¹ Estimates.

Public debt on April 1, 1921, 13,747,864,387 marks.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The areas under the chief crops for 2 years, and the yield in metric tons, for 3 years, were as follows (1 hectare = 2·47 acres; 1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs.) :—

—	1917		1918		1919 ¹	
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
Wheat . . .	2,078,626	1,286,850	2,033,687	1,488,245	1,760,386	1,284,668
Rye . . .	10,689,258	5,311,605	11,055,962	6,157,424	7,965,296	4,472,035
Summer barley . . .	2,101,212	1,050,546	2,033,304	1,283,326	1,587,565	1,043,008
Oats . . .	5,815,726	2,420,507	5,395,673	3,090,418	4,746,443	2,983,196
Potatoes . . .	4,389,410	24,758,979	4,858,564	21,986,753	8,637,406	14,886,800
Hay (meadow) . . .	6,762,386	8,390,510	7,488,358	8,901,704	6,312,070	8,768,271

¹ Excluding the ceded territories.

In 1919 there were vineyards on 40,762 acres, yielding 8,679,735 gallons of wine, valued at 389,183,677 marks; hops (1919) on 356 acres, yielding 91 tons. On December 1, 1920, Prussia contained live-stock comprising 2,498,430 horses (excluding army horses), 9,157,945 cattle, 4,017,950 sheep, 9,383,183 swine, and 2,651,422 goats.

II. MINERALS.

Quantities (in metric tons) and values (in marks) of the coal and iron ore raised in 2 years:—

—	1918		1919	
	Tons	Marks	Tons	Marks
Coal	152,809,966	3,341,435,857	112,028,796	5,713,045,859
Lignite	83,372,828	374,928,532	75,953,982	740,602,723
Iron ore	6,203,399	121,800,177	4,625,906	201,168,927
Salt	1,278,157	27,776,444	780,923	25,033,260

In 1920 the production of coal was 127,057,135 tons; and of lignite, 91,979,395 tons.

In 1919 the numbers employed in and about mines in Prussia were: Underground workers, 485,904; surface workers, 1,284,337; total (all workers), 816,391.

Internal Communications.—On April 1, 1919, the total length of the railway system open for traffic was 24,196 miles. Plans for the electrification of main railway lines were being steadily pushed on before the war. Total receipts on the railways in 1918, 3,549·5 million marks; total expenditure, 4,778·4 million marks; deficit, 1,228·9 million marks; capital sunk, 14,436·9 million marks.

Savings Banks.—In 1919 there were 1,584 savings banks in Prussia. On December 31, 1919, the deposits amounted to 24,878 million marks.

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SAXONY.

(FREISTAAT SACHSEN.)

The former Kingdom of Saxony was proclaimed a Republic on November 9, 1918.

The former royal house of Saxony counted amongst the oldest reigning families in Europe. Heinrich of Eilenburg, of the family of Wettin, was Margrave of Meissen 1089–1103; he was succeeded by his son, Heinrich (1103–1123), and Konrad the Great (1123–1156), well known in Saxon history. The house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line, is represented by the former ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen, and the grand-ducal family of Saxe-Weimar; while the younger, the Albertine line, lived in the rulers of the Kingdom of Saxony. In 1806 the Elector Friedrich August III. (1763–1827), on entering the Confederation of the Rhine, took from Napoleon the title of King of Saxony, which was confirmed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

Constitution and Government.—The Constitution of the Republic bears date October 26, 1920. The Diet was elected in November, 1920, and is composed of 27 Majority Socialists, 8 Democrats, 13 Independent Socialists, 20 German National Party, 18 members of the German People's Party, 9 Communists, and 1 Centre.

The Ministry elected on December 11, 1920, is composed as follows:—

Premier.—Herr Johann Wilhelm *Buck* (Majority Socialist). Born November 12, 1869.

Minister of National Economy.—Herr *Fellisch* (Majority Socialist).

Minister of the Interior.—Herr *Lipinski* (Independent Socialist).

Minister of Education.—Herr *Fleissner* (Independent Socialist).

Minister of Labour.—Herr *Jüchel* (Independent Socialist).

Minister of Finance.—Herr *Heldt* (Majority Socialist).

Minister of Justice.—Dr. *Zeigner* (Majority Socialist).

Area and Population:—

Governmental Divisions	Area, English Sq. Miles	Population.		Population per Sq. Mile 1919
		Dec. 1910	Oct. 1919	
Dresden . . .	1,674	1,350,287	1,326,262	794·6
Leipzig . . .	1,377	1,234,623	1,223,748	888·7
Bautzen . . .	953	443,549	433,011	454·3
Chemnitz . . .	800	920,543	890,731	1113·3
Zwickau . . .	983	857,659	796,559	810·3
Total . . .	5,787	4,806,661	4,670,311 ¹	807·0

Of the population, according to the census of October 8, 1919, 2,175,078 were males and 2,495,233 females.

The growth of the population is shown in the following table:—

Year	Population	Density per Sq. Mile	Annual Increase per Cent.	Year	Population	Density per Sq. Mile	Annual Increase per Cent.
1885	3,182,003	543	1·41	1905	4,508,601	779·1	1·46
1895	3,787,688	654·5	1·63	1910	4,806,661	830·6	1·32
1900	4,202,216	726·3	2·19	1919	4,663,298 ²	805·2	—

¹ Including prisoners of War.

² Excluding prisoners of War.

Saxony contains (1910) 43,358 Lusatian Wends, most of them in the district of Bautzen.

The movement of the population is shown in the following table :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus (+) or Decrease (-) of Births
1916	24,211	61,185	2,212	9,292	89,316	—30,348
1917	25,009	52,721	1,755	7,117	96,121	—45,155
1918	25,279	55,130	1,894	7,601	110,500	—57,264
1919	59,020	86,472	2,855	10,619	68,570	+15,077
1920	71,545	123,038	4,313	17,325	64,017	+54,708

The population of the principal towns was, 1919 (including the municipalities incorporated up to October 1, 1921) :—

Leipzig	604,897	Meissen	37,493	Reichenbach	26,881
Dresden	587,758	Zittau	85,953	Crümmitschau	25,496
Chemnitz	304,961	Bautzen	34,993	Glauchau	22,971
Plauen	104,926	Freiburg	32,981	Meerane	21,927
Zwickau	70,509	Freital	27,570		

Religion.—The vast majority of the inhabitants of Saxony are Protestants. In 1910, there were Lutherans, 4,501,510; Roman Catholics, 233,872; Reformists, 16,531; other Christians, 36,750; Jews, 17,587; unclassified, 411. Of the Lutheran Church, the chief governing body is the 'Landes-Consistorium' or National Consistory at Dresden; and it also has a representative Synod (*Synode*) with 35 clerical and 42 lay members (1901).

Instruction.—On December 31, 1919, there were 2,233 common schools, and 1,950 continuation schools (*Fortbildungsschulen*), or altogether 4,183, with a total attendance of 857,610, besides 50 private and chapter schools. In addition there were 1 technical high school at Dresden (summer term, 1921, 2,488 students), 1 mining academy at Freiberg (1919–20, 391 students), 1 forestry academy at Tharandt (91 students, summer term, 1919), further, 19 *Gymnasias*, 21 *Realgymnasias*, 9 'Oberrealschulen,' 36 other high schools, 25 seminaries, 11 higher girls' schools and 'Studienanstalten' (1919), altogether 124 educational establishments, exclusive of the University and a large number of industrial, commercial, agricultural, musical, and art institutes. The University of Leipzig is one of the largest in Germany. See under *Germany*.

Justice and Crime.—Saxony has one 'Oberlandesgericht,' at Dresden, 7 'Landgerichte,' and 112 'Amtsgerichte.' The 'Reichsgericht' has its seat at Leipzig.

Finance.—The following table shows the estimated ordinary revenue and expenditure for five financial budget periods.

—	1914–15	1916–17	1918–19	1920 (Jan.–Mar.)	1920–21 (Ending March 31)
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	12,853,807	14,580,565	61,542,004	9,784,825	58,951,937
Expenditure	12,353,807	14,580,565	61,542,004	9,734,825	58,951,937

Public debt, 1919, 859,881,200 marks, incurred almost entirely on railways and telegraphs, and other works of public utility.

Production and Industry.—Saxony is, in proportion to its size, the busiest industrial State in the Empire, rivalled only by the leading industrial provinces of Prussia. Textile manufactures form the leading branch of industry, but mining and metal working are also important.

In 1920, of the total area, 2,318,515 acres were under cultivation, viz. :—1,831,337 acres (79·12 per cent.) arable; 456,069 acres (19·67 per cent. meadow; 27,551 acres (1·19 per cent.) pasture and 15,558 acres (0·02 per cent.) vineyards; besides 932,454 acres under wood, of which 415,583 acres belonged to the State (1913).

Areas under the chief crops in acres and the yield in metric tons (of 2,204 lbs.) in 1920 :—wheat, 152,582 acres (140,450 tons); rye, 403,259 acres (282,146 tons); barley, 86,675 acres (66,807 tons); oats, 398,211 acres (324,082 tons); potatoes, 248,732 acres (1,403,679 tons). The census of live-stock taken in December, 1920, showed 160,653 horses, 721,574 cattle, and 454,380 pigs.

The following shows the mining statistics for five years :—

Year	Coal Mines					Other Mines			Total		
	No. of Mines	Hands	Production in metric tons		Value in 1,000 marks	No. of Mines ¹	Hands	Produce in 1,000 marks	No. of Mines	Hands	Produce in 1,000 marks
			Coal	Lignite							
1915	89	24,707	4,206,045	6,658,462	77,483	23	781	1,974	112	25,488	79,457
1916	88	23,648	4,186,538	6,534,079	87,860	25	819	4,234	113	24,467	92,094
1917	86	29,477	4,793,519	6,330,057	125,676	34	1,169	6,222	120	30,646	131,896
1918	82	32,148	4,625,218	6,741,233	163,689	39	1,680	8,329	121	33,828	172,518
1919	81	42,627	3,932,304	6,712,010	321,169	36	1,577	9,151	117	44,204	330,326

¹ Exclusive of mines not worked.

In 1919-20, 238 breweries produced 34,314,198 gallons of beer.

In 1918 there were 365 savings banks having to the credit of their depositors at the end of the year, 134,215,300l.

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SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

(FREISTAAT SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.)

Schaumburg-Lippe was proclaimed a Republic in November, 1918. The Constitution bears date March 14, 1919. The Landtag consists of 16 members.

Area, 131 sq. miles ; population (1919), 46,357 (22,148 males and 24,280 females).

For the financial year 1920 the revenue and expenditure were 3,494,599 marks. Public debt, 4,400,000 marks.

Except 715 Catholics and 230 Jews, the inhabitants are Protestant. Buckeburg, the capital, had, in 1910, 5,747 inhabitants.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

Schaumburg-Lippische Landesanzeigen bezw. Landesverordnungen.

THURINGIA.

(EINHEITSSTAAT THÜRINGEN.)

The seven Thuringian States after much negotiation, which commenced in May, 1919, and ended on December 24, 1919, decided to combine into one State. The two Republics of Reuss had by a law of April 4, 1919, already been merged into the one People's State of Reuss, and Coburg had elected to merge with Bavaria. The following table shows the area and population of the separate political entities which have been united into the greater whole :—

Republic	Area in sq. miles	Population Census October 8, 1919			Population per sq. mile 1919
		Males	Females	Total	
Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach . .	1,397	126,944	143,071	270,015	193
Saxe-Meiningen . . .	953	93,204	98,287	191,491	200
Gotha	548	205,356	228,693	433,959	791
Saxe-Altenburg . . .	511	101,360	110,278	211,638	414
Reuss	441	97,995	114,012	212,007	480
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	363	46,993	52,346	99,339	273
Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen	333	44,465	48,962	93,427	280
Total	4,546	716,317	795,559	1,511,876	332

Principal towns with population in 1919 :—Weimar, the capital, 37,237 ; Gera, 73,641 ; Gotha, 41,465 ; Jena, 48,504 ; Eisenach, 39,229 ; Greiz, 19,995 ; Arnstadt, 19,374 ; Rudolstadt, 12,172 ; and Sonderhausen 7,728.

The elections to the first Diet of Thuringia were held in June, 1920, and the Diet adopted the Constitution on March 11, 1921.

President of the State Council.—Dr. A. Paulsen (Democrat).

WALDECK.

(FREISTAAT WALDECK.)

Waldeck was proclaimed a Republic in November, 1918. The provisional Constitution bears date April 15, 1919. The Diet consists of 21 members. The Republic is governed by Prussia, in accordance with the arrangement of January 1 1865.

The revenue and expenditure for 1921 was 2,141,966 marks.

The debt on July 1, 1920, was 1,070,460 marks.

Area, 433 sq. miles; population (census of October 8, 1919), 66,432 (31,065 males and 35,367 females). Protestants (1910), 57,817; Catholics, 2,858; other Christians, 393; Jews, 590; unclassified, 49. Arolsen, the capital, had 2,442 inhabitants in 1919.

Reference.

Waldeckischer Landes-Kalender. Mengeringhausen. Annual.

WÜRTTEMBERG.

(VOLKSSTAAT WÜRTTEMBERG.)

Württemberg was proclaimed a People's Republic in November, 1918.

State President and Minister of Education.—Dr. Johannes Hieber. (Born June 25, 1862. Elected June 23, 1920.)

Constitution and Government.—The constitution of the Republic of Württemberg bears date September 25, 1919. The supreme power in the State is vested in the Landtag composed of 101 members elected by universal suffrage for 4 years, on the basis of 1 member for every 20,000 inhabitants. The Landtag appoints the State Ministry, the President of which is styled 'State President.'

The Diet which was elected on June 6, 1920, is composed as follows :—Württemberg National Party, 28; Centre, 23; Social Democrats, 17; German Democratic Party, 15; Independent Socialists, 8; Communists, 6; German Popular Party, 4.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into 4 circles (Kreise), 64 districts (Oberämter), and 1,894 communes (Gemeinden).

Area and Population:—

Circles	Area in Sq. Miles	Population		Population per Sq. Mile 1919
		1910	1919	
Neckar	1,286	882,569	930,114	723·2
Black Forest (Schwarz- wald).	1,844	570,820	583,524	316·2
Jagst	1,985	414,969	421,391	212·3
Danube (Donau)	2,419	569,216	591,142	244·3
Total	7,534	2,437,574	2,526,171	335·3

In 1919, there were 1,202,542 males and 1,323,629 females.

In 1919, 936,583, or 37·1 per cent., lived in communes of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 1,589,588, or 62·9 per cent., in other communes, Foreigners, 25,848 in 1910.

The movement of the population for four years was:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1917	9,812	36,752	1,006	3,881	38,999	2,247
1918	11,150	38,128	1,119	4,670	46,223	8,095
1919	31,984	51,145	1,306	5,613	36,807	14,338
1920	32,027	64,781	1,774	—	7,070	27,711

The population in 1919 of the largest towns was as follows:—

Stuttgart ¹	309,197	Göppingen	21,629	Schwenningen	17,175
Ulm	59,040	Gmünd	20,294	Feuerbach	16,729
Heilbronn	44,105	Tübingen	20,481	Zuffenhausen	14,480
Esslingen	37,814	Heidenheim	18,412	Ebingen	11,168
Reutlingen ¹	28,897	Tuttlingen	15,719	Aalen	11,982
Ludwigsburg ¹	23,306	Ravensburg	16,779	Geislingen	13,521

¹ Including extensions.

Religion.—The various creeds were distributed as follows at the census of 1910:—

Kreise	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Other Christians	Jews	Others
Neckar	762,178*	105,617	7,404	6,276	1,094
Black Forest	418,409	147,507	3,381	1,359	164
Jagst	275,976	135,475	1,048	2,412	58
Danube	214,620	351,396	1,030	1,935	235
Total	1,671,183	739,995	12,863	11,982	1,551

The administration of the Evangelical Church is in the hands of a consistorium of a president, and councillors, and four general superintendents, at Ludwigsburg, Heilbronn, Reutlingen, and Ulm. The representative body of the Evangelical ecclesiastical communes is the Evangelical Landeskirchenversammlung consisting of 26 clerical and 55 lay representatives of the dioceses and 1 of the evangelical theological faculty of the university. It meets at least every six years, oftener if necessary. The Roman Catholics are under a bishop, who has his see at Rottenburg, and is suffragan to the archbishop of Freiburg in Baden. The Jews likewise are under a special council (Oberkirchenbehörde).

Instruction.—Education is compulsory, and there must be one public school or more in every commune. According to official returns, there is not an individual above the age of ten unable to read and write. In 1918 there were 2,232 places with elementary schools with 6,776 teachers, attended by 381,033 pupils; in 1921 there were 110 Realschulen with 19,885 pupils; 21 grammar schools (Elementarschulen) with 4,284 pupils; 17 gymnasia, of which 4 are training colleges for the Protestant clergy, 13 Realgymnasias, 5 Progymnasias and 6 Real Progymnasias, 41 Latin schools, having together 10,424 scholars; 6 city schools with 5,018 scholars. For girls there are

24 high schools with 9,892 pupils and 1 gymnasium with 196 pupils. There are, besides, the Technical High School at Stuttgart, the Agricultural High School at Hohenheim, and several agricultural and other special institutes. The State funds appropriated to education amounted in 1920 to 188,249,645 marks. For Tübingen University, *see under Germany*.

Justice.—In addition to other tribunals there is one Oberlandesgericht at Stuttgart. In 1914, 16,100 persons were convicted of crimes.

Finance.—The estimated revenue for the year ending March 31, 1922, was 547,160,384 marks, and the expenditure 575,506,557 marks. Public debt (March 31, 1921), 908,751,600 marks, divided into the general debt and the railway debt.

Production.—Württemberg is primarily an agricultural State, and 3,007,510 acres, or 64 per cent. of the entire area, are under cultivation, and 1,510,727 acres, or 31 per cent., under forest.

Areas under the principal crops and yield in metric tons in 1920:—

—	Acres	Yield, tons	—	Acres	Yield, tons
Wheat . . .	180,570	98,577	Oats . . .	262,907	129,755
Rye . . .	71,995	33,874	Potatoes . . .	178,387	753,170
Barley . . .	219,310	113,440	Hay . . .	1,310,400	2,867,761
Spelt . . .	197,405	83,093	Hops . . .	2,925	951

Vines in 1920, 27,467 acres, yielded 3,476,318 gallons of wine. In 1919 there were produced 29,148,746 gallons of beer. The total value of the minerals raised in 1920 was about 1,200,000. There are active iron foundries and salt works.

Books of Reference concerning Württemberg.

The following publications of the Statistical Landesamt, Stuttgart: Württembergische Jahrbücher für Statistik und Landeskunde. Statistisches Handbuch für Württemberg Mitteilungen des Statistischen Landesamts. Das Königreich Württemberg: Eine Beschreibung von Land, Volk, und Staat; 3 Bände, Stuttgart, 1882-1886. Das Königreich Württemberg: Eine Beschreibung nach Kreisen, Oberämtern, und Gemeinden: 4 Bände, Stuttgart, 1904. Oberamtsbeschreibungen, neue Folge. Kartenwerke des Königreichs Württemberg. The "Württembergische Jahrbücher" contains Chronicle and Necrology for the past year, and copious lists of publications, official and other, relating to Württemberg, in addition to much historical and statistical information concerning the population and products of Württemberg.

Baedeker's Southern Germany. 10th ed. Leipzig, 1907.

Schütz (A.), Urgeschichte Württembergs. Stuttgart, 1909.

GREECE

(KINGDOM OF HELLAS.)

Reigning King.

Konstantinos, born August 2, 1868, married October 27, 1889, to *Sophia*, born June 14, 1870, sister of William II., ex-German Emperor; succeeded on the assassination of his father, George I., on March 19, 1913; abandoned the throne to his second son Alexandros according to the ultimatum of the Guaranteeing Powers on June 11, 1917; recalled to the throne after the death of King Alexandros by a plebiscite on December 5, 1920, and returned to Greece on December 19, 1920.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Georgios*, born July 19, 1890, married February, 1921, to Elizabeth, elder daughter of King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania. II. *Alexandros*, born August 1, 1893, King of Greece from his father's abandonment of the throne, June 11, 1917, till his death on October 25, 1920. III. Princess *Helénè*, born May 2, 1896; married on March 10, 1921, to Prince Carol, Crown Prince of Rumania. IV. Prince *Pavlos*, born December 14, 1901. V. Princess *Irene*, born February 14, 1904. VI. Princess *Catherine*, born May 4, 1913.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.

I. Prince *Georgios*, born June 24, 1869; High Commissioner in Crete, 1898-1906; married, November 21, 1907, to Princess Marie, only child of Prince Roland Bonaparte; offspring:—Prince *Petros*, born December 3, 1908; Princess *Eugenia*, born February 11, 1910. II. Prince *Nicolaos*, born January 21, 1872; married, August 29, 1902, to the Grand-Duchess Helena Vladimirovna, daughter of the Grand-Duke Vladimir of Russia; offspring, Princess *Olga*, born June 11, 1903; Princess *Elizabeth*, born May 23, 1904; Princess *Marina*, born November 30, 1906. III. Princess *Maria*, born March 3, 1876; married, April 30, 1900, to the Grand-Duke George Michailovitch of Russia. IV. Prince *Andreas*, born February 1, 1882; married, October 7, 1903, to Princess Alice, daughter of the Marquis of Milford Haven; offspring, Princess Margaret, born April 17, 1905; Princess Theodora, born May 30, 1906; Princess Cecilia, born June 23, 1911; Princess Sophia, born June 27, 1914; Prince Philippos, born June 12, 1921. V. Prince *Christóphoros*, born August 10, 1888; married, 1920, Anastasia (Nancy), widow of William Leeds.

Greece, a province of the Turkish Empire since the latter part of the 15th century, gained its independence in the insurrection of 1821-29, and by the Protocol of London, of February 3, 1830, was declared a kingdom, under the guarantee of Great Britain, France, and Russia. The crown was accepted by Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne January 25, 1833, being under the age of eighteen. He was expelled the Kingdom, after a reign of 29 years, in October, 1862, which event was followed by the election, in 1863, under the directing guidance of the three guaranteeing Powers, of King George I., the father of the present sovereign. George I., who was assassinated on March 18, 1913, was succeeded by his son Constantine, who reigned until June 11, 1917. Alexandros, second son of King Constantine, then reigned till his death on October 25, 1920. From

October 25 to November 18 Admiral Koundouriotes was Regent; and from November 18 to December 19, 1920, Queen Olga.

The King, according to Art. 49 of the Constitution of 1864, attains his majority upon completing his eighteenth year. Within two months at the most the King must convoke the Legislature. If the successor to the throne is either a minor or absent at the time of the King's decease, and no Regent has been appointed, the Legislative Chamber has to assemble of its own accord within ten days after the occurrence of that event. The constitutional royal authority in this case has to be exercised by the ministerial council, until the choice of a Regent, or the arrival of the successor to the throne. The sovereign and his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Greece, adopted October 29, 1864, vested the whole legislative power in a single chamber, called the Bulé, consisting of 184 representatives, elected by manhood suffrage (in the proportion of 1 for every 16,000 inhabitants) for the term of four years. In 1911 the Constitution was modified and a substitute for a second chamber was adopted in the re-establishment of the Council of State. The functions of the Council will be the examination of *Projets de Loi* and the annulling of official decisions and acts which may be contrary to law. The new Constitution came in force on June 1, 1911. The deputies must be at least 25 years of age. The elections take place by ballot. The Bulé must meet annually for not less than three months. No sitting is valid unless at least one-third of the members of the Assembly are present, and no bill can pass into law without an absolute majority of members attending. Every measure before being adopted, must be discussed and voted, once in principle and twice article by article, on three separate days. A revision of any non-fundamental provisions of the new Constitution may be demanded, after the lapse of ten years, by an ordinary Parliament by means of two votes passed by a two-thirds majority, provided that the second vote shall not be taken until at least one month after the first, and provided also that such revision shall be carried out by a newly-elected Chamber. The Chamber of Deputies, unless specially convoked at an earlier date, must meet on October 1 (old style) of every year. The deputies are paid 4,000 drachmai a year, except those living in Athens or in Piræus, who receive only 3,200 drachmai. In case of absence extending over more than five sittings every month, the deputy has 20 drachmai per sitting taken from the total amount due to him. The number of Deputies, including those for the new territories, is 316.

The Chamber, elected in November, 1920, is composed of the following parties:—Rallis Party, 25; Gonnaris Party, 75; Dragoumists, 30; Independents, 69; Stratos' Party, 62; Liberals (Venizelists), 110.

The Ministry, appointed April 1, 1921, and reconstituted March 1922, is as follows:—

Premier and Minister of Justice.—D. Gounaris.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—J. Baltazzi.

Minister of War.—N. Theotokis.

Minister of the Interior.—M. Stais.

Minister of Communications.—P. Tsaldares.

Minister of Education.—Theodore Zaimis.

Minister of Finance and of Supplies.—M. Protopapadakis.

Minister of Marine.—Peter Mavromichalis.

Minister of Public Assistance.—M. Kartalis.

Minister of Agriculture.—M. Tertipes.

Minister of National Economy.—John Rallis.

Area and Population.

Old Greece (before 1912) comprises continental Greece, the Peloponnesus to the south of the Gulf of Corinth, the Aegean Island of Eubœa, the Cyclades (about 220 islands, including Syra, Naxos, Andros, Tenos, Mikonos, Thermia, Seriphos, Paros, and Amorgos), the Sporades Islands (about 20), and the islands in the Ionian Sea, including Corfu, Zante, Santa Maura, and Cephalonia.

New Greece consists of Macedonia, Epirus, Crete, and the other Aegean Islands.

At the census of 1879 Greece had a population (including that of Thessaly in 1881) of 1,679,470 ; in 1889, 2,187,208 ; in 1896, 2,433,806 ; on October 27, 1907, 2,631,952. In 1896 the population consisted of 1,266,816 males and 1,166,990 females ; in 1907, 1,324,942 males and 1,307,010 females.

The acquisition of new territories by Greece, obtained as the result of the war with Turkey from October 17, 1912, to May 30, 1913, and with Bulgaria from June 30, to August 10, 1913, gave the country a total area of 41,933 square miles. The new territory is 16,919 square miles in extent. The population of the nomes or departments into which Greece is divided is, according to the Census of 1920, as follows :—

Divisions of Old Territory		Divisions of New Territory	
Departments	Population (Provisional Census 1920)	Departments	Population (Provisional Census 1920)
Attica and Boeotia . . .	581,829	<i>Macedonia :—</i>	
Phthiotis and Phocis . . .	119,215	Salonica	398,240
Acarmania and Ætolia . . .	195,571	Pellis	94,117
Achaia and Elis	271,672	Serres	113,620
Argolis and Corinthia . . .	158,528	Drama	161,890
Arcadia	155,833	Kozani	175,577
Laconia	137,456	Florina	200,866
Messenia	226,066		1,144,310
Eubœa	127,876	<i>Epirus :—</i>	
Cyclades	120,292	Yanina	167,644
Corfu	124,371	Prevesa	45,632
Cephalonia	64,775		213,276
Zante	39,078	<i>Aegean Islands :—</i>	
Larissa	239,528	Mytilene	146,852
Trikkala	186,476	Chios	61,873
Arta	52,578	Samos	65,756
			274,481
Total	2,800,164	Canea	97,175
		Heracleion (Candia) . . .	118,101
		Lasithion	61,158
		Rethymnos	68,715
			345,149
		<i>Thrace :—</i>	
		Adrianople	145,490
		Kirkkilisse	134,359
		Kallipoli	53,568
		Raidestos	143,801
		Euros	92,050
		Rodopi	100,480
			669,697
		Total new territories	2,646,913

The Powers, in accordance with the Treaties of London and of Athens, have decided that Greece shall retain all those Aegean islands which she occupied

during the war, except Imbros, Tenedos, and Castellorizzo, which were to be restored to Turkey. In the meantime Greece is in occupation of all the islands. These include Crete, Samos, Chios, and Mytilene.

As a result of the Great War of 1914-18, Greece, with the consent of the Allied and Associated Powers, has occupied part of Bulgarian (Western) Thrace (principal town, Xanthe) and the greater part of the province of Aidin in Asia Minor (principal town, Smyrna).

Mount Athos is inhabited by the monks of Greek (17), Russian (1), Bulgarian (1), Rumanian (1), and Serbian (1) monasteries and hermitages (*Sketari*). The monks and their servitors till the fields, tend the vineyard, take in the harvest, fish, weave, sell in shops, and, indeed, take upon themselves all the secular duties of the community as well as the sacred. Originally inhabited by one mediæval ascetic, Peter the Athonite, it has at last grown to a religious colony of thousands, contained in 20 monasteries with their respective dependencies; and after having passed in the fifteenth century from the sovereignty of the Greek Emperors of Byzantium to that of the Sultans it fell again into the hands of the Greeks, who occupied it in November, 1912. Each of the 20 monasteries is a sort of little republic in itself, those of the 'coenobitic' category being ruled by abbots chosen for life, while the 'idiorrhhythmic' monasteries are administered by a board of overseers (*epitropoi*) elected for a certain term of years. Hitherto the peninsula has been administered by a Council of 4 members, and an Assembly of 20 members, the latter consisting of 1 deputy from each monastery.

In recent years there has been considerable emigration. According to United States statistics, the number of Greek immigrants into the States was in 1915-16, 26,792; in 1916-17, 25,919; in 1917-18, 2,602; in 1918-19, 813.

The principal towns are the following, with populations, 1920 (census):—

Athens	300,701	Calamata	20,592	Chalcis	13,280
Salonica	170,195	Raidestos	19,044	Pyrgos	13,246
Piræus	133,482	Trikkala	18,947	Verria	12,542
Patras	52,133	Yanina	18,878	Florina	12,489
Adrianopolis	50,201	Syra (Hermou-		Zante	11,071
Volo	30,056	polis)	17,657	Tripolitsa	11,062
Corfu	27,084	Xanthi	17,177	Kozani	10,334
Candia	24,687	Serres	16,677	Vodena	9,568
Canea	23,934	Gumultchina	16,550	Kallipoli	7,842
Cavalla	22,964	Kirkkilisso	16,263	Rethymno	7,653
Larissa	20,713	Drama	15,560	Laurium	4,662

Religion.

The great majority of the inhabitants of the Kingdom are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church. By the terms of the Constitution of 1864, the Greek Orthodox Church is declared the religion of the State, but complete toleration and liberty of worship is guaranteed to all other sects. A National Synod, held at Nauplia in 1833, vested the government of the Orthodox Church, within the limits of the Kingdom, in a permanent council, called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens and 4 archbishops and bishops, who must during their year of office reside at the seat of the executive. The Orthodox Church has 3 archbishops and 29 bishops in the old territory and 59 archbishops and bishops in the new territories, including 1 metropolitan and 6 bishops in Crete. The Roman Catholic Church has an archbishop at Athens, another at Corfu, and a third at Naxos; and 1 bishop at Syra, Tinos, and Santorin respectively.

Instruction.

All children between the ages of six and twelve years must attend school, but the law is not well enforced in country districts. Of the army recruits 30 per cent. are illiterate, and 15 per cent. can read only. Probably the percentage is higher when the recruits from the new territories are included.

There were (1917-18) 6,799 primary schools with 8,641 teachers (of whom 3,990 were of the female sex) and 476,695 pupils (174,805 females). For secondary education there were 76 high schools, 425 middle schools, having 55,408 pupils (50,997 boys and 5,311 girls). There are 2 agricultural schools in Greece with, together, 150 pupils. There is a Trade and Industrial Academy. The Government Commercial Schools at Athens, Volo, Salonica and Patras have together 326 pupils. In 1912 the two Universities of Athens, the National University (founded 1836) and the Capodistria University, had 56 ordinary professors, 106 lecturers, and 3,250 students studying medicine, law, philosophy, theology, and chemistry. Of the total number, 800 were from abroad, chiefly from Turkey. The Polytechnic, with 22 professors and 170 students, provides instruction in painting, sculpture, mechanics, architecture, surveying, etc.

The cost of primary instruction is borne by the State. It amounts to some 10 million drachmai annually.

The Ministry of Education is also charged with the Service of Antiquities, managed by an Archaeological Council, which is responsible for the conservation and reparation of ancient monuments of all periods (Prehistoric, Classical, Byzantine and Mediæval), the upkeep of museums and the conduct of excavations. The service is well organised and efficient; it has carried out the difficult and expensive work of repairing the Parthenon and other buildings on the Acropolis at Athens. There is an archaeological department of the Ministry to which the provincial inspectors (*ephors*) of antiquities report.

British Science is represented in Athens by the British School of Archaeology, which, by the aid of grants from the Government, universities, and private subscribers, is able to encourage and carry out scientific research of all kinds, but especially art, archaeology and history. Members of the school have in recent years been responsible for the excavations at Knossos, in Crete, in Melos, at Sparta, in Thessaly, at Mycenæ, and elsewhere. There are also similar French, American, Italian, Austrian and German institutions.

Finance.

The estimates of ordinary revenue and expenditure for 6 years are as follows :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1915-16	17,724,896	19,061,291	1918-19 ¹	40,960,942	32,951,548
1916-17	12,530,043	14,528,283	1919-20 ¹	45,906,773	61,692,020
1917-18	17,867,963	17,611,555	1920-21 ¹	51,950,390	51,950,390

¹ Estimates.

The main items of the budget for 1920-21 are given as follows:—

Revenue	Drachmai	Expenditure	Drachmai
Ordinary	491,125,728	War, ordinary	211,878,307
Extraordinary	69,954,022	War, extraordinary	285,432,180
Loans	472,500,000	Other war expenses	34,805,000
	1,033,579,740	Total war expenditure	532,115,487
Deficit	265,180,014	Other expenditure, including debt service	766,644,267
	1,298,759,754	Total expenditure	1,298,759,754

No budget for 1921-22 was submitted to the National Assembly and no figures, even provisional, of public income and expenditure were available. The expenses of administration and of the war in Asia Minor were financed by monthly credits passed by Royal Decree without any Parliamentary control. Some money was obtained by loans from the National Bank, but these are floating debts. In order to retard the rapid depreciation of the drachma the Government instituted a banking consortium to control exchange without much success. In spite of this the drachma has fallen from 50 to the £ sterling to about 100 (par is 25 to the £ sterling).

The outstanding external debt of Greece amounted on December 31, 1921, to 40,885,200*l.*, the principal items in which were the five per cent. loan of 1881, 3,212,700*l.*; the five per cent. loan of 1884, 2,797,040*l.*; the 2½ per cent. loan of 1898, 3,899,100*l.*; the five per cent. loan of 1914, 12,811,000*l.*

In accordance with the peace preliminaries between Greece and Turkey and the Greek Law of Control of March, 1898, the financial commission of delegates representing Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia (the mediating Powers) is established at Athens in direct relation with the Greek Minister of Finance (Germany and Austria-Hungary are not now represented). The public debt of Greece is in large measure under the control of this commission. To this commission were assigned, for the payment of the interest on the external debt, the revenues from the salt, petroleum, matches and playing-cards monopolies, the duties on tobacco, cigarette paper, Naxos emery, the stamp duty, and the import duties at the port of Piræus. In their report for 1921 the Commissioners announce an income of 149,185,600 drachmai, of which the receipts from monopolies were 73,493,141 drachmai, and the Piræus customs 75,692,499 drachmai.

The collection of the assigned revenues and the administration of the monopolies is entrusted to a Greek Company, called the "Société de Régie des Revenues affectés au Service de la Dette Publique," which is under the control of the international commission.

By Agreements dated February 10, 1918, the Governments of Great Britain, the United States and France agreed to advance to the Hellenic Government credits as follows:—Great Britain, 14,700,000*l.*; France, 410,000,000 francs; and the United States, 48,239,267 dollars. The control of the Fund thus created was lodged in an Inter-allied Financial Commission and an Inter-allied Military Commission sitting at Athens. Of the sum agreed upon, there has been actually paid by January, 1921, 7,000,000*l.* by Great Britain, 30,000,000 francs by France, and 15,000,000 dollars by the United States.

Defence.

I. ARMY.

Military service in Greece is compulsory and universal, with very few exemptions (laws of 1867, 1896, 1904, and November 30, 1914). It commences in the 20th year, and lasts for the long period of 31 years. The normal term of service in the active army was 3 years for the cavalry and artillery and 2 years for the infantry, &c., followed by 21 years in the first series of the reserve and 8 years in the second series. The normal annual contingent of recruits, fixed by the Parliament, was about 25,000.

After the Armistice, November, 1918, a large part of the Greek army joined the Allied forces in occupation of Turkish territory. Military operations in Asia Minor continued intermittently, and came to a climax at the end of June, 1921. The Greek advance against the Kemalists was at first successful, but ended in a deadlock in September at the battle of Sakaria. Failing to pierce the Turkish lines, the Greeks fell back to positions covering Eski-Shehr, where they were still established at the end of 1921. The Greek army in Asia Minor consisted of 11 divisions and a number of detached regiments. After the battle of Sakaria the Greek Government called out the 1922 class and summoned to the colours all men liable to military service up to the age of 40.

The army corps in Asia each consisted of two divisions, those in Europe of three divisions, the total number of divisions thus being twelve. The average strength of a division was 12,000 men. The Greek cavalry is not organised in divisions, but is distributed by squadrons to the divisions of the army corps. The infantry is organised in regiments of three battalions, three regiments forming the infantry of each division. The field artillery is organised in brigades, each of two regiments. The regiment of artillery is composed of three groups, and each group of three batteries of four guns. The Greek infantry is armed with both the Mannlicher and the Mauser rifle, but some battalions are armed with the Martini. The artillery is armed with the French '75 field gun and the French light and medium howitzer.

II. NAVY.

The Greek Navy was reorganised in 1906, and after 1911 a British naval mission superintended the training and organisation of the fleet. The principal vessels are as follows (the three first named have now little value):—

	Launched	Displacement Tons	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Horse Power	Max. Speed Knots
			Belt In.	Gun In.				
Spetsai . . .	1889	5,000	12	13½	3 10 6; 5 6in.; 1 4in.	3	6,700	17
Ilydra . . .	1889							
Psara . . .	1880							
Averoff . . .	1910	10,118	8	6½	4 9·2; 8 7·5in. . .	3	19,000	24
Kilkos ¹ . . .	1905	13,000	9	12	4 12in.; 8 8in.; 8 7in.	2	14,000	17
Lemnos . . .								
Helle ² . . .	1912	2,600	—	—	2 6in.; 4 4in. . .	2	6,500	20

¹ Purchased 1914 from the U.S. Navy.

² Cruiser purchased 1914 from China.

There are also 13 destroyers, 6 modern torpedo boats, 2 submarines, and a variety of miscellaneous craft. To these have been added the ex-Austrian destroyer *Ulan*, and (for police duties only) 7 surrendered torpedo boats.

Much preliminary work has been done on the new arsenal for the Greek Navy, which is intended to take the place of the establishment at Salamis. The cost of the new work was estimated at 2,800,000*l.*; it is to be carried out under the direction of British engineers. There is a British Naval Mission in Greece which has been charged with the re-organisation of the Greek Navy.

Production and Industry.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country, and the economic life is directly dependent on the products of the soil. Of the total area only one-fifth is cultivable. The total area (old Greece) is 6,429,610 hectares (16,074,025 acres), made up as follows: 1,286,583 hectares (3,216,457 acres) is cultivated land; 5,055,122 hectares (12,137,805 acres) is covered by mountains; and 87,905 hectares (219,762 acres) occupied by lakes and marshes.

The deforestation of Greece progresses steadily and in every part of the country. The pine woods in Attica steadily decrease by cutting and by fires, but great efforts for re-afforestation and proper forest administration are being made.

By the draining of Lake Copais, an area of about 53,000 acres has been acquired for agricultural purposes. Irrigation and drainage canals, farm roads and buildings are being constructed, tree planting is undertaken, and the breed of cattle is being improved.

While there are a few large proprietors in Greece, the land is to a large extent in the hands of peasant proprietors and *mélayer* farmers, among whom the large estates, on which they live and work, are being divided. On the whole, agriculture is in a backward state, chiefly because of the dryness of the climate, the scarcity of rivers which may be utilised for irrigation, the system of payment of rent in kind, and by the lack of co-operative societies and agricultural banks. The most favoured and best cultivated crop is the currant, which covers vast districts. Patras is the great currant centre. The yield for 1920 was 95,000 tons. Thirty-three thousand *stremmata* (*stremma*=0.2471 acre) of currant plantations have been uprooted in accordance with a law to limit the production of currants.

The acreage and production of the chief crops for two years were as follows:—

	Area in Acres		Production in Metric Tons	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
Wheat . . .	1,104,608	1,080,908	373,468	266,936
Barley . . .	418,435	414,442	158,083	118,914
Maize . . .	423,507	458,598	164,235	191,818
Oats . . .	183,242	214,784	65,593	55,548
Tobacco . . .	117,732	92,435	30,357	29,694
Cotton . . .	19,502	25,756	5,827	7,388
New wine . . .	411,130	445,602	317,885	266,650
Currants . . .	244,635	194,700	120,516	130,092

Olives are abundant, about 717,500 acres are under cultivation; olive oil production in 1921, 13,801,000 gallons. The nut crop in 1921 amounted to 6,376,590 lbs. The fig industry is centred in the port of Calamata. In 1919 the number of oranges grown was 206,412,000, of mandarins, 273,311,000, and of lemons, 163,874,000. Rice is cultivated in Greek Macedonia—Vodena, near Salonika, being the principal centre. Two kinds of cheese are produced in Greece—sliced cheese in brine (commercially known as Fetta cheese) and head cheese. Production in 1921, 14,812,875 lbs. (Fetta cheese, 4,937,625 lbs.)

There were in Greece (1918) 131,436 horses, 111,979 mules, 242,700 asses, 527,173 cattle, 5,467,828 sheep, and 365,074 pigs.

Greece has a great variety of mineral deposits, and there are now in force about 35 mining concessions embracing a total area of nearly 20,000 acres. The ore and other minerals worked include iron, copper, zinc, lead, silver, manganese, aluminium, antimony, tin, nickel, magnesite ore, cobalt, lignite, sulphur ochre, and various other earths. The Laurium district, Thessaly, Eubœa, the Ægean islands and other parts of Greece yield a large output of ores and earths.

The principal mineral output of all Greece for two years is given as follows (in metric tons):—

—	1919	1920	—	1919	1920
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Chromite . . .	8,054	7,162	Lead . . .	2,650	23,582
Emery . . .	9,300	11,089	Magnesite . . .	62,404	71,870
Iron . . .	46,939	45,179	Nickel . . .	1,096	—
Manganese iron . . .	418	4	Zinc . . .	3,334	2,591
Iron pyrites . . .	2,354	—	Salt . . .	28,831	57,285

Lignite production in 1915 was 39,745 tons; in 1916, 116,946 tons; in 1917, 157,956 tons; in 1918, 208,797 tons; in 1919, 182,006 tons; and 1920, 187,196 tons.

Industry is making considerable progress in Greece. The leading industrial products are olive oil, wine, textiles, leather, and soap. The industrial census of 1917 showed that the country had 2,213 factories, employing 36,124 hands, and valued at 260,363,647 drachmai. In the cotton mills of Greece there are 169,000 spindles and 2,245 looms, in 82 factories, employing 10,875 hands. Total number of workers employed in mines (1919) 7,319, including 3,444 underground.

Commerce.

Value of the commerce of Greece (25 drachmai = £1):—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	8,923,019	29,356,283	62,332,957	85,241,532	66,944,776
Exports . . .	4,505,063	11,874,410	29,074,410	26,564,505	32,679,647

Principal special imports and exports in 1919 and 1920 :—

CATEGORIES.	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai
Living Animals	23,268,009	22,380,707	937,419	436,923
Animal Food Products	49,061,076	67,153,461	33,023,093	19,782,897
Products of the Fisheries	97,793,882	54,118,210	2,647,790	1,815,578
Agricultural Products	371,369,311	466,658,712	456,759,563	896,245,639
Oils	10,375,048	24,298,573	22,745,868	18,634,103
Forest Products	29,617,633	53,137,013	10,867,258	12,378,086
Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs	4,362,063	5,450,850	703,190	2,212,666
Crude Metals and Ores	119,323,221	154,122,236	23,483,438	75,716,558
Medicinal and Chemical Products	118,215,437	187,462,687	21,032,188	15,875,897
Hides, Skins, Leather, Cones, and Manufactures thereof	95,080,207	77,543,308	44,345,320	12,660,944
Furniture and Manufactures of Wood	3,651,889	6,978,183	1,228,039	504,458
Confectionery's Products, etc.	59,510,501	90,511,925	2,611,996	3,977,423
Wines, Spirits, and Beverages	1,992,768	6,165,965	20,454,938	80,500,013
Yarns and Textiles	396,586,570	544,403,844	63,293,389	51,623,423
Hemp Yarns and Goods, Hats, etc.	45,792,487	66,101,720	2,193,064	5,243,880
Earthenware and Glassware	9,702,992	39,407,695	346,523	1,041,847
Metals and Ores and Manufactures thereof	38,989,043	111,321,579	10,325,572	3,637,438
Musical and Scientific Instruments	14,241,410	30,728,435	339,482	339,567
Paper and Printed Matter, Engraving, etc.	41,113,325	31,614,674	1,040,329	659,655
Miscellaneous and Unclassified	48,268,556	91,473,544	3,166,108	10,705,942
Total	1,608,323,928	2,131,038,321	726,533,168	664,112,647

The trade was distributed, by principal countries, as follows :—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai
Great Britain	338,724,619	522,511,457	175,438,012	121,057,896
Egypt	83,819,995	63,765,716	48,204,947	54,327,606
United States	445,327,509	478,344,309	80,002,867	91,417,434
Austria-Hungary	2,544,763	5,633,521	1,193,031	337,005
Belgium	2,231,363	42,169,213	8,495,136	80,126,714
Bulgaria	3,313,490	2,993,388	7,392,736	22,149,002
France	133,556,337	212,503,110	44,949,502	31,662,068
Germany	337,451	26,015,551	4,360,538	56,704,488
Switzerland	15,762,128	16,553,516	6,444,264	8,447,928
Italy	142,020,913	217,860,378	37,982,022	50,728,513
Netherlands	20,347,142	52,669,892	97,177,585	42,401,247
Rumania	2,142,107	21,258,774	44,451,877	5,641,847
Russia	4,380,119	11,684,445	13,542,857	135,537
Serbia	19,586,014	29,750,342	6,444,264	3,447,048
Turkey	76,305,715	59,991,530	80,448,552	53,881,450
Spain	88,986,674	40,736,918	369,110	169,585
Sweden	13,720,310	16,754,692	9,859,661	9,694,617
Total	1,608,323,928	2,131,038,321	726,533,168	664,112,647

The customs revenue amounted in 1920 to 12,402,440l.

The commercial treaty of 1866 provides for 'the most favoured nation' treatment between the United Kingdom and Greece, and the declaration of November, 1904, extends the scope of the treaty so as to include all British possessions, colonies, &c., which accord

the 'most-favoured nation' treatment to Greece (that is, all except India, Canada, the Cape, and New South Wales). The treaty is terminable July 25, 1910, and then after 12 months' notice.

The staple article of import from Greece into the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) is currants, the value of which amounted in 1920 to 5,019,141*l*. Other articles of import in 1920 were:—iron ore (including chrome), 95,679*l*.; raisins, 189,880*l*.; tobacco, 322,427*l*. Of the exports from the United Kingdom to Greece in 1920, cotton goods and yarns were valued at 3,506,133*l*.; woollens, 2,929,304*l*.; coal, 481,658*l*.; iron, 545,567*l*.; machinery, 405,966*l*.

The total trade between Greece and the United Kingdom for 5 years was as follows:—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Greece to U.K.	958,092	2,329,688	10,440,500	6,815,805	4,013,896
Exports to Greece from U.K.	182,621	1,048,804	6,314,713	12,783,804	6,896,779

Navigation and Shipping.

The merchant navy of Greece on September 1, 1921, had 1,192 sailing vessels of 113,726 tons and 408 steamers of 402,221 tons. In 1920, 2,936 steamers of 3,640,017 tons, and 2,600 sailing vessels of 62,083 tons entered the ports of Greece, while 3,283 steamers of 3,910,357 tons, and 2,133 sailing vessels of 69,906 tons cleared all the ports.

Internal Communications.

There are about 49,838 miles of roads in Old and New Greece. There is a canal (opened November 9, 1893) across the Isthmus of Corinth (about 4 miles). In 1920, 2,968 steamers of 1,571,571 tons and 2,502 sailing vessels of 60,953 tons passed through the canal.

Railways open for traffic in 1920 for a length of about 1,470 miles. Principal lines:—Hellenic Railway, 275 miles; Piræus-Athens-Peloponnesus railway, 456 miles; the Thessalian Railway, 142 miles; Athens-Piræus railway, 6 miles; Attica Railway, 51 miles; North-Western Railway, 46 miles; Salonica-Gevgheli, 49 miles; Salonica-Monastir, 136 miles; Salonica-Dedeagats, 215 miles. Before the war with Turkey (1912-13) Greece was completely isolated by land from the rest of Europe, but on May 8, 1916, the railway was completed between Gida, on the Salonica-Monastir line, and Papapul, on the Thessalian frontier, a distance of 56 miles, whereby Greece was linked up with the European railroads. The railway system has been extended by the inclusion of the lines in Western and Eastern Thrace. The Government has also purchased from England for two million francs the Salonika-Angista-Stavros line, 75 miles long, which was built by the British during the war. The lines are State-owned and State-controlled, except the Piræus-Athens, Attica, North-Western, and Thessalian Railways.

The telegraph lines in 1920 had a length of 10,565 miles, with 20,186 miles of wire and 3,973,000 miles of cable. The number of offices was 349.

They despatched 3,906,000 inland telegrams, 1,216,000 international, and 845,000 official. Total, 5,967,000.

In 1920 there were 7,742 miles of telephone lines with 4,718 miles of wire belonging to 6 urban systems.

Of post offices there existed at the end of 1920, 938, and there passed through the post in that year:—Service of the interior:—letters, 28,894,000; post-cards, 2,985,000; printed matter, journals and samples, 15,987,000; postal orders, 455,000; parcels, 367,000. Service of the exterior:—letters and post-cards, 22,576,000; printed matter and journals, 2,451,000; postal orders, 28,000; parcels, 168,000.

Banking and Credit.

The nominal value of the Greek coinage (minted in Paris) put in circulation since 1866 has been: gold, in 1876, 1,000,000 drachmai; in 1884, 11,000,000 drachmai; total gold, 12,000,000 drachmai; silver, up to 1910, 26,262,865 drachmai, nearly all of which had disappeared from circulation during the period when the agio on gold made it profitable to export to other countries of the Latin Union; bronze, up to 1883, 6,816,065 drachmai; nickel, 1893-95, 3,000,000 drachmai. Since 1910 the silver currency has been restored by the repatriation from other countries of the Latin Union of 4,548,024 drachmai, in good condition, and by coin (at Paris) of 9,451,976 drachmai. Owing to the war 1 and 2 drachmai notes as well as 50 lepta notes have been issued to meet the scarcity of currency. There are also 20, 10, and 5 lepta coins made of a mixture of nickel and tin, and bronze coins of 10 and 5 lepta.

The National Bank (founded in 1841) is authorised to issue forced currency notes to the amount of 73,000,000 drachmai. This privilege was extended to December 31, 1930, and by an agreement with the Government made on December 6, 1914, these privileges were extended to the new territories as from January 1, 1915. On December 31, 1920, the notes of the National Bank amounted to 1,547,884,000 drachmai.

The Bank of Piræus, with a capital of a million sterling, was founded in October, 1916, by a number of shipowners for the purpose of financing maritime ventures. Other banks are the Commercial Bank (capital 15,000,000 drachmai), the Central Bank (capital 3,500,000 drachmai), the Bank of Athens (capital 48,000,000 drachmai), the Bank of the Orient (capital 25,000,000 drachmai), the Popular Bank (capital 1,500,000 drachmai), the Bank of National Economy (capital 10,000,000 drachmai), the Industrial Bank (capital 15,000,000 drachmai), the Maritime Bank (capital 10,000,000 drachmai), and the General Bank (capital 3,000,000 drachmai). Total deposits in all the banks in 1920, 2,298,881,814 drachmai.

Money, Weights and Measures.

Greece entered in 1868 the Latin Monetary Union.

The *Drachma*, of 100 *lepta*, is equivalent to the franc (25·225 francs = 11. sterling). 100 new drachmai = 112 old drachmai.

By Royal decree of January 30, 1893, the gold coins of Great Britain, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, and the United States are accepted by the Treasury and by private persons as legal tender, one-fourth per cent. being deducted from their nominal value.

In September, 1898, it was announced that it had been decided to introduce the metric system as regards measures of length, weight, and capacity.

The change from the old system is to be gradual, commencing with measures of length. The old system is as follows :—

The <i>Oke</i>	=	2·827	lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Stater</i>	=	123·20	„ „
„ <i>Livre</i> (Venetian)	=	1·05	„ „
„ <i>Baril</i> (wine)	=	16·33	imperial gallons.
„ <i>Kilo</i>	=	0·114	„ quarter.
„ <i>Pike</i>	=	$\frac{3}{4}$	of an English yard.
„ <i>Stremma</i>	=	·242	„ „ acre.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GREECE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Alexandre Rizo-Rangaba (appointed December 7, 1920).

Secretaries.—D. Bikelas and M. Vanopoulos.

Military Attaché.—Col. P. Vlassis.

Naval Attaché.—Commander J. Bouboulis.

Commercial Attaché.—M. Frangopoulos.

Acting Consul-General.—P. Delyannis.

There are consular officers of Greece at London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and various other towns.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GREECE.

H. M. Representative at Athens.—Hon. F. O. Lindley, C.B.E. (appointed November 25, 1921).

Counsellor.—C. H. Bentinck.

Secretaries.—C. Dodd and J. MacEwen.

Commercial Secretary.—E. C. D. Rawlins.

Military Attaché.—Brig.-General E. S. Hoare Naine, C.B., C.M.G.

Consul-General at Salonica.—R. A. Fontana.

There are also British Consular representatives at Piræus, Candia, Canea, Cephalonia, Corfu, Mitylene, Patras, Samos, Santorin, Volo, and Zante.

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GUATEMALA.

(REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Guatemala, established on March 21, 1847, after having formed part for twenty-six years of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution proclaimed December, 1879, and modified October, 1885, November, 1887, October, 1889, and July, 1903. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, consisting of representatives (one for every 20,000 inhabitants) chosen by universal suffrage for four years, and a Council of State, of 13 members, partly elected by the National Assembly, partly appointed by the President of the Republic. The executive is vested in a President, elected for six years.

President of the Republic.—General José Maria *Orellana* (March, 1922, to March, 1928).

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of six departments—of Foreign Affairs, Government and Justice, Hacienda and Public Credit, Public Instruction, Fomento, War.

Area and Population.

Area, estimated at 48,290 English square miles. In 1903 the population was 1,842,134; December 31, 1914, estimate, 2,003,579. About 60 per cent. are pure Indians, most of the remainder being half-caste, there being very few descendants of Europeans. Guatemala is administratively divided into 23 departments.

Capital of the Republic and seat of the government was Guatemala, with 90,000 inhabitants (1910), about one-quarter of them being of European origin. An earthquake shock on January 3 and 4, 1917, completely destroyed the city. Other towns are Quetzaltenango, 28,940, Coban, 30,770, and Totonicapan, 28,310. A boundary convention with Honduras of March, 1905, was extended to March 1, 1915, and a New Convention was signed and ratified in 1915.

Religion and Instruction.

Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion; but all other creeds have complete liberty of worship. Guatemala has an archbishop under whom are suffragan bishops for Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador. The State does not recognise any creed.

Education is free, and obligatory for all children between 6 and 14 years of age. In 1920 there were 1,334 Government schools, including Kindergarten (18), primary schools for boys (492) and girls (516), training schools for girls (34), night schools for workmen (87), schools of arts and crafts (3), and rural schools (317). The number of pupils attending the elementary schools in 1920 was 55,100. On May 2, 1918, the Government promulgated a decree establishing the University of Guatemala, which is to be known as the "Universidad Estrada Cabrera." The University was opened on September 15, 1918. The National Central Institute confers degrees which are recognised in all the Central American Republics. Among the other institutions are a School of Handicraft for Women, a National Conservatoire of Music, and a School of Art. Total expenditure on education in 1920, 12,848,270 pesos. The national library contains 19,400 volumes.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered in a supreme court, 6 appeal courts, and 26 courts of first instance. In all the municipalities there are Justices of Peace.

Finance.

Ordinary revenue and expenditure in currency (186 paper dollars = £1 in 1917; 194 = £1 in 1916):—

—	1916-17 ¹	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21 ¹
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Revenue	66,200,000	135,471,585	110,937,325	127,249,490	—
Expenditure	63,095,693	131,413,218	77,666,023	101,028,476	135,604,267

¹ Estimates.

On December 31, 1920 (according to the report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders), the outstanding amount of the 4 per cent. External Debt of 1895 was 1,414,980*l.*; certificates in respect of unpaid interest, 844,603*l.*; total, 2,259,583*l.* The internal debt on December 31, 1916, amounted to 135,799,843 dollars currency and 1,091,702 dollars sold.

Defence.

The military force of Guatemala, as reorganised, numbers 85,535 officers and men when mobilised. The reserve army consists of 40,575, divided into 81 battalions. All male citizens are liable to conscription from 18 to 50.

Production and Industry.

The Cordilleras divide Guatemala into two unequal drainage areas, of which the Atlantic is much the greater. The Pacific slope, though comparatively narrow, is exceptionally well watered and fertile between the altitudes of 1,000 and 5,000 feet, and is the most densely settled part of the Republic. The Atlantic slope is sparsely populated and has little of commercial importance beyond the timber cutting of the Peten, coffee cultivation of Coban region, and banana raising of the Motagua Valley and Lake Izabal district.

By the National Land Law of 1894, the State lands (except those on the

frontiers and the sea-shore) were divided into lots for sale, the maximum allotment permitted to one person being 15 caballarias (or about 1,687 acres); and these cannot be sold under ten years. In December, 1915, the state took over all the ore lands in the country, and such land may be exploited only under leasehold. The forest area has an extent of 1,316,482 acres.

The soil in general is exceedingly fertile. The most important crop is coffee, of which there are 1,500 plantations under cultivation, covering an area of 597,529 acres in 1920, and containing some 450,000,000 coffee trees. The quantity exported in 1920 was 960,000 pounds. Germans own and control between 50 and 60 per cent. of the coffee plantations of Guatemala. Next to coffee, sugar is the most important crop; the area in 1920 was 54,270 acres. Other crops in 1920 were 13,095 acres of rice, 834,413 acres of maize, 30,810 acres of bananas. In 1920 2,179,943 bunches of bananas were exported. Of the smaller crops, area in 1920, beans, 67,570 acres, wheat, 42,523 acres, and potatoes, 5,062 acres.

The department of Petén is rich in mahogany and dye woods, for which there is a ready market in the United States. Petén is also the centre of the chicle (gum) industry; in 1916, 407,195 lbs. were obtained. Cotton is grown in small quantities. On the high plateaux the area of the cattle-grounds (potreros) is about 758,640 acres. On December 31, 1914, there were in the Republic 655,386 head of cattle, 114,451 horses and mules, 402,124 sheep, 58,847 goats, and 175,515 pigs, making a total of 1,467,323. On December 31, 1915, the total was 1,470,200.

There are silver, gold, copper, iron and lead mines, but owing to the lack of transport, mining is little developed. Chrome was discovered in 1916. In 1919-20 the ferro-chromium mines of the department of Jalapa produced 2,241,341 kilos; of Estrada Cabrera, 11,352 kilos. The mines of Santa Rosa produced 680,770 kilos of mineral ore; the lead mines of Huehuetenango produced 1,249 quintals.

Commerce.

Value of the commerce in pounds sterling for 5 years:—

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	1,707,858	1,798,314	1,326,300	2,246,164	2,908,940
Exports	2,127,577	1,561,946	2,263,800	4,483,827	3,720,581

The values of the principal imports and exports in U.S. dollars for 2 years were:—

Imports	1918	1920	Exports	1919	1920
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Cotton	1,492,141	4,728,948	Coffee	19,726,546	13,942,083
Foodstuffs	277,402	784,156	Rubber	—	2,307
Linen, hemp, and jute	215,013	411,348	Timber	—	451,011
Paper, etc.	170,636	416,924	Hides	—	37,897
Iron and Steel	667,430	1,266,603	Bananas	681,312	990,138
Leather	101,031	428,230	Sugar	557,875	1,070,373

In 1920 imports from Great Britain amounted to 3,147,424 dollars; from the United States, 9,441,207 dollars; from France, 401,606 dollars; and from Japan, 239,776 dollars.

Total trade between Guatemala and the U.K. for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns) :—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Guatemala to U.K.	46,848	—	315,291	270,139	112,865
Exports to Guatemala from U.K.	298,380	281,416	397,985	£97,427	384,660

Shipping and Communications.

In 1919, 601 vessels of 696,885 tons (175 of 422,929 tons being American, and 129 of 58,888 tons British) entered and 576 vessels of 541,580 tons cleared the ports of the Republic. The chief ports on the Atlantic side are Puerto Barrios and Livingston; on the Pacific side, San José, Champerico, and Ocos.

The International Railway of Central America was incorporated in 1912 and represents a consolidation of the Guatemala Railway (195 miles), the Guatemala Central Railway (139 miles), the Occidental Railway (51 miles), and the Ocos Railway (22 miles). The company's main lines at present extend from Puerto Barrios to Guatemala City, a distance of 194.5 miles, thence to San José de Guatemala, on the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 74 miles. The company receives subsidies from the Governments of Guatemala and Salvador. The Salvador division of 40 miles is operated separately. The Government of Guatemala may purchase the lines after the year 2002 at a price to be decided by arbitration. The lines located in Salvador may be purchased after June, 1978, by the Government of that country at an arbitrated price. After the year 2006 Salvador will receive the lines without indemnity. In 1914 the International Railways of Central America acquired by purchase a 60-mile railroad extending from Santa Maria, on the main line between Guatemala City and San José de Guatemala, to Las Cruces. The same year it built an extension from Las Cruces to Ayutla, a distance of 45 miles. Ayutla is on the border of Mexico; Mariscal, in Mexico, being on the other side of the river Suchiate, which forms the boundary between the two countries. Although the road was constructed in 1914, through freight and passenger traffic between Guatemala City and Ayutla was not inaugurated until October 1, 1916. The International Railways of Central America has also projected a line to run south-east from Santa Maria to Santa Ana in Salvador. It is stated that when this and other lines in Central America, projected or under construction, are completed, a direct through route will be afforded between Vera Cruz, Mexico, and Panama and Colon, extending along the western portion of Central America through the five Republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

There are few good roads, and many bridges have been recently built, but away from the railway most of the traffic is on mule-back. In November, 1916, a concession was granted to a company for the construction of an intra-coastal canal, to be known as the Chiquimulilla Canal, skirting the Pacific Coast of Guatemala and extending 80 miles from San José to the Esclaves River, but the work has not yet been started.

There were in 1917, 423 post-offices, through which passed 17,285,844 letters, &c. In 1920 the national telegraph lines had a length of 4,512 miles, and the telephones 416 miles. There were 262 telegraph and 252 telephone offices. Number of telegrams sent in 1920, 1,523,512.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

On April 11, 1918, the National Assembly established a National Bank (Banco Nacional Privilegiado), with headquarters in the City of Guatemala. The principal functions of this bank is the making of agricultural loans, aiding in the reconstruction of the national capital and of other towns damaged by earthquakes, and co-operating in the settlement of economic questions. The funds of the bank are to consist of money subscribed by the Government and the proceeds of the sale of shares to national and foreign capitalists who may desire to participate in the enterprise. The President of the Republic is authorised to negotiate and conclude such financial arrangements, either at home or abroad, as he may deem necessary or expedient in establishing and operating the bank.

Important private Banks are:—(1) The Bank of Guatemala (1895), capital, 10,000,000 pesos; paid-up capital, 2,500,000 pesos; reserve, 4,312,512 pesos. (2) The International Bank of Guatemala (1877), subscribed capital, 2,000,000 pesos; reserve fund, 1,651,000 pesos. (3) The American Bank (1895), paid-up capital, 3,000,000 pesos; reserve fund, 1,200,000 pesos. (4) The Western Bank (Banco de Occidente) of Quezaltenango (1881), capital, 2,000,000 pesos; paid-up capital, 1,650,000 pesos; reserve fund, 3,300,000 pesos. On December 31, 1916, there were in circulation 183,000,000 pesos in paper money issued by the banks.

The National Treasury has continued to withdraw from circulation the notes of the extinct banking committee, and during the year 1918 cancelled 309,972 dollars, which with amounts previously withdrawn makes a total of 3,631,156 dollars.

The silver peso or dollar is not now current, the money in use being paper or fractional nickel and copper coin. The paper money in circulation is estimated at between 150,000,000 and 200,000,000 pesos.

The Dollar or Peso, of 100 *Centavos*, weight, 25 grammes, .900 fine; nominal value, 4s. Nickel coins are the *real*, nominal value 6d., and the half and quarter real. Copper coins (introduced in 1915) are 25 and 12½ centavos. In 1917, 1,200,000 of the former and 2,468,000 of the latter were coined.

The Spanish <i>Libra</i> of 16 ounces . . .	= 1·014 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i> of 25 libras . . .	= 25·35 lb. „
„ <i>Quintal</i> of 4 arrobas . . .	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Tonelada</i> of 20 quintals . . .	= 18·10 cwt.
„ <i>Fanega</i> . . .	= 1½ imperial bushels.

The metric system has been officially adopted.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF GUATEMALA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Dr. Don Manuel Arroyo. (Appointed 1920).

Secretary.—Don Jorge Garcia Granados.

There are also Consular representatives at Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Birmingham, Cardiff, Grimsby.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GUATEMALA.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister and Consul-General.—Hugh William Gaisford. Appointed January 17, 1920.

There is a British Consul at Quezaltenango; Vice-Consuls at Livingston, Puerto Barrios, and San José.

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HAITI.

(RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Haiti, formerly a French colony, was proclaimed independent January 1, 1804, and is now governed under a Constitution ratified on June 12, 1918. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Deputies on the basis of one member for each 60,000 inhabitants, members being chosen for 2 years by direct popular vote, and in a Senate of 15 members chosen for 6 years likewise by direct vote of the people. Citizens over 21 enjoy the franchise. The President is elected for 4 years by the two Chambers in joint session. Members of both houses are paid a monthly salary of 150 dollars throughout the year.

President of the Republic.—Monsieur Sudre Dartiguenave; elected August 12, 1915.

The administration of the Republic is carried on, under the President, by five Secretaries of State. The President receives an annual salary of 24,000 dollars.

In November, 1915, both Houses of the Haitian Congress ratified the treaty with the United States establishing a virtual protectorate by the United States over Haiti.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic, which embraces the western portion of the island of Haiti—the larger but less populated eastern division forming the Republic of *Santo Domingo*—is estimated at 10,204 English square miles. The inhabitants were estimated to number 960,000 in 1887; the ecclesiastical estimate, based on parish registers, in 1909 put the number at 2,029,700. In 1912 the estimated population was 2½ millions. The majority of them are negroes; there are also great numbers of Mulatto Haitians, the descendants of the former French settlers. There are about 5,000 foreigners, of whom about 10 per cent. are white. Capital; Port-au-Prince, with 120,000 inhabitants, situated on a large bay, and possessed of an excellent harbour. Cape Haiti has an estimated population of about 15,000; Jacmel, 20,000; Cayes about 15,000; Gonaïves, 8,000; Port de Paix, 5,000. The official language of the country is French, though most of the common people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French.

Religion and Instruction.

The religion is Roman Catholicism. There is an archbishop with 4 suffragan bishops. The Catholic clergy are French: Public elementary education is free, the country being divided into 15 inspectors' districts. The sum allotted for public instruction amounts to nearly 1,000,000 dollars annually, but the educational system is still very imperfect, especially in rural districts. In 1910 education was made compulsory. In the 6 national lycées in 1920–21 there were 550 pupils, and in 10 private secondary schools 2,792 pupils. There were in the 11 national primary schools in charge of friars 3,260 pupils divided among 66 classes, and in 32 in charge of nuns there were 4,782 pupils. There were also 29 school-teachers who are laymen and are visited by the friars as supervisors. During the 1920–21 school year 15 private rural primary schools had 530 pupils, and 38 private city primary schools 2,951; 563 national rural primary schools, 18,187 pupils; 105 religious schools, 5,857 pupils; 118 girls' primary schools, 10,481 pupils; 100 boys' schools, 8,331 pupils; and 10 half-time schools, 963 pupils. In 1921 there was created the University of Haiti.

Justice.

Justice is administered by a Court of Cassation and by lower courts. All the judges are nominated by the President and are irremovable.

Finance.

The revenue of Haiti is derived almost exclusively from customs, paid in American gold on exports and imports. The largest portion of the expenditure is for debt charges.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for two years:—

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	U.S. Gold dollars	Currency gourdes	U.S. Gold dollars	Currency gourdes
1918-19	5,115,930	3,063,968	2,349,880	4,534,121
1919-20	5,608,414	5,011,708	3,748,498	4,602,494

The budget for 1919-20 has also been adopted for the fiscal year 1920-21.

On December 31, 1920, the debt consisted of gold loans amounting to 92,263,260 francs. The internal debt amounts to 2,263,226 dollars; the floating debt, 3,734,005 dollars and 2,068,988 gourdes (nominally 4s.).

Defence.

An armed constabulary (Gendarmerie d'Haiti), both urban and rural, was instituted in 1916. The officers are drawn from the United States Marine Corps. The establishment consists of 110 officers and 2,688 non-commissioned officers and men. A coastguard service of one armed auxiliary schooner is attached to the constabulary. The reserve troops consisting of the former 'Guard of the Government' and old line regiments, have an effective of 19,128 men.

Production.

The industries of Haiti are mainly agricultural, and the most important product is coffee of excellent quality, but the export duty (3 cents gold per lb.) is so considerable as to hamper the development of its cultivation. Cocoa is grown extensively and cotton is exported in increasing quantities. The cultivation of tobacco is extending, and a cigar and cigarette factory is successful. Sugar is likewise grown, and there are 4 sugar-making establishments. An extensive sugar central, founded with American capital, has been constructed near Port-au-Prince. Rum and other spirits are distilled but not exported: the rum is of a superior quality. Logwood is an important product, and other valuable woods are now exported. Cattle breeding is neglected.

Haiti possesses considerable mineral resources quite undeveloped. Gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal, kaolin, nickel, gypsum, limestone and porphyry are found but are little worked. Some effort has been made to work copper mines in the last few years, and concessions have been granted for mining coal, iron, and copper.

Commerce.

Imports and Exports for 4 years:—

—	Imports	Exports	—	Imports	Exports
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1915-16	1,925,255	1,837,741	1918-19	17,117,603	21,460,044
1916-17	1,661,369	1,602,968	1919-20	27,398,411	18,990,082

The values of imports into Haiti from various countries for the year 1919-20 were as follows:—From the United States, 22,773,762 dollars (83.12 per cent.); from Great Britain, 2,286,614 dollars (8.35 per cent.); from France, 1,451,700 dollars (5.30 per cent.). Of the exports, 9,903,881 dollars went to the United States (52.15 per cent.); 6,531,252 dollars to France (34.39 per cent.); and 318,120 dollars to the United Kingdom (1.68 per cent.).

Total trade between Haiti and the U.K. for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	47,018	18,074	161,981	158,292	135,359
Exports . . .	145,915	71,812	216,868	437,323	102,463

Shipping and Communications.

In 1919 there entered and cleared at the ports of the Republic 988 steam vessels of 90,566 tons, and 481 sailing ships of 923 tons. Several lines of steamers (French, Dutch, and Norwegian) connect the ports of Haiti with New York.

Port-au-Prince is connected with Cape Haiti by a road 169 miles long, and with Morebalais and Las Coobas by a road 33 miles long. A light railway has been constructed from Port-au-Prince to Lake Assuéi (28 miles), and to Léogane (22 miles), but the traffic is small. A concession has been granted the 'National Railroad Company of Hayti' for a railroad from Cape Haiti to Port-au-Prince, now in construction. Total length of line, 64 miles. Port-au-Prince has 5 miles of tramway.

The principal towns are connected by the Government telegraph system. A cable runs from the Mole St. Nicholas to Santiago de Cuba and from the Mole to Port-au-Prince, and also to Cape Haiti, whence it runs to Puerto Plata (Santo Domingo) and to South America.

There are 31 post offices. Haiti joined the Postal Union in 1880. Length of telegraph lines, 124 miles.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The Banque Nationale de la République d'Haiti, established October 21, 1910, with a capital of 10,000,000 francs, undertakes to render services to the Government in respect of loans and other matters. In 1916, the National City Bank of New York purchased control over this bank. In 1919 the Royal Bank of Canada established a branch at Port-au-Prince.

The *Gourde*, or dollar, nominal value, 4s. Nickel coins are 50-, 20-, 10- and 5-centime pieces, and bronze 3-, 2-, and 1-centime pieces. The money in circulation consists of paper money, 7,394,972 gourdes; nickel coins, 7,000,000 gourdes; bronze coins, 245,000 gourdes; treasury bonds, 1,468,437 gourdes; total, 16,108,409 gourdes. It is estimated there are also 2,100,000 dollars in American gold in circulation. The bank notes are to be issued by the Banque Nationale de la République d'Haiti under the control of the Haitian Government. In 1917 the premium on gold as against Haitian gourdes was stationary at 400 per cent., at which rate the local currency has been stabilised.

The metric system of weights and measures came into use officially on October 1, 1920, but so far only in theory.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HAITI IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Secretary of Legation.—Abel Théard, Chargé d'Affaires.

Consul.—Maurice Erdmann.

There are Consuls at Belfast, Cardiff, Cork, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Southampton, Grimsby, Dundee, Glasgow.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAITI.

Vice-Consul and Chargé d'Affaires.—E. D. Watt.

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HONDURAS.

(REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS.)

Constitution and Government.

ON September 15, 1821, the State of Honduras declared its independence of Spain and set up as a Republic which is governed under a charter proclaimed October, 1894. It gives the legislative power to a Congress of Deputies consisting of 42 members, chosen for 4 years directly by popular vote, in the ratio of one per 10,000 inhabitants. It meets for 60 days on January 1 each year. The executive authority rests with a President, nominated and elected by popular vote for 4 years, and holding office from February 1st.

President.—General Rafael Lopez Gutierrez (1920–1924).

The administration of the Republic is carried on by a Council of five ministers, to whom are entrusted the departments of Foreign Relations, Government and Justice, War, Treasury and Public Credit, Public Works and Agriculture, and Instruction.

Area and Population.

Area about 44,275 English square miles, with a population, on January 1, 1921, of 637,114 (314,528 males and 322,846 females), according to official figures, or 12.5 inhabitants to the square mile. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians with an admixture of Spanish blood. On the north coast there is a considerable proportion of negroes. The Republic is divided into 17 departments. La Mosquitia is still practically unexplored and is inhabited by native races who speak no Spanish. The capital of

Honduras was Tegucigalpa, with 38,950 inhabitants in 1920, but this became the capital of the new Republic of Central America (*see* 'Additions and Corrections' for the Republic of Central America), and the provisional capital of Honduras is Comayagua; other towns are Pespire, 7,132; Nacaome, 8,152; La Esperanza, 11,453; Santa Rosa, 10,574; Choluteca, 8,065; San Pedro Sula, 7,820. The main ports are Amapala on the Pacific, and, on the Atlantic, Puerto Cortez (2,500), Omoa (1,000), Ulúa, La Ceiba, Trujillo, Roatan, and Tela. Amapala, on Tiger Island, is 3 hours by gasoline launch from San Lorenzo on the mainland, where a cart road starts for 81½ miles (130 kilometres). Traction is by autos and bull carts. Tegucigalpa is 4 days' mule travel from the end of railroad on North Coast, and 4 hours from the end of the cart road at Comayagua.

Vital statistics in 1920:—Births, 17,435 (9,038 boys and 8,397 girls); deaths, 11,531 (5,953 males and 5,578 females); surplus of births, 5,904.

Religion, Instruction, Justice.

The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion, but the Constitution guarantees freedom to all creeds, and the State does not contribute to the support of any. Instruction is free, compulsory (from 7 to 15 years of age), and entirely secular. In 1920 there were 867 schools, with 1,107 teachers. In 1920 there were 93,314 children of school age (52,620 boys and 40,694 girls), of whom 45,301 attended school. The expenditure for education in 1920 was 371,538 pesos. At Tegucigalpa there is a central university with faculties of medicine, and of science, law, and political sciences; also a military and automobile school, and at Comayagua there is a school of jurisprudence. For secondary instruction the Government maintains a Central Institute at Tegucigalpa, and subsidised colleges in the departments. To these colleges five normal schools are annexed.

The Judicial power resides in the Supreme Court with five judges chosen directly by the people for 4 years; four Appeal Courts, and departmental and local judges.

Finance.

The revenue is mainly derived from customs, and from spirit, explosives, and tobacco monopolies. For the years stated, ending July 30, the revenue and expenditure are given as follows (the silver peso is legally fixed at one-half the value of an American dollar).

—	1917-18 ¹	1918-19 ¹	1919-20 ¹	1920-21 ²	1921-22 ³
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	720,867	794,114	1,003,346	951,491	834,350 ³
Expenditure . .	813,460	823,775	1,165,587	960,546	834,350 ³

¹ Peso converted at 3s.

² Peso converted at 2s. 6d.

³ Estimates.

On December 31, 1920, the external debt of Honduras consisted of four loans contracted as follows: 1867, 78,800*l.* and 900,700*l.*; 1869, 2,176,570*l.*; 1870, 2,242,500*l.*; amounting to 5,398,570*l.* The arrears of interest to January 1, 1921, amount to 22,326,112*l.*; total, 27,724,682*l.* No interest has been paid since 1872. The bonds of this debt were floated

to build a Trans-oceanic railway, but the scheme ended in a complete failure. Afterwards the Government took over the railway.

The internal debt on July 31, 1920, amounted to 3,555,982 silver dollars, an increase of 132,989 silver dollars over the preceding year.

Defence.

Every citizen of Honduras belongs to the regular army from the age of 21 to 35; to the reserves from the age of 35 to 40. Foreigners are exempt from service, naturalised citizens being exempt for 10 years. The troops on July 31, 1918, consisted of 46,106 fighting men and 21,505 reserves, making a total force of 77,611. The country is divided into five military zones.

Production and Industry.

The chief culture is that of bananas, mostly on the Atlantic coast, where coconuts are also grown. In 1920 there were exported 11,524,149 bunches of bananas, Tela being the principal banana exporting port. The coconut groves of Puerto Sal extend from the Ulua River to the Cuero River, a distance of about 60 miles, and are said to contain over 28,000 fruit-bearing trees. The export of coconuts in 1920 was 12,647,508. Rubber is produced in decreasing quantity; coffee of fine quality is grown, and the industry is increasing. Tobacco too is grown. While the Department of El Paraiso has become noted for its fine quality of tobacco, the Department of Copan still leads in quantity, producing 75 per cent. of the total amount raised in the Republic (about 1,717,500 pounds annually). This finds a market in the neighbouring Republics and also in Peru. In 1915-16 there was produced 1,644,521 quintals (of 100 pounds) of corn, 187,227 quintals of beans, 407,828 quintals of maicillo (Kaffir corn), 76,935 quintals of rice, 4,963 quintals of wheat, 67,119 quintals of coffee, and 6,069,379 bunches of bananas. The cultivation of indigo is being revived round Camasca, where 6,373 acres were cultivated in 1917. Henequen is being widely planted, the government having offered a subsidy. Attention is also being paid to the planting of the castor-oil plant.

Honduras is essentially a cattle producing country. The total number of farms was 3,658; of cattle ranches, 1,561. Cattle breeding is carried on extensively, and dairy farming on a small scale. In 1920 there were within the Republic approximately 500,000 head of cattle, horses, mules, donkeys and pigs, etc.

The mineral resources of Honduras are—gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony, some of them being found in almost every department. Gold, bar silver, some copper and lead, and various ores are exported. Deposits of brown and other coal have also been found. The production of silver in 1920 was 1,979,686 ounces, and of gold 9,110 ounces. The chief requisites for the development of the mining industries are capital and facilities for transport.

Straw hats and cigars are the only articles of home manufacture exported. A very good quality of Panama hat is manufactured in the Departments of Copan and Santa Barbara. There is a large number of small factories of all classes in the Republic, mostly for making aguardiente, soda water, cigars, sugar, soap, candles, shoes, and artificial ice, besides other minor establishments.

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 5 years :—

—	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	1,259,032	1,435,334	2,079,412	3,858,228	4,180,675
Exports . . .	1,070,690	1,376,079	1,799,322	2,083,418	1,357,147

The principal exports from Honduras in 1920-21 were bananas (2,832,288 U.S. dollars), coconuts (291,331 dollars), coffee (28,190 dollars), hides (40,222 dollars), cattle (153,485 dollars), and sugar (792,182 dollars).

The United States takes practically all the exports of Honduras (95.9 per cent. in 1919-20), and furnishes practically all its imports (14,029,063 dollars).

In February, 1916, Congress agreed to the establishment of a free port, called Puerto Herrera, and built at the point where the Cruta River joins the Bay of Caratasca.

The treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1915 provides for the 'most-favoured-nation' treatment between the United Kingdom and Honduras.

Total trade between Honduras and United Kingdom for 5 years was according to Board of Trade returns) as follows :—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Honduras . . .	120	—	540	12,302	38,768
Exports to Honduras . . .	86,778	64,259	72,278	331,846	126,036

The transport of fruit, &c., to the United States is effected largely by steamships, some of them built for the purpose.

Communications.

In general, travelling and transport are accomplished by means of mules and ox-carts. Slow improvements in road-making and repairing are beginning to be made. The cart road from Tegucigalpa to the north coast is being rapidly pushed forward, reaching Comayagua in 1919. There is a good mail service by automobiles. The two principal roads are the Carretera del Sur from San Lorenzo, on the Pacific Coast, to Tegucigalpa, 84 miles; and the Carretera del Norte, from Tegucigalpa to Comayagua, 63 miles. A third road is being built from Lake Yojoa to Signatepeque, and thence to Comayagua; and a fourth from Tegucigalpa to Juticalpa.

There is a railway of 60 miles (95 kilometres) from Puerto Cortez to Potrerillos; the line, which was taken over by the Government in 1912, has been almost completely overhauled and repaired, and is now in a condition to meet the heavy demands made upon it by the banana crop. The other four railroads are owned and operated by the various fruit companies on the north coast. The Trujillo Railway, which will eventually reach Juticalpa, has about 73 miles completed; the Tela Railway has about 155 miles completed; the Cuyamel Fruit Co. Railway (Department of Cortes) has an extension of 49 miles; and the Vaccaro Brothers' Railway, which is being

built towards the town of Yoro, has 126 miles. Total length of line (1920) 463 miles.

In 1920 the country had 877 miles of telephone lines and 4,663 miles of telegraph lines. Number of telephone offices, 684; number of telegraph offices, 277. Number of pieces of mail matter handled in 1920, 4,337,917.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The silver *peso* or *dollar*, of 100 cents, weighing 25 grammes, .900 fine, is the monetary unit. The fractional silver money consists of 50, 25, 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces. The *real* is also in popular use. It is equivalent to 12½ cents. There is a 1-cent and a 2-cent copper coin. On January 10, 1920, the government signed convention with banks for the introduction of United States coin into Honduras. The value of the silver peso is legally fixed at one-half the value of an American dollar.

There are two banks in the Republic, which are also banks of emission: the 'Banco de Honduras,' with a capital of 417,000 pesos; and the Banco Atlantida (1913), with a capital of 500,000 dollars. The total bank notes of the two banks amount to 909,592 pesos. The money in circulation is now about 3 million dollars in U.S. currency and 100,000 pesos of Honduras Banks notes.

The metric system of weights and measures has been legal since April 1, 1897, but English pounds and yards and the old Spanish system are still in general use:

1 <i>Vara</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 32 inches.
1 <i>Arroba</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 25 lb.
1 <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 100 lb.
1 <i>Tonelada</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 2,000 lb.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HONDURAS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Arthur Breen Ryde, London.

There are Consuls at Manchester, Cardiff, Grimsby, Liverpool, Birmingham and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HONDURAS.

Minister.—Hugh William Gaisford (resident at Guatemala).

Consul and Chargé d'Affaires at Tegucigalpa.—George L. Yall.

There are Consuls at Trujillo and Puerto Cortez.

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HUNGARY.

(KINGDOM OF HUNGARY.)

Constitution and Government.

On October 31, 1918, a revolution broke out in Hungary with the object of establishing a Republic and making the country independent of Austria. On November 13 King Charles issued a letter of abdication, and on November 16, 1918, Hungary was proclaimed an independent Republic (Hungarian People's Republic), of which Count Michael Karolyi became Provisional President. The two Houses of the Legislature were abolished, and their place taken by a Provisional National Assembly. The Karolyi régime continued until March 22, 1919, when the Count resigned in consequence of an Entente note in reference to the boundary between Hungary and Rumania. Count Karolyi's Cabinet was succeeded by a Soviet Government, which proclaimed the dictatorship of the proletariat. An opposition Government was, however, soon set up at Arad and Szeged, which with the assistance of the Rumanian army swept away the Soviet Government, and on August 7, 1919, a National Government was again in the Capital. Elections were held on the basis of universal suffrage in January and February 1920, and as a result a *bloc* composed of parties of the Right was returned to power. The new Parliament proceeded to elect a Regent who was styled officially 'Protector of the Magyar Republic.'

Regent.—Admiral Nicholas von Horthy. (Elected March 1, 1920).

The Ministry at present (April, 1922), in power was formed on April 14, 1921, as follows:—

Prime Minister.—Count Stephen Bethlen.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Count Nicholas Banffy.

Minister of the Interior.—Count Kuno Klebelsberg.

Minister of Finance.—Tibor Kallay.

Minister of Agriculture.—John Mayer.

Minister of Commerce.—Louis Hegyesfalmy.

Minister of Public Instruction.—Dr. Joseph Vass.

Minister of Justice.—Paul Tomcsanyi.

Minister of National Defence.—General Alexander Belitska.

Minister of Social Welfare.—Ferdinand Bernolak.

On March 23, 1920, a Government Order that Hungary was a Monarchy, that the official style of the Ministry is 'Royal Hungarian Ministry,' that Hungary should be described as a Monarchy in all official documents, and that the Royal Arms were to be adopted again.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

In Hungary a distinction is observed between communes which are large or small, or may be townships with regular magistrates, and municipalities, which are regarded as communes of a higher order. The communal electoral right is possessed by every male inhabitant over twenty years of age who for two years has paid the State tax. The representative body is composed half of members elected for six years, and half of persons who pay the highest taxes. The committee consists of members appointed, in the towns for six years, in the rural communes for three years, with officials appointed for life. The counties and cities invested with similar rights are independent municipalities. Each has its council constituted similarly to the representative body of the communes; and the members are elected also for six years. All electors for the Parliament are qualified to vote. In Budapest they must be able to read and write. The executive is in the hands of the official body of the municipality, who sit and vote with the council.

Area and Population.

The Treaty of Trianon, signed on June 4, 1920, and ratified by Hungary on November 13, 1920, mentions in general terms the boundaries of the new State with Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Yugo-Slavia and Rumania. The exact boundaries with Yugo-Slavia and Rumania are to be determined by a mixed commission. As a result of negotiations with Austria and of the consequent plebiscite, Hungary has obtained Sopron (Oedenburg) in Western Hungary. (See under Austria.)

The population of Hungary according to the census of 1921 is 7,840,832, and its area 35,654 square miles.

Vital statistics for 1920 :—Births, 211,697; marriages, 88,089; deaths, 146,408.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, WITH POPULATION IN 1920.

Budapest (Census Jan. 1, 1921)	1,184,616	Hódmezővásárhely . . .	60,854	Győr . . .	50,035
Szeged . . .	109,896	Miskolcz . . .	57,384	Békéscsaba . . .	46,679
Debreczen . . .	103,228	Ujpest . . .	55,825	Nyiregyháza . . .	41,112
Kecskemét . . .	72,768	Kispest . . .	50,244	Erzsébetfalva . . .	40,325

Religion.

Religious toleration is one of the fundamental principles of the Hungarian State. There is perfect equality among all legally recognised religions, which include the Roman and Greek Catholic, the Evangelical (Augsburg and Helvetian), the Unitarian, the Greek-Oriental, the Gregorian-Armenian, the Baptist (since 1905), the Jewish, and the Mohammedan (since 1916). Each has the independent administration of its own affairs.

Instruction.

Public education in Hungary comprises the following grades:—(1) Infant schools; (2) elementary schools; (3) industrial and commercial apprentice

schools; (4) higher primary and primary schools; (5) training colleges for teachers; (6) middle or secondary schools: gymnasia and realschools, secondary schools for girls; (7) academies (high schools) of law; (8) institutions for religious education; (9) universities; (10) technical high schools, economic, mining, industrial, and commercial special schools.

School attendance is compulsory for children of six to twelve years. There were in the school year 1916 altogether 2,285 infants' schools and permanent foster-homes with 214,199 infants, and 9 training colleges for female teachers of infant schools.

In Old Hungary there were in the school-year 1916-17 15,224 elementary schools with 1,795,443 pupils and 29,611 teachers. The number of primary schools was 533, with 104,355 pupils and 4,256 professors. The number of training colleges for teachers and female teachers for elementary schools was 85, and for primary schools 9.

In the middle schools the curriculum extends over eight years. They are maintained by the State, by the larger communes, or (in the case of the denominational schools) by ecclesiastical foundations, with sometimes a subvention from the State. There were in 1916-1917, 186 gymnasia, with 3,198 teachers and 67,190 pupils; 34 realschools, with 628 teachers and 12,662 pupils, and 39 secondary schools for girls, with 802 teachers and 9,899 pupils.

Hungary has four universities all maintained by the State. In the first semester of the year 1916-17 the University of Budapest had 526 professors and 3,950 students (4,589 in 1920-21); the University of Kolozsvár, 165 professors and 420 students; the Universities of Pozsony (Pressburg) 19 professors and 147 students, and Debreczen 38 professors and 257 students—the last two having been founded in 1912. There are also 42 theological colleges, viz., 25 Roman Catholic, 4 Greek Catholic, 3 Greek Oriental, 7 Protestant, 1 Unitarian, and 1 Jewish, with a total of 238 professors and 1,355 students; and 8 law schools with 90 professors and 729 students. The technical high school (polytechnicum) in Budapest has 120 professors and 727 students. In the school-year 1916-17 there were 66 high commercial schools separately for boys and girls, 1 industrial school of art, 4 high industrial schools. There were 49 industrial schools.

Justice and Crime.

The Supreme Court in Budapest is the highest instance in all civil and criminal matters. As courts of first instance, there are county courts (törvényszékek) with collegiate judgeships; district courts (járásbíróságok) with single judges; and jury courts, (sajtóbíróságok) for press offences, besides an army special court.

Pauperism.

In Hungary poor relief is in the main left to communal administration. In the smaller communes orphans and the indigent are cared for by official guardians and overseers, while in the larger there are poor-houses, the funds being mostly derived from fines and taxes. The number of asylums for paupers and orphans is about 300. The Church and charitable societies also render assistance, and several millions of crowns are annually bestowed in legacies and gifts towards benevolent purposes.

Finance.

Budget estimates for 2 years :—

	1920-21	1921-22
	Kronen	Kronen
Revenue . . .	10,520,555,804	20,294,193,738
Expenditure . . .	20,210,748,615	26,762,508,209
Deficit . . .	9,690,192,811	6,468,314,471

Summary of the Budget estimates for 1920-21 :—

Revenue	Kronen	Expenditure	Kronen
Ministry of Foreign Affairs . . .	8,000,000	The Regent's Civil List . . .	3,000,000
„ „ the Interior . . .	10,765,358	Parliament . . .	15,711,045
„ „ Finance . . .	6,511,524,162	Pensions . . .	313,225,871
„ „ Commerce . . .	3,545,293,260	Public Debt . . .	3,471,553,031
„ „ Agriculture . . .	227,977,322	Ministry of Foreign Affairs . . .	587,056,548
„ „ Education . . .	47,942,855	„ „ the Interior . . .	838,912,674
„ „ Justice . . .	25,258,612	„ „ Finance . . .	4,944,979,872
„ „ War . . .	126,317,144	„ „ War . . .	4,567,370,245
Total (including all items) . . .	10,520,555,804	Total (including all items) . . .	20,210,748,615

The public debt of Hungary on December 31, 1920, was given at 54,453,041,000 kronen, of which 8,287,835,000 kronen are pre-war debt, 32,631,056,000 kronen debt incurred during the war, and 13,534,150,000 kronen incurred since the armistice.

Defence.

The armed forces of Hungary consist of the National Army, the Police, the Gendarmerie and the Customs Guards.

According to the Treaty of Trianon, Hungary is authorised to maintain an army of 35,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. The Treaty laid down that conscription was to be abolished, and consequently recruiting on a voluntary basis has been substituted. All recruits have to undertake to serve in the Army for a minimum period of 12 consecutive years, at least 6 of which are to be with the colours. Officers now serving will continue to do so until they attain the age of 40 years at least. Officers newly appointed must undertake to serve on the active list for a minimum of 20 consecutive years. No reserves or measures for mobilisation are permitted.

Hungary is divided into the following seven military districts:—Budapest, Szombathely, Szekesfehar, Kaposvar, Szeged, Miskolcz, and Debreczen. To each of these districts is allotted a mixed brigade each composed of 1 brigade staff, 1 cavalry squadron, 2 infantry regiments, 1 trench mortar company, 1 field artillery group, 1 cyclist battalion. In addition to the 7 mixed brigades there are the following army troops: 4 hussar regiments, 1 field artillery group, and 3 pioneer battalions.

Hungary has a force of 12,000 gendarmerie and 12,000 police, as well as 4,500 customs guards. The members of this force are under the obligation to serve for a minimum of 6 consecutive years. The authorised armament is as follows :—Gendarmerie: 1 rifle or 1 carbine per man; Police: 1 sword or revolver per man (automatic pistols for 5% of the establishment, i.e. 600); Customs Guards: 1 rifle per man.

A force of 3,000 finance guards is also maintained. These are armed with revolvers.

Hungary has no navy or air force.

Production and Industry.

The cultivation of the soil is the chief industry of Hungary. The soil is noted for its fertility and the variety of its products. The area and production of crops in Hungary in 1919-20 was as follows:—

Crop	Area	Yield	Crop	Area	Yield
	Acres	Quintals		Acres	Quintals
Wheat . . .	267,440	7,930,270	Maize . . .	2,026,502	12,273,770
Rye	1,482,137	4,196,430	Tobacco . .	51,293	263,725
Barley . . .	1,272,157	4,364,350	Sugar . . .	77,824	6,378,753
Oats	806,091	3,355,960	Grapes . . .	533,191	1,978,468

In Hungary there were in 1920 746,423 horses, 2,221,988 cattle, 1,817,405 sheep, and 3,729,190 pigs.

The total area under forest in Hungary (1920) was 1,357,438 acres.

The total production of coal in Hungary in 1920 was 4,458,694 tons. The best quality coal is found in the Mecsek Mountain, in the district of Pecs. Bituminous coal is found at Ajk. Hungary has a considerable number of brown-coal and lignite mines. Among the brown-coal deposits are the following: The district between Tatabánya-Esztergom, amounting to 120,000,000 tons; the Sarisap-Annavolgy mines, 20,000,000 tons; the Pilisszentivány, and Pilisvörösvár coal mines, containing approximately 6,000,000 tons of coal; the brown-coal deposits at Vertes, county of Komárom, and at Szapar and Csernye, county of Veszprém, amounting to about 2,000,000 tons. The borings at Kornye and Mor have had good results. At Kosd, near Vác, a brown-coal deposit was discovered, amounting to 1,000,000 tons. Other large brown-coal deposits are to be found in the Salgotarján district, in the territory of the counties of Nógrád and Heves, containing about 58,000,000 tons.

The bulk of the lignite deposits is to be found at Mátraalja, where there are about 12,000,000 tons. Other important lignite deposits are located at Varpalota, in the Trans-Danubian district, amounting to 2,000,000 tons, and in the Hungarian lowlands, near Balmazújváros, to an amount of 2,000,000 tons.

Hungary retains important fishery preserves in the Danube and Theiss rivers and in Lake Balaton. The latter, situated in the west, is the largest lake in central Europe, being 50 miles long and from 2 to 7 miles broad. Its waters contain plentiful supplies of perch, carp, pike, sheat-fish, shad and other fish. The north shore of Lake Balaton is an important wine-producing district. The best known Hungarian wines come from the hilly country, "Tokay," in the northeast section of New Hungary. Rock salt and the precious metals are also found in the foothill spurs of the Carpathians in this section of Hungary.

The industries of Hungary are based on agriculture. They include milling, distilling, the manufacture of sugar, hemp and flax, and also iron and steel works.

Commerce.

The imports into Hungary in 1920 amounted to 5,423 quintals, and the exports to 5,226 quintals.

Total trade between Hungary and the United Kingdom in 1921, according to Board of Trade returns:—Imports, 97,568£; Exports, 297,383£.

Internal Communications.

The length of railways in Hungary in March, 1921, was 4,372 miles, of which 1,858 are owned by the State.

Number of Hungarian post-offices, 2,156.

Money and Credit.

The krone is the unit of currency.

Notes of the Austro-Hungarian Bank circulating in Hungary on October 23, 1920, amounted to 11,982,646,810 kronen. The Hungarian Government in a decree issued on March 18, 1920, ordered the stamping of Austro-Hungarian bank notes circulating in Hungarian territory. This order was issued in conformity with a clause in the draft of the peace treaty and is effective with regard to all currency circulating in Hungary except the following: Notes of 1 and 2 kronen issued by the Austro-Hungarian Bank; notes of 5, 10, and 20 kronen issued by the Hungarian Postal Savings Bank; falsifications of 25 and 200 kronen notes of the Austro-Hungarian Bank printed by the Bolshevik Government; and certain old notes which have been recalled by the Austro-Hungarian Bank, some of which are still in circulation.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF HUNGARY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister.—Count Ladislas Szapary. Appointed March, 1922.

Counsellor.—William de Ruttkay.

Attaché.—Antoine de Balásy.

Chancellor.—Joseph Bolzar.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HUNGARY.

Minister.—Thomas Beaumont Hohler, C.B., C.M.G. Appointed January 5, 1920.

Secretaries.—John Balfour and J. H. Le Rougetel.

Commercial Secretary.—R. J. E. Humphreys.

Consul at Budapest.—L. M. Robinson.

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ITALY.

(REGNO D'ITALIA.)

Reigning King.

Vittorio Emanuele III., born November 11, 1869, the only son of King Umberto I. of Italy and of Queen Margherita; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, July 29, 1900; married October 24, 1896, to *Elena*, born January 8, 1873, daughter of Nicholas, King

of Montenegro; offspring, Princess *Jolanda*, born June 1, 1901; Princess *Mafalda*, born November 19, 1902; Prince *Umberto*, Nicola Tommaso Giovanni Maria, Prince of Piedmont and Heir Apparent, born Sept. 15, 1904; Princess *Giovanna*, born November 13, 1907; Princess *Maria*, born December 26, 1914.

Mother of the King.

Queen *Margherita*, born November 20, 1851, the only daughter of the late Prince Ferdinando of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, married, April 22, 1868, to Umberto of Savoy, Prince of Piemonte (King of Italy, 1878), widow July 29, 1900.

Uncle of the King.

Prince *Tomaso Alberto Vittorio*, of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, born February 6, 1854.

Cousins of the King.

Prince *Emanuele Filiberto*, of Savoy, Duke of Aosta, born January 13, 1869, married, June 25, 1895, to Princess *Elena*, d'Orleans, daughter of the late Comte de Paris; offspring, Prince *Amedeo Umberto*, Duke of Apulia, born October 21, 1898, and Prince *Aimone*, Duke of Spoleto, born March 9, 1900; Prince *Vittorio Emanuele*, of Savoy-Aosta, Count of Turin, born November 24, 1870; Prince *Luigi Amedeo*, of Savoy-Aosta, Duke of the Abruzzi, born January 30, 1873—children of the late Prince Amedeo of Savoy, Duke of Aosta, from his union with Maria Vittoria, Princess of Pozzo della Cisterna, who died November 8, 1876.

Most genealogists trace the origin of the reigning house to a German Count Berthold, who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Lemman. In the end of the eleventh century the Count of Savoy acquired the countries of Turin and Susa. Count Amadeus, in 1383, founded a law of primogeniture which led to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416 the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke; in 1418 they acquired the Principality of Piedmont; and in 1713 they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King. Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720, for the isle of Sardinia, to which henceforth the royal dignity remained attached. The Genoese territory was added at the peace of 1815. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Carlo Felice in 1831, and the crown fell to Prince Carlo Alberto, of the house of Savoy-Carignano, a branch founded by Tommaso Francesco, born in 1596, younger son of Duke Carlo Emanuele I. of Savoy. King Carlo Alberto abdicated the throne March 23, 1849, in favour of his son, the late King Vittorio Emanuele II., who, by the Peace of Zürich, November 10, 1859, obtained Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua and a part of the surrounding territory. On March 11, 1860, annexation to Sardinia was voted by *plebiscites* in Parma, Modena, the Romagna, and Tuscany; on October 21, Sicily and Naples (including *Benevento* and *Pontecorvo*, part of the Papal States), and on November 4, the Marches and Umbria. The first Italian Parliament assembled in February 1861, and declared (March 17, 1861) Vittorio Emanuele King of Italy. The remaining part of the province of Mantua and Venetia were added in 1866. Finally, the remaining part of the Papal States (province of Rome), having been taken possession of by an Italian army (September 20, 1870), after the withdrawal of the French garrison, was annexed to the Kingdom by *plebiscite* on October 2.

The civil list has been settled at 16,050,000 lire.¹ From this amount the children of the late Prince Amedeo, Duke of Aosta, receive jointly allowance of 400,000 lire; Prince Tomaso, Duke of Genoa, an allowance of 400,000 lire; and Queen Margherita, an allowance of 1,000,000 lire.

¹ The amount of the civil list is, in fact, 15,050,000 lire, because the King repays to the State the annuity settled on Queen Margherita by law of December 6, 1900.

The greater part of the private domains of the reigning family were given up to the State in 1848.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Italy is an expansion of the 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno,' granted on March 4, 1848, by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers—an upper one, the Senate, and a lower one, called the 'Camera de' Deputati.' The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are twenty-one years of age (with the right to vote when twenty-five years of age), and of an unlimited number of members, above forty years old, who are nominated by the King for life; a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or, finally, should pay taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 lire, or 120*l*. On January 1, 1920, there were 368 senators and 9 members of the royal family. The electoral law of December 1920, made the suffrage universal for men and women 21 years of age, and also for men aged less than 21 years who have performed military service during the war. The Electoral Reform Act of 1919 introduced the principle of proportional representation and *scrutin de liste*. The number of deputies is 535, or 1 to every 71,000 of the population (census 1911). In 1921 the number of enrolled electors was 11,821,168 (34 per 100 inhabitants without distinction of sex or age) inclusive of the electors temporarily disfranchised on account of military service. For electoral purposes the whole of the Kingdom is divided into 508 electoral colleges or districts, and these again into several sections (19,508). A deputy must be thirty years old, and have the requisites demanded by the electoral law. Incapable of being elected are all salaried Government officials, as well as all persons ordained for the priesthood and filling clerical charges, or receiving pay from the State. Officers in the army and navy, ministers, under-secretaries of State, and various other classes of functionaries high in office, may be elected, but their number must never be more than forty, not including the ministers and the under-secretaries of State. All deputies receive 15,000 lire (600*l*.) annually, and all deputies and senators travel gratis on the railways.

Lower House, elected May, 1921: Constitutionalists, 275; Socialists, 122; Catholics, 107; Communists, 16; Republicans, 7; Germans, 4; and Slavs, 4.

The duration of a Parliament is five years, and it must meet annually; but the King has the power to dissolve the lower House at any time, being bound only to order new elections, and convoke a new meeting within four months. Each of the Chambers has the right of introducing new bills, the same as the Government; but all money bills must originate in the House of Deputies. The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower House; but they have no vote unless they are members. No sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members are present.

The executive power is exercised, under the King, by a ministry. The ministry, constituted February, 25, 1922, is as follows:—

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior.—Signor Luigi Facta (Democrat).

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Signor Dr. Carlo Schanzer (Democrat).

Minister for the Colonies.—Signor Giovanni Amendola (Democrat).

Minister of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Signor Luigi Rossi (Democrat).

Minister of the Treasury.—Signor Camillo Peano (Democrat).

Minister of Finance.—Signor Giambattista Bertone (Popular Party).

Minister of War.—Signor Di Scacchi (Agrarian).

Minister of Marine.—Signor Roberto de Vito (Democrat).

Minister of Public Instruction.—Signor Antonino Anile (Popular Party).

Minister of Public Works.—Signor Vincenzo Riccio (Liberal).

Minister of Agriculture.—Signor Giovanni Bertini (Popular Party).

Minister of Industry and Commerce.—Signor Teofilo Rossi (Democrat).

Minister of Labour.—Signor Arnaldo dello Sbarba (Socialist).

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Signor Fulci (Democrat).

Minister of the Liberated Provinces.—Senator Maggiorino Ferraris.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The administrative divisions of Italy are provinces (69), territories or circondari (214), districts or mandamenti (1805), and communes.

In 1922 (January 1) there were 8,362 communes. The two principal elective local administrative bodies are the communal councils and the provincial councils. According to the law of February 4, 1915, each commune has a communal council, a municipal council, and a syndic. Both the communal councils and the municipal councils vary according to population, the members of the latter being selected by the former from among themselves. The syndic is the head of the communal administration, and is a Government official; he is elected by the communal council from among its own members, by secret vote. Each province has a provincial council and a provincial commission, the numbers varying according to population. The council elects its president and other officials. The provincial commission is elected by the council from its own members. It conducts the business of the province when the latter is not sitting. Both communal and provincial councillors are elected for 4 years. The communal council meets twice and the provincial once a year in ordinary session, though they may be convened for extraordinary purposes. All communal electors are eligible to the council except those having an official or pecuniary interest in the commune. Electors must be Italian citizens, resident in the kingdom, or belonging to Italian provinces outside Italy, and be on the Parliamentary electoral list.

In 1920 the number of enrolled *administrative* electors was 11,950,756 (33·1 per cent. of population).

Area and Population.

The following figures show the increase of the population of the present territory of the Kingdom of Italy:—

Year (1 Jan.)	Population	Increase per cent. per annum	Year (1 Jan.)	Population	Increase per cent. per annum
1816	18,383,000	—	1917	36,755,764	0·24
1872 ³	26,801,154	0·720	1918	36,557,615	0·54
1882 ³	28,459,628	0·619	1919	35,970,464	1·61
1901 ¹ 3	32,475,253	0·738	1920	36,099,657	0·36
1911 ² 3	34,671,377	0·658	1921	40,070,161	—

¹ February 10.² June 10.³ Census Figures.

As a result of the Treaty of St. Germain there has been a considerable rearrangement of the Italo-Austrian frontier, and Italy has obtained large tracts of what were formerly Austrian lands. The following table shows the area and population of the acquired territories:—

—	Area in square miles	Popula- tion	—	Area in square miles	Popula- tion
Alto Adige	618	24,345	Triest	37	229,510
Carinzia	113	7,667	Istria	2,035	404,309
Carniola	782	88,605	Trentino & Ampezzano	2,627	393,111
Gorizia and Gradisca	1,138	260,749			
			Total	7,350	1,408,296

In the following table areas of 19 provinces marked with an asterisk are definitely ascertained by the Government Survey Department; the others are estimated by the General Statistical Department:—

Provinces and Departments.	Area in square miles	Population Present				Population per square mile, 1915
		Census 1882, Jan. 1	Census 1901, Feb. 10	Census 1911, June 10	Estimated Jan. 1, 1915	
Alessandria *	1,960	729,710	811,833	807,696	821,673	419·2
Cuneo *	2,870	635,400	638,235	646,719	666,735	232·3
Novara	2,548	675,926	743,115	756,326	768,658	301·7
Torino *	3,953	1,029,214	1,124,218	1,213,709	1,251,560	316·6
Piedmont	11,331	3,070,250	3,317,401	3,424,450	3,508,626	309·6
Genova	2,582	760,122	934,627	1,050,052	1,119,877	707·9
Porto Maurizio	456	132,251	142,846	147,179	149,629	328·1
Liguria	2,038	892,373	1,077,473	1,197,231	1,269,506	622·9
Bergamo *	1,076	390,775	459,594	511,237	541,615	503·4
Brescia *	1,823	471,563	538,427	596,411	619,858	340·0
Como *	1,105	515,050	580,214	616,212	637,863	577·3
Cremona *	685	302,138	327,838	348,749	352,992	515·3
Mantova *	903	295,728	311,942	349,048	360,409	399·1
Milano	1,221	1,114,991	1,442,179	1,726,548	1,833,949	1,502·0
Pavia *	1,287	469,831	496,969	512,340	514,506	399·8
Sondrio	1,233	120,534	125,565	129,928	135,133	109·6
Lombardy	9,333	3,680,615	4,282,728	4,790,473	4,996,325	535·3

AREA AND POPULATION

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Provinces and Departments	Area in sq. miles	Population Present				Population per sq. mile 1915
		Census 1882, Jan. 1	Census 1901, Feb. 10	Census 1911, June 10	Estimated Jan. 1, 1915	
Belluno . . .	1,276	174,140	192,800	192,793	203,723	159·7
Padova * . .	826	397,762	443,227	519,358	550,648	666·6
Rovigo . . .	684	217,700	221,904	257,723	269,382	393·8
Treviso * . .	956	375,704	412,267	491,166	524,013	548·1
Udine . . .	2,536	501,745	592,592	628,081	673,460	265·6
Venezia . . .	944	356,708	401,241	466,752	497,587	527·1
Verona * . .	1,185	394,065	422,437	475,049	495,890	413·5
Vicenza * . .	1,056	396,349	447,999	496,438	518,238	490·8
Venetia . . .	9,463	2,814,173	3,134,467	3,527,360	3,732,941	394·5
Bologna . . .	1,465	457,474	527,367	577,729	602,663	411·4
Ferrara . . .	1,019	230,807	271,776	307,924	326,447	320·4
Forlì . . .	730	251,110	280,823	301,408	316,420	433·5
Modena * . .	1,003	279,254	315,804	353,051	373,506	372·4
Parma . . .	1,258	267,306	294,159	326,163	340,050	270·3
Piacenza . . .	967	226,717	245,126	256,233	267,007	276·1
Ravenna . . .	715	225,764	235,485	248,356	256,567	358·8
Reggio Emilia *	885	244,959	274,495	310,337	326,487	368·9
Emilia . . .	8,042	2,183,391	2,445,035	2,681,201	2,809,187	349·3
Arezzo . . .	1,274	238,744	271,676	283,663	292,763	229·8
Firenze . . .	2,261	790,776	939,054	999,423	1,028,740	455·0
Grosseto . . .	1,735	114,295	144,722	146,634	155,774	89·8
Livorno . . .	133	121,612	123,877	135,765	139,684	1,050·3
Lucca . . .	555	284,484	319,523	333,011	347,169	625·5
Massa e Carrara *	688	169,469	195,631	212,430	226,944	329·9
Pisa . . .	1,185	283,563	320,829	342,250	351,841	296·9
Siena . . .	1,471	205,926	233,830	241,530	244,850	166·5
Tuscany . . .	9,302	2,208,869	2,549,142	2,694,706	2,787,765	299·7
Ancona * . .	748	267,338	302,172	319,709	333,381	445·7
Ascoli Piceno . .	805	209,185	245,172	253,635	261,835	325·3
Macerata . . .	1,070	239,713	259,429	258,393	267,378	249·9
Pesaro e Urbino	1,118	223,043	253,982	261,516	270,676	242·1
Marches . . .	3,741	939,279	1,060,755	1,093,253	1,133,265	302·9
Perugia(Umbria)	3,770	572,060	667,210	686,596	714,682	189·6
Roma (Latium). .	4,664	903,472	1,196,909	1,302,423	1,386,846	297·4
Aquila degli Abruzzi	2,493	353,027	396,629	407,005	422,634	169·5
Campobasso . . .	1,692	365,434	366,571	349,618	356,796	210·9
Chieti . . .	1,142	343,948	370,907	366,593	381,577	334·1
Teramo . . .	1,060	254,806	307,444	307,490	319,741	301·6
Abruzzi e Molise	6,387	1,317,215	1,441,551	1,430,706	1,480,748	231·8

Provinces and Departments	Area in square miles	Population Present				Population per square mile, 1915
		Census 1882, Jan. 1	Census 1901, Feb. 10	Census 1911, June 10	Estimated Jan. 1, 1915	
Avellino .	1,165	392,619	402,425	396,581	411,813	353·5
Benevento .	819	238,425	256,504	254,726	265,487	324·2
Caserta .	2,034	714,131	785,357	791,616	817,917	402·1
Napoli * .	351	1,001,245	1,151,834	1,310,785	1,360,324	3,875·6
Salerno .	1,908	550,157	564,328	558,282	571,213	299·4
Campania	6,277	2,896,577	3,160,448	3,311,990	3,426,754	545·9
Bari delle						
Puglie .	2,048	679,499	827,698	891,624	935,982	457·0
Foggia .	2,683	356,267	425,450	467,020	484,557	180·6
Lecce .	2,645	553,298	706,520	771,507	817,252	309·0
Apulia .	7,376	1,589,064	1,959,668	2,130,151	2,237,791	303·4
Potenza (Ba-						
silicata) .	3,855	524,504	490,705	474,021	489,574	127·0
Catanzaro .	2,034	433,975	476,227	483,235	505,802	248·7
Cosenza .	2,566	451,185	465,267	474,001	496,907	193·7
Reggio di						
Calabria .	1,219	372,723	428,714	444,915	469,071	384·8
Calabria .	5,819	1,257,883	1,370,208	1,402,151	1,471,780	252·9
Caltanissetta						
Catania .	1,271	266,379	327,977	342,557	354,288	278·7
Girgenti .	1,907	563,457	705,412	789,147	819,944	430·0
Messina* .	1,175	312,487	371,638	393,804	409,133	348·2
Palermo .	1,254	460,924	543,809	517,248	537,348	428·5
Siracusa .	1,927	699,151	785,357	795,631	804,581	417·5
Trapani .	1,433	341,526	427,507	476,765	500,664	349·4
Sicily .	968	283,977	368,099	357,106	367,507	379·7
Sicily .	9,935	2,927,901	3,529,799	3,672,258	3,793,465	381·8
Cagliari .	5,179	420,635	483,548	520,213	538,268	103·9
Sassari .	4,120	261,367	308,206	332,194	342,595	83·2
Sardinia .	9,299	682,002	791,754	852,407	880,863	94·7
Total .	110,632	23,459,628	32,475,253	34,671,377	36,120,118	326·5

The resident population (*i.e.* having habitual residence in Italy, including persons temporarily absent) on June 10, 1911, numbered 35,845,048.

The population of Italy is in general perfectly homogeneous. According to statistics of 1911, the exceptions are: about 83,300 of French origin; 9,600 of Teutonic origin; 81,000 of Albanian origin; 29,000 of Greek origin; 11,700 of Spanish (Catalan) origin, and 42,200 Slavs.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Births, deaths, and marriages :—

Year	Marriages	Births Living			Stillborn	Deaths exclusive of the Stillborn	Surplus of Births
		Legitimate	Illegitimate and Exposed	Total			
1917 ¹	96,649	658,274	32,933	691,207	29,820	682,311	8,896
1918 ²	107,226	602,778	31,611	634,389	31,885	1,143,447	-509,058
1919 ³	314,113	719,738	34,947	754,685	36,140	677,040	77,645

¹ For 8,110 communes out of a total of 8,344.

² For 8,076 communes out of a total of 8,344.

³ For 8,259 communes out of a total of 8,346.

Emigrants.—Total number in 1920, 344,208, of whom 153,717 went to other European countries or those bordering on the Mediterranean, and 190,491 to countries overseas.

The number of Italians who returned to Italy was :—In 1920, 77,369 (of whom 52,678 were from the United States).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The numbers of inhabitants at the different centres do not in Italian statistics afford a sufficient basis for distinguishing between the urban and rural population. In Northern Italy the population is scattered over the country and there are few centres. In Southern Italy and in the islands the country people live in the towns, coming and going to cultivate their own plots of land ; consequently there are many populous centres where, if numbers alone were considered, the population would be regarded as urban, though it is, in truth, almost exclusively rural. The following statement gives the classification of communes according to resident population on December 31, 1920, on the basis of the 1911 census :—

	Number	Population	Per 1,000
Communes with population over 100,000	13	3,913,958	109.2
From 50,001 to 100,000	30	1,976,361	55.2
From 30,001 to 50,000	50	1,909,536	53.2
From 20,001 to 30,000	99	2,336,556	65.2
From 15,001 to 20,000	96	1,632,038	45.5
Others	8,070	24,675,599	671.7
Total	8,358	35,845,048	1,000.0

The estimated communal population of the capitals of provinces was as follows on January 1, 1915 :—

Communes	Population	Communes	Population	Communes	Population
Napoli	697,917	Venezia	168,038	Lucca	79,110
Milano	663,059	Messina	150,000	Alessandria	78,159
Roma	590,960	Livorno	108,585	Ravenna	74,161
Torino	451,994	Bari	109,218	Reggio Emilia	75,349
Palermo	345,891	Padova	105,135	Modena	76,584
Genova	300,139	Ferrara	102,550	Perugia	70,227
Firenze	242,147	Brescia	89,622	Pisa	67,285
Catania	217,389	Verona	86,448	Ancona	68,480
Bologna	189,770	Foggia	79,213	Cagliari	61,175

Communes	Popula- tion	Communes	Popula- tion	Communes	Popula- tion
Trapani . . .	60,779	Treviso . . .	43,597	Chieti . . .	26,950
Bergamo . . .	58,470	Siracusa . . .	44,094	Benevento . . .	25,123
Novara . . .	58,858	Cremona . . .	42,704	Teramo . . .	25,070
Vicenza . . .	57,016	Pavia . . .	40,729	Cosenza . . .	27,048
Parma . . .	54,584	Piacenza . . .	40,362	Avellino . . .	24,620
Udine . . .	49,695	Lecce . . .	37,790	Macerata . . .	23,860
Arezzo . . .	50,093	Catanzaro . . .	37,836	Aquila . . .	22,050
Forlì . . .	48,943	Caserta . . .	32,856	Belluno . . .	22,261
Salerno . . .	48,247	Mantova . . .	34,507	Potenza . . .	17,938
Como . . .	46,216	Massa . . .	33,299	Campobasso . . .	15,489
Reggio Calabria . . .	43,098	Ascoli Piceno . . .	32,254	Grosseto . . .	15,799
Sassari . . .	43,525	Cuneo . . .	29,608	Rovigo . . .	12,666
Siena . . .	42,428	Pesaro . . .	28,483	Sondrio . . .	9,347
Caltanissetta . . .	42,670	Girgenti . . .	27,106	Porto Maurizio . . .	8,039

Religion.

The Roman Catholic Church is, nominally, the ruling State religion of Italy ; but the power of the Church and clergy is subordinated to the civil government, and there is freedom of worship to the adherents of all recognised religions. The census returns of 1911 were as follows :—

Profession	Total	Per cent.
Roman Catholics	32,983,664	95·13
Evangelical Protestants	123,253	0·36
Jews	34,324	0·11
Other professions	2,200	—
Not professing any religion	874,532	2·52
Not known	653,404	1·88
Total	34,671,377	100·00

¹ See also Rome, See and Church of.

Of the Protestants, 22,500 belonged to the Waldensian Church of Piedmont, about 10,000 to the other Evangelical Italian Churches, and 30,000 to foreign Protestant bodies.

Italy is divided into 13 apostolical provinces, comprising 272 episcopal jurisdictions, viz., 1 patriarchate (Venice), 49 archbishoprics, 6 cardinal bishoprics, and 216 bishoprics, 11 abbeys, and a number of prelates without dioceses. Every archbishop or bishop is appointed by the Pope, on the advice of a committee of Cardinals ; but the royal *cæquatur* is necessary for his installation. In 1911, the number of parishes was 20,707. According to the census, 1911, the secular clergy numbered 67,147 ; the regulars (monks, lay-brothers, nuns, &c.), 45,253 ; sacristans, &c., 10,761 ; persons employed at

the Pontifical and Episcopal Courts, &c., 284¹. There were in 1911, 358 Evangelical pastors and ministers, and 54 Jewish Rabbis.

The suppression of the religious corporations began for the old provinces in 1855, and was continued for the whole of the country by a law of July 7, 1866, and completed by the law of June 19, 1873, which extended the measure to the city and province of Rome. Of the monastic edifices some were occupied by the State, others assigned to communes or provinces. The corporations of Lombardy were privileged by the treaty of Zürich, and their lands and houses were left to the disposal of their individual members. The administration of the revenue from the proceeds of land destined for charity or instruction now belongs to the communes; that from monastic parish church property in Rome, to the parish churches; that from property of foreign religious orders in Rome (400,000 lire) to the Holy See; while the remainder is administered by two institutes which pay the pensions and other dues, and provide (1) for beneficent work and for worship in Rome; and (2) for worship in the rest of Italy.

Instruction.

The State regulates public instruction, and maintains, either entirely or in conjunction with the communes and provinces, public schools of every grade.

Schools in Italy may be classified under four heads, according as they provide: (1) elementary instruction; (2) secondary instruction—classical; (3) secondary instruction—technical; (4) higher education.

(1) Schools providing elementary instruction are of two grades. Religious instruction is given to those whose parents request it. Only the *lower-grade* instruction is compulsory. Every commune must have at least one lower-grade school for boys and one for girls; and no school with only one master should have more than seventy pupils. Higher-grade elementary schools are required in communes having normal and secondary schools, and in those with over 4,000 inhabitants. In both grades the instruction is free. The age-limit of 6 to 9 exists for communes where there is no higher elementary school, but where there is such higher school, children are required to attend till they have completed the course of instruction, the compulsory age being thus raised to 12 years. This law provides that illiterate persons shall be under various disabilities.

(2) Secondary instruction—classical—is provided in the *ginnasi* and *licei*, the latter leading to the universities.

(3) Secondary instruction—technical. This is supplied by the technical schools, technical institutes, and institutes for the mercantile marine.

(4) Higher education is supplied by the universities, by other higher institutes, and by special higher schools.

According to the census of 1911 the smallest percentage of illiterates above six years was in Piedmont, male 9·1, female 12·8 (male and female 11·0); and the largest in Calabria, male 59·5, female 78·1 (male and female 69·6). Since then there has been much improvement, and now there are *circondari* (arrondissements), e.g. Domodossola Pallanza, and Varallo in the province of Novara, and others in the provinces of Turin, Como, Cuneo, &c., where all young people twenty years of age can read and write.

¹ In this total are not comprised the priests, monks, nuns, etc., engaged in education (males, 1,343, females, 3,860), or as nurses (males, 450, females, 3,147).

Statistics of various classes of schools :—

		No.	Teachers	Pupils			
				Males	Females	Total	
Elementary Schools	<i>Asili</i> for infants (1915-16)	5,455	12,320	—	—	500,705	
	Public schools { lower classes (1916) higher "	100,105	75,993	1,655,733	1,511,512	3,167,245	
	Private do. (1907-08) "	20,091	8,130	291,206	233,573	524,779	
	Evening, do. (1907-08)	6,531	—	—	—	148,081	
		4,783	—	148,233	34,140	182,873	
Secondary Schools	<i>Government Schools</i> (1918-1919) :—		Men	Women			
	Supplementary schools (for girls only)	124	1,507	3,288	253	28,379	28,632
	Normal schools.	167	—	—	1,484	32,261	33,745
	Ginnasi	296	2,694	701	41,637	15,656	57,923
	Licei	165	1,342	131	10,580	2,448	13,028
	Technical schools	404	3,847	2,895	81,080	51,426	132,506
	Tech. institutes	89	1,918	343	27,498	5,899	31,397
	<i>Private</i> (1917-18) :—						
	Supplementary schools.	94	—	—	11	3,367	3,378
	Normal schools	37	—	—	14	795	809
	Ginnasi	241	—	—	10,518	561	11,079
	Licei	81	—	—	1,287	34	1,321
	Technical schools	174	—	—	9,027	2,621	11,648
Technical institutes	34	—	—	1,773	148	1,921	

1 Exclusive of 122 auditors.

2 Exclusive of 262 auditors.

Statistics of Italian universities, 1918-19 :—

	Date of Founda- tion	Students		Date of Founda- tion	Students
State Universities :—			Rome	1303	5,178
Bologna	1200	3,031	Sassari	1677	210
Cagliari	1626	445	Siena	1300	357
Catania	1434	1,981	Turin	1404	2,649
Genoa	1243	2,459	Free Universities :—		
Macerata	1290	222	Camerino	1727	238
Messina	1549	852	Ferrara	1391	462
Modena	1678	673	Perugia	1276	315
Naples	1224	9,266	Urbino	1564	147
Padua	1222	2,082	University Courses		
Palermo	1805	3,460	(Licei of Aquila, Bari, Catanzaro)	—	132
Parma	1502	500			
Pavia	1300	1,512			
Pisa	1338	1,729	Total		37,900

Besides the universities there are also three institutions of university rank—the Institute of Higher Education in Florence ; the Royal Scientific and Literary Academy in Milan ; and the Higher Technical Institute of Milan.

There were, also, six higher institutes for commercial education (Turin,

Genoa, Milan, Venice, Rome, and Bari), with 3,791 students in 1918-19; three higher schools of agriculture (Milan, Perugia, and Portici) with 708 students; five engineering colleges (Turin, Milan, Bologna, Rome and Naples) with 6,096 students; the higher naval college at Genoa with 437 students; the high school of forestry in Florence, with 20 students (1914-15); the school of social science in Florence, with 118 students (1918-19); the school for Oriental languages in Naples, with 237 students; 3 veterinary colleges (Turin, Milan, and Naples) with 213 students; 3 women's-training colleges (Florence, Rome, and Naples), with 1,112 students.

In 1919 there was set up a national institute for the instruction of illiterate adults.

Justice and Crime.

Italy has 5 Courts of Cassation (4 of which have jurisdiction exclusively in civil matters), and is divided for the administration of justice into 20 appeal court districts, subdivided into 162 tribunal districts, and these again into mandamenti, each with its own magistracy (Pretura), 1,535 in all. In 12 of the principal towns there are also *Pretori urbani* (15), who have jurisdiction exclusively in penal matters. For civil business, besides the magistracy above-mentioned, *Conciliatori* have jurisdiction in petty claims.

The Pretori have jurisdiction concerning all misdemeanours (*contravvenzioni*) and offences (*delitti*) punishable by imprisonment (reclusion and detention) not exceeding six months, or banishment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding 2,000 lire. The penal Tribunals have jurisdiction in the first instance in offences (*delitti*) for which the Code establishes a *minimum* penalty not exceeding five years of imprisonment and a *maximum* not exceeding ten years, or in offences punishable by a fine, exceeding 2,000 lire.

The Courts of Assize, which in all cases have juries, have jurisdiction in all proceedings concerning serious offences punishable by imprisonment for life (*ergastolo*), or by imprisonment (reclusion and detention) exceeding in the *minimum* five years, and in the *maximum* ten years. They have exclusive jurisdiction (save that the Senate is, on occasion, a high Court of Justice) concerning offences against the internal and external security of the State, and all press offences. Appeal is allowed to the penal Tribunals from the sentences of the Pretori, and to the Courts of Appeal from those of the penal Tribunals. There is no appeal from sentences of the Courts of Assize. The Court of Cassation in Rome has power to annul, for illegality, sentences passed by the inferior magistracy and to decide questions of jurisdiction or competency.

Statistics of persons convicted of offences of all kinds:—

Year	Convictions			
	Total	Before the Pretori	Before the Tribunali (first instance)	• Before the Corti d'Assize
1917	423,707	382,838	39,616	1,253
1918	337,398	297,312	38,942	1,144
1919	265,493	220,844	43,434	1,215

In 1918 (January 1) there were 30,704 males and 2,903 female prisoners; and 3,202 males and 1,441 females were placed in reformatories. At that

date there were 167 central and arrondissement prisons, 70 penal establishments, 34 reformatories, and 8 colonies for persons under domiciliary restraint. There were, besides, 1,414 cantonal prisons.

Pauperism.

In Italy legal charity, in the sense of a right in the poor to be supported by the parish or commune, or of an obligation on the commune to relieve the poor, does not exist. Public charity in general is exercised through the permanent charitable foundations, called 'Istituzioni pubbliche di beneficenza' (Opere pie), regulated by the law of July 17, 1890. The general results of an inquiry in 1900 were :—Leaving out of account institutions intended for lending, or for the encouragement of saving (that is, monti di pietà, monti frumentari, casse di prestanze agrarie), there were 27,078 opere pie, with a gross capital of about 2,205,000,000 francs. Their net income amounted to 52,559,000 lire. Added to this net income were casual legacies, contributions from private benefactors, subsidies from communes (for hospitals), &c., all of which receipts are spent annually, and thus the sum at the disposal of the opere pie in 1900 (last available data) amounted to 120,765,000 lire. Between 1901 and 1917 the capital of all the benevolent institutions was increased by 385 million lire. On December 31, 1919, the charitable foundations numbered 31,543, and their capital was 2,670,538,112 lire.

Finance.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Direct taxes are those on lands, on houses, and on incomes derived from movable capital and labour. The tax on houses is at the rate of 12·5 per cent. (with three-tenths additional) of the amount taxable, which is two-thirds of the real annual value in the case of factories, and three-fourths in the case of dwelling houses. The tax on incomes from movable wealth was raised to 20 per cent. of the amount taxable. The communes and provinces also tax lands and buildings. The State grants to the communes one-tenth of the proceeds of the tax on incomes as compensation for other communal revenues made over to the State by various laws.

The principal indirect taxes are :—the customs duties, the octroi, the taxes on manufactures, the salt and tobacco monopolies, lotto.

Total revenue and expenditure for five years (25 lire = 1*l.*) :—

Years ending June 30	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Difference
	Lire	Lire	Lire
1918-19	22,080,185,522	33,470,204,060	- 11,390,018,538
1919-20	37,251,018,053	28,171,296,284	+ 9,079,721,769
1920-21	21,344,000,000	31,024,291,000	- 9,680,291,000
1921-22 ¹	17,497,409,130	21,759,255,746	- 4,261,846,616
1922-23 ¹	17,602,957,000	20,454,809,000	- 2,851,852,000

Estimates for year ending June 30, 1922 :—

Sources of Revenue	Lire	Branches of Expenditure	Lire.
ORDINARY		ORDINARY	
State Property :		Treasury	6,701,843,708
Real Property	15,854,653	Finance	1,349,515,848
Railways	316,000	Justice	117,418,876
Direct Taxes :		Foreign Affairs	28,607,522
Land Tax	120,000,000	Instruction	616,518,894
Income Tax (personalty)	620,000,000	Interior	418,206,947
House Tax	158,000,000	Public Works	168,792,892
Taxes on Transactions		Posts and Telegraphs	504,036,674
Succession Duties	300,000,000	War	1,326,258,667
Registration	485,000,000	Marine	450,974,767
Stamps	365,000,000	Agriculture	48,970,048
Taxes on Railway Traffic	139,000,000	Industry, Commerce and	
Indirect Taxes :		Labour	74,329,308
Excise	660,280,000	Colonies	104,947,100
Customs	476,000,000	Liberated territories	4,066,000
Monopolies :		Labour and Social	
Tobacco	2,601,000,000	Insurance	54,011,491
Salt	125,000,000	Total of all Ordinary	11,966,492,748
Lotteries	180,000,000		
Quinine	11,000,000	EXTRAORDINARY	
Public Services :		Treasury	4,440,388,110
Post	390,125,000	Finance	150,416,481
Telegraphs and Tele-		Justice	32,500,432
phones	209,000,000	Foreign Affairs	14,393,688
Repayments	130,518,105	Instruction	243,458,243
Total (including		Interior	217,655,031
various receipts)	11,869,031,214	Public Works	875,350,000
Virements ¹	161,783,263	Posts and Telegraphs	199,897,148
Total Ordinary	12,030,814,507	War	1,280,784,646
EXTRAORDINARY		Marine	396,863,000
Various Receipts	4,108,907,490	Agriculture	20,254,308
Movement of Capital :	1,267,687,132	Industry, Commerce, and	
Railway Construction	90,000,000	Labour	1,147,037,157
Total Extraordinary	5,466,594,622	Colonies	42,527,750
Grand Total	17,497,409,130	Liberated territories	691,000,000
		Labour and Social	
		Insurance	40,237,000
		Total Extraordinary	9,792,762,998
		Grand Total	21,759,255,746

¹ *Virements* indicate money received and expended for special purposes. Though expenditure of this nature is here shown only for the Treasury and the Ministry of Finance it is distributed among all the ministries to the total amount stated in the next table.

In the Budget statement the revenue and expenditure are distributed over four categories, summarised as follows :—

1921-22	1st Category (effective)	2nd Category (Construction of railways)	3rd Category (Movement of capital)	4th Category (<i>Virements</i>)	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
Revenue	15,977,938,735	90,000,000	1,267,687,132	161,783,263	17,497,409,130
Expenditure	19,580,525,344	90,000,000	1,926,947,139	161,783,263	21,759,255,746
Difference	- 3,602,586,609	—	- 659,260,007	—	- 4,261,846,616

Public Debt.

Interest (including premiums) and sinking fund of the Public Debt on July 1, 1921 :—

Debts	Per Cent.	Rentes, Interests, &c.	Sinking Fund	Year of Extinction
I. Consolidated debt ¹ :				
Rentes at 3½ pr. ct. (ex. 3¼)	3½	Lire 283,420,158	Lire 8,097,718,800	—
„ 3 „	3	4,802,125	160,870,865	—
„ 3½ „	3½	33,026,256	943,607,335	—
„ 4½ „	4½	32,444,923	720,998,305	—
„ 5 „	5	1,723,009,275	34,460,185,500	—
Total consolidated debt	—	2,076,702,739	44,382,580,806	—
II. Obligations	{ 3 to 5 }	87,849,107	1,948,220,400	1940-60
III. Permanent annuity due to the Holy See	{ 3 to 3½ }	3,225,000	64,500,000	—
IV. Debts separately inscribed	3 to 5	6,262,428	166,970,375	{ 1940 - 1961 }
V. Various debts		1,538,717,399	29,267,593,425	{ 1926 - 1985 }
Total debt		3,712,770,638	75,830,330,453	
Floating debt :				
Treasury ordinary bonds (interest)	—	600,000,000	—	—
Current accounts (interest)	—	30,000,000	—	—
Advances by the Bank	—	19,300,000	—	—
Total		649,300,000	—	—

¹ By-law of May 1, 1912, the interest on the 5 p.c. (gross) and 4 p.c. (net) consolidated debts is reduced from 3½ p.c. (net) to 3¼ p.c.

The capital (nominal) of the consolidated and redeemable debt amounted to 72,574,300,000 lire on July 1, 1920, and the interest to 3,542,000,000 lire. On June 30, 1920, the property of the State was as follows :—

	Estimated Value, Lire
Financial assets (Treasury)	36,003,122,815
Property, immovable, movable, loans, and various titles	5,025,829,673
Property of industrial nature	5,725,399,003
Material in use in army and navy	4,200,257,459
Property used in the service of the State	1,205,815,206
Scientific and artistic material	275,352,600
Gold in dépôt	3,263,405
Total	52,489,039,661

In the financial year 1917-18 the revenue from State property was:—Ecclesiastical, 284,169 lire; from fixed capital, 8,687,369 lire; from the Cavour Canals, 3,614,550 lire; from railways, 4,242 lire; various, 8,187,445 lire; total, 20,777,775.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

The extent of the land frontier of Italy is as follows:—French frontier 300 miles; Swiss 418; Austrian 566; frontier of San Marino 24; in all (exclusive of San Marino) 1,284 miles. The coast line of the peninsula measures 2,052 miles; of Sicily, 630; of Sardinia, 830; of Elba and the small islands, 648; the total length of coast is thus 4,160 miles.

On the Continental frontier of Italy the principal passes of the Alps are defended by fortifications. The basin of the Po is also studded with fortified places; the chief strong places in the region are the following:—Casale, Piacenza, Verona, Mantua (these two belong to the old Austrian Quadrilateral), Venice, Alessandria. On the coasts and islands are the following fortified places:—Vado, Genoa, Spezia, Monte Argentaro, Gaeta; works in the Straits of Messina, Taranto. To the north of Sardinia a group of fortified islands form the naval station of Maddalena. Rome is protected by a circle of forts.

II. ARMY.

Service in the army (or navy) is compulsory and universal. The total period is 19 years, beginning at the age of twenty. The young men of the year are divided into 3 categories; the first being posted to the permanent army; the second also to the permanent army but with 'unlimited leave'; and the third, that is those exempted from active service, to the territorial militia. The second category men form what is called the 'complementary force.'

The term of service in the ranks of the permanent army is 2 years for all arms. After passing through the ranks, the men are placed on 'unlimited leave,' *i.e.*, they are transferred to the reserve, in which they remain until they have completed a total of 8 years' service. From the reserve the soldier passes to the mobile militia, the term of service in which is 4 years. After completing his time in the mobile militia he is transferred to the territorial militia, in which he remains 7 years; thus finishing his military service at the age of 39.

The second category recruits are regarded as belonging to the permanent army for the first 8 years of their service. During this period they receive from 2 to 6 months' training, which may be spread over several years. They then pass to the mobile militia, and afterwards to the territorial militia, the periods of service in each being the same as in the case of the first category soldiers. The men allotted to the third category, who are posted at once to the territorial militia, receive 30 days' training.

In Italy each regiment receives recruits from all parts of the country, and the troops change their stations by brigades every four years. On

mobilisation regiments would be filled up by reservists from the districts in which they are quartered at the time. Reliefs are so arranged that at least half the reservists shall have previously served in the unit which they would join on mobilisation.

The field army is organized into 15 Territorial Army Corps, sub-divided into 30 divisions and 2 cavalry divisions, and includes—the General Staff and Commands of the larger units, the Royal Carabinieri, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, Aerial Corps, the Military Districts, Invalid and Veteran Corps, Mechanical Transport, Railway Transport, Medical Corps, Supply Corps, Administrative Services, Veterinary Corps, the Military Schools, Institutes and various Technical establishments, the Army and Navy Supreme Tribunal and the Military Penal Establishments.

Besides the above-mentioned units permanently maintained on service, other units and corps that are generally formed at time of mobilisation for instructional duties of a temporary nature, or for internal duties, will form part of the Royal Army. The establishment of the active army in 1921 was 250,000 men.

The army corps consists of 2 divisions, the divisions of 2 brigades of infantry each of 3 battalions, and of artillery, engineers and auxiliary services. A regiment of Bersaglieri and a proportion of heavy artillery will be attached to each army corps.

Each regiment of Bersaglieri (light infantry) consists of 3 battalions of infantry and 1 battalion of cyclists, the cyclists being intended to supplement the cavalry in the field. The Alpini are frontier troops, specially organised to defend the mountain passes leading into Italy; they consist of 8 regiments (26 battalions) of Alpine infantry, and 2 regiments of 36 mountain artillery batteries.

Cavalry divisions each consist of 2 brigades of 2 regiments and of a horse artillery regiment. Each cavalry regiment comprises regimental headquarters, 2 squadron groups and 1 depot squadron.

The regiments of field artillery, heavy field artillery, heavy and coast artillery each comprise 1 headquarters, 4 groups and a depot. The mechanically transported artillery is composed of a headquarters, 5 groups and a depot. The regiment of horse artillery comprises 1 headquarters, 2 groups and a depot.

The Carabinieri are a force of military police. They are recruited by selection from the army, and they remain in the ranks of the force until they have completed 3 years' service. They then serve in the reserve of the Carabinieri for 4 years, after which they are transferred to the territorial militia for the remainder of their service, and are reckoned as a part of the army.

The garrison of Libya consists of 3 infantry battalions, 4 companies mounted infantry, 2 field batteries and 2 mountain batteries as colonial troops recruited voluntarily in Italy for 3 years' service. The native army is to consist of 12 battalions, 6 squadrons, 6 mountain batteries, 3 camel squadrons, etc.

The Italians have a special African corps in Erythrea, consisting of 3 companies of white infantry and 10 native battalions; also 1 squadron of native cavalry, a local company of artillery (Italians), and a native mountain battery. Its total strength is about 8,600 of all ranks.

In Italian Somaliland there is a native corps of 15 infantry companies, 1 camel company and 1 artillery company, with Italian officers, and a body of military police. Total strength about 4,700 of all ranks.

III. NAVY.

The Italian Navy has undergone complete revision and much reduction since the Armistice. The old battleships have been removed from the list, and the three pre-Dreadnoughts which remain are condemned. The armoured cruisers are of little value. The list of light cruisers has been expanded by the accession of six enemy vessels. No large shipbuilding is contemplated, and all attention is directed to the flotillas, from which everything that is ineffective has been removed. Three scout cruisers, 14 destroyers, and some smaller vessels are being built, and 8 mine-layers, 4 submarines, and other vessels are in the programme. There have been considerable reductions in the *personnel*. The expenditure in 1921-22 is estimated at about 34,000,000*l.* at pre-war rates, equivalent to nearly 11,000,000*l.* at current rates. Reduction is still in progress.

The naval administration is under the Minister of Marine, with an assistant secretary; a Chief of the Staff; a Superior Board which controls the general administration and advises on policy. Under its direction are the heads of the various services of the *personnel*, naval constructors (*Genio Navale*), ordnance, equipment, engineering, and civil administration. A civil officer administers the department of the merchant marine, which is under the direction of the assistant secretary for the navy. For purposes of local naval administration and defence the Italian littoral is divided into the following commands: Spezia, Naples, Taranto, and Pola. Venice has been reduced from a command to an administrative station. The vessels are apportioned, for administrative purposes, between the departments. There are torpedo stations all round the Italian coasts, the head stations being at Genoa, Spezia, Maddalena, Messina, Taranto, Brindisi, and Venice. Some of them are being demobilised. Summary of the Italian navy:—

	Completed at end of		
	1919	1920	1921
Dreadnoughts	6	5	5
Pre-Dreadnoughts	6	4	3
Armoured cruisers	5	5	3
Light cruisers, scouts and flotilla leaders	23	20	18
Torpedo gunboats, etc.	4	2	2
Destroyers	50	49	65
Torpedo boats	74	86	91
Submarines	80	50	46

Ships of no fighting value are excluded from the summary. The three pre-Dreadnoughts included in the summary and in the following table are to be sold, also the two older armoured cruisers.

The tables which follow of the Italian fleet are arranged after the manner of other similar tables in this book.

BATTLE FLEET.

First of class laid down	Name	Displace- ment.	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Max. speed
			Belt	Big guns.				
<i>Dreadnoughts.</i>								
1909	Dante Alighieri	19,000	9½	9½	12 12in. ; 20 4·7in.	3	34,000	knots 23
1910	{ Conte di Cavour Giulio Cesare	22,023	9½	9½	13 12in. ; 18 4·7in.	3	24,000	22
1912	{ Duilio Andrea Doria	22,562	9½	9½	13 12in. 16 6in.	3	25,000	22
<i>Pre-Dreadnoughts.</i>								
1901	{ Vittorio Emanuele Regina Elena Roma	12,625	10	8	2 12in. ; 12 8in.	2	{ 19,000 19,208 20,000 }	22
<i>Armoured Cruisers.</i>								
1904	{ S. Giorgio S. Marco Pisa	{ 9,83 10,118 }	8	6½	4 10in. ; 8 7·5in	3	{ 18,000 20,000 19,000 }	22·5
<i>Light Cruisers.</i>								
1911	Libia	4,394	—	—	2 6in. ; 8 4·7in.	2	12,500	22
1912	Campania	2,444	—	—	6 6in. ; 5 3in.	2	5,000	16·5
1911	Marsala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911	Nino Bixio	3,500	—	—	6 4 7in.	2	25,000	28
1912	Quarto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1912	Ancona	4,842	—	—	7 5·9in. ; 3 4in.	2	26,000	27·5
1912	Taranto	4,480	—	2	7 5·9in. ; 2 3·4in.	2	34,000	28
1913	Bari	4,320	—	—	8 5·9in. ; 2 3in.	5	27,400	27·5
1911	Brindisi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911	Venezia	3,444	—	—	8 3·9in.	3	25,000	27

The five cruisers last named are ex-enemy vessels. Older Italian cruisers are the *Liguria* and *Puglia*. There are 8 modern scouts or flotilla leaders, ranging upward from 1,000 tons to 2,500 tons, and a speed from 28 to 35 knots. One of them is the *Premuda*, ex-German V. 115. Twelve of the light cruisers and other smaller vessels are equipped as mine-layers and carry large supplies.

The large flotillas of destroyers are composed of 30 and 35 knot vessels, very effective in character, and there are flotillas of quite modern torpedo-boats. The destroyers include 2 ex-German and 7 ex-Austrian.

Monitors and armed pontoons: *Faà Di Bruno*, *Carso*, *Cucco*, and *Vodice*, 1,650 tons ; 2 15in., 4 14pr. and 6 light guns.

The *personnel* normally consists of over 1,000 officers and 40,000 men, but the numbers have been greatly reduced.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The systems of cultivation in Italy may be reduced to three:—1. The system of peasant proprietorship (*coltivazione per economia o a mano propria*); 2. That of partnership (*colonia parziaria*); 3. That of rent (*affitto*). Peasant proprietorship is most common in Piedmont and Liguria, but is found in many other parts of Italy. The system of partnership or *colonia parziaria*, more especially in the form of *mezzadria*, consists in a form of partnership between the proprietor and the cultivator. This system is general in Tuscany, the Marches, and Umbria. It is almost unknown in the Basilicata, little practised in Apulia, Calabria, and Sardinia, and has been entirely abandoned in the two most advanced centres of cultivation in the south, viz. :—Barese and the province of Naples. Various modifications of the system exist in different parts of Italy. The system of rent (*affitto*) exists in Lombardy and Venetia. Large farms (*la grande coltura*) exist in the neighbourhood of Vercelli, Pavia, Milan, Cremona, Chioggia, Ferrara, Grosseto, Rome, Caserta, and in Apulia, the Basilicata, Calabria, and at Girgenti and Trapani in Sicily. In Italy generally the land is much subdivided.

The area of Italy comprises 71,652,592 acres. Of this area 65,995,000 acres are under crops and 5,662,500 acres are waste.

Number of proprietors in Italy, 1911 :—Proprietors of lands, 1,326,736 ; of buildings, 732,484 ; of lands and buildings, 1,737,341 ; total, 3,796,561. Proprietors of lands and buildings (3,796,561) per 100 of population, 11 ; proprietors of lands (3,064,077) per square mile, 27.

The principal crops for 3 years were as follows :—

	Acreage			Produce in cwts.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
Wheat . . .	10,694,000	11,362,000	11,927,000	92,206,000	76,932,000	102,400,000
Barley . . .	485,500	500,000	550,000	8,626,000	2,556,000	4,800,000
Oats . . .	1,142,750	1,172,500	1,200,000	10,080,000	7,032,000	11,000,000
Rye . . .	276,500	235,750	290,000	2,322,000	2,306,000	2,600,000
Maize . . .	3,757,250	3,753,250	3,750,000	43,498,000	43,366,000	48,000,000
Rice . . .	329,250	279,750	325,000	9,734,000	9,024,000	9,400,000
Beans . . .	979,000	1,068,000	1,125,000	5,948,000	5,190,000	8,000,000
Potatoes . .	770,250	725,500	750,000	27,726,000	28,446,000	28,446,000
Sugar Beet- root . . .	107,500	115,000	125,000	28,000,000	24,000,000	30,000,000
Vines ¹ . . .	10,759,000	11,338,500	10,590,000	726,000	930,468	726,000
Olives ¹ . . .	5,736,750	5,735,500	—	352,000	418,000	352,000

¹ Produce in thousand gallons.

In 1918 Italy had 989,786 horses, 949,162 asses, 496,743 mules, 6,239,741 cattle, 24,026 buffaloes, 2,338,926 pigs, 11,753,910 sheep, and 3,082,558 goats.

Silk culture, though flourishing most extensively in Lombardy, Piedmont and Venetia, is carried on all over Italy. In 1921 the silk cocoon crop was 3,000 tons. On June 30, 1920, there were 670 silk spinning mills and 164 weaving mills, the latter employing 23,759 operatives (21,851 women).

In the year 1898-99 there were only 4 sugar factories, with an output of 5,972 metric tons ; in 1919-20 there were 85, their output being 170,466 tons.

The value of the output of industrial chemical products in 1915 was 215,093,928 lire (in 1893, 26,134,000 lire).

II. FORESTRY.

The forest area (belonging to the State) is 71,226 hectares. The yield from these forests was valued as follows in 1919:—Timber, 465,384 cubic metres at 15,683,636 lire; firewood, 2,433,822 cubic metres at 3,001,012 lire; total value, 18,684,648 lire.

This total is exclusive of secondary produce valued at about 55 millions of lire annually. The forest produce thus amounts to 225 millions of lire. From 1867 to June 30, 1915, 33,555 hectares were replanted by or with assistance from the Government.

III. MINES AND MINERALS.

The Italian mining industry is most developed in Sicily (Caltanissetta), in Tuscany (Arezzo, Florence, and Grosseto), in Sardinia (Cagliari, Sassari, and Iglesias), in Lombardy (particularly near Bergamo and Brescia), and in Piedmont.

Production in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs., or 1,016 metric tons = 1,000 English tons) of metallic ores and other minerals in 1920:—

Ores, &c.	Productive mines	Metric tons	Lire	Workers
Iron	59	389,876	17,434,330	2,660
Manganese	25	36,158	3,880,540	618
Copper	4	14,450	1,529,496	552
Zinc	111	95,985	46,720,102	10,769
Lead		40,634	40,718,330	
Gold ¹	—	—	—	—
Antimony	7	882	189,057	290
Mercury	9	1,401	43,776,000	2,605
Iron and cuprous pyrites	13	321,589	27,938,055	2,690
Mineral fuel	201	1,739,922	244,306,997	19,637
Sulphur ore	453	296,099	172,700,720	23,088
Asphaltic and bituminous substances	10	106,642	6,046,485	1,054
Boric acid	8	1,719	2,320,650	791
Totals (including graphite, petroleum and other minerals)	1,018	—	644,798,281	67,456

¹ No mine was productive in 1918.

The quarries of Italy employed in 1916, 46,820 persons (1,257 females), the output of building and decorative stone being valued at 61,739,320 lire.

IV. FISHERIES.

On December 31, 1915, the number of vessels and boats employed in fishing was 26,725, with an aggregate tonnage of 70,443. Those numbers include 48 boats of 419 tons engaged in coral fishing. There were 162,755 fishermen, of whom 6,902 were engaged in deep-sea or foreign fishing. The

value of the fish caught in 1916 (excluding foreign fishing) was estimated at 17,473,503 lire; the value obtained from tunny-fishing was in 1915 221,331 lire, and from coral-fishing 350,340 lire, the quantity being estimated at 327 kilogrammes.

V. MANUFACTURES

The Italian industrial census of June 10, 1911, showed that there were 243,926 industrial establishments in the country, having 2,304,438 employees, and possessing 1,620,404 horse-power. The particulars as to the kind of industries were as follows:—

Industries	Establishments	Employees	Horse-power
Industries connected with products of agriculture, hunting, and fishing	135,461	640,856	293,942
Mining and metal-working industries (except the chemical industry) and construction work (buildings, roads, water power, &c.)	58,836	695,737	268,763
Textile industry	32,691	656,733	177,610
Chemical industry	5,661	100,024	85,152
Public services	5,309	76,783	791,855

Commerce.

Year	Special trade (in sterling) (exclusive of precious metals)		Precious Metals (in sterling)	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1915	188,142,013	101,337,349	694,444	130,288
1916	335,611,043	123,533,191	23,978	61,498
1917	559,608,330	132,340,609	15,492	17,280
1918	641,547,036	133,788,269	28,215	1,266
1919	664,933,408	242,629,683	251,080	41,478
1920 ¹	634,485,437	312,161,668	335,781	8,011

¹ Provisional.

The values of imports and exports by groups of commodities are given in the following table in thousands of lire:—

Group.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1913	1919	1920	1913	1919	1920
	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire
Raw materials	1,387,000	5,302,000	5,014,000	360,000	753,000	989,000
Semi-manufactured materials	705,000	2,842,000	3,249,000	591,000	2,153,000	2,269,000
Manufactured articles	851,000	2,616,000	3,363,000	798,000	2,191,000	3,292,000
Foodstuffs and live animals	703,000	5,864,000	4,233,000	762,000	963,000	1,253,000
Total	3,646,000	16,624,000	15,861,000	2,511,000	6,065,000	7,803,000

The value in thousands of lire of the leading imports and exports for 2 years was as follows:—

Imports	1919	1920	Exports	1919	1920
	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire		1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire
Wheat	2,525,732	5,084,088	Raw silk	1,130,460	1,787,885
Coal and coke	1,486,395	2,779,783	Cotton manufactures	924,389	1,903,809
Raw cotton	1,655,030	2,816,479	Silk manufactures	307,081	609,310
Boilers and machinery	385,163	729,940	Olive oil	40,502	66,426
Timber	146,955	416,885	Wines	191,583	299,873
Wrought iron and steel	936,329	1,159,495	Cheese	8,811	17,324
Wool and woollen goods	722,359	1,756,100	Fruits	241,129	68,860
Coffee	211,541	241,374	Hemp (raw)	168,410	558,532
Scientific and electrical instruments	45,910	147,675	Hides	70,166	100,818
Hides (fresh or dried)	560,140	413,274	Eggs	9,301	2,025
Silk manufactures	117,307	325,912	Sulphur	75,591	120,164
Fish (dried) (or in oil)	386,635	405,576	Pulp of wheat	2,578	7,075
Scrap iron, filings, &c.	33,686	71,428	Spun cotton, yarn, &c.	231,035	863,871
Petroleum and benzine	223,048	498,119	Automobiles	43,577	307,333
Oil seed	71,456	271,416	Fresh vegetables	19,507	60,559
Tobacco	166,272	840,214	India rubber and gutta-percha	79,295	298,598
Rubber and gutta-percha	155,482	225,791	Flour	18,667	57,450
Copper, brass, bronze, scrap, filings, &c.	322,796	190,554	Rice (cleaned)	3,761	898
Silk, raw and spun	181,840	385,021	Works in marble and alabaster	47,129	98,470
Silk cocoons	62,825	128,686	Tomato conserves	86,369	117,171
			Worked coral	10,644	8,309
			Hats	88,380	260,269

Special trade (excluding the precious metals) with the leading countries:—

	Imports from (1919)	Imports from (1920)	Exports to (1919)	Exports to (1920)
	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire
France	759,687	1,963,499	1,403,041	1,695,592
United Kingdom	2,444,150	4,606,910	772,692	1,378,670
Austria	106,430	650,614	319,505	621,268
Germany	88,435	1,096,610	85,225	573,586
Russia	2,267	50,306	52,571	—
Switzerland	370,303	574,240	786,299	1,504,414
United States	7,350,376	8,687,867	629,715	936,182
Turkey in Europe, Albania, Montenegro, Servia, Rumania and Bulgaria	85,545	385,063	630,713	1,189,162
Belgium	56,932	419,403	93,000	404,314
Argentine Republic	1,540,260	3,004,855	149,062	604,122
British Possessions in Asia (excluding Aden)	624,767	1,021,711	57,768	226,504
Egypt	335,671	219,586	131,782	356,566
Spain	197,387	197,160	54,076	192,599
Brazil	366,923	364,003	45,538	228,178
China	245,763	310,636	2,370	10,315
Japan	145,584	311,978	7,367	11,830

For the determination of Customs' values, &c., in Italy there is a permanent central commission, comprising official members, representatives of commercial corporations, &c. The values recorded are those of the goods at the frontier, exclusive of import or export duties. For imports and exports the parties interested declare the value of the goods, their quantity, and the country of origin or destination. For imports there is recorded the

gross weight in the case of goods subject to a duty of 20 francs per quintal (8s. 1½d. per cwt.) or less; the net legal weight (i.e. with deduction of an official tare) in the case of goods subject to duty of 20 or 40 francs per quintal (8s. 1½d. to 16s. 3d. per cwt.); the actual net weight in the case of goods taxed at over 40 francs per quintal (16s. 3d. per cwt.). For exports the gross weight is usually given. Inaccurate declarations are punishable by fine if the inaccuracies are prejudicial to the Treasury.

The trade of Italy is regarded either as general or special. The general trade comprehends all imports from abroad, whether intended for consumption within the kingdom or merely for transit, and all exports to foreign countries, whether national, nationalised or only issuing after transit. The special trade is restricted to imports for consumption and exports of national or nationalised merchandise. National merchandise consists of the produce and manufactures of the kingdom, while foreign imports on which the duties have been paid at the frontier are said to be nationalised. Transit trade denotes merchandise merely passing through the kingdom whether directly or after having been temporarily warehoused.

The treaty of 1883 provides for 'the most-favoured-nation' treatment in matters of commerce and navigation between Italy and the United Kingdom, and Italy is a party to the International Sugar Convention.

The principal articles of import into Great Britain from Italy, and British exports to Italy (according to the Board of Trade returns) in 2 years were:—

Imports into U.K.	1919	1920	Exports to Italy	1919	1920
	£	£		£	£
Olive oil	215,135	309,662	Coal	10,700,634	11,759,464
Hemp	1,734,216	4,112,643	Ironwork	2,845,376	3,152,453
Canned vegetables . .	1,215,597	689,483	Machinery	1,493,152	1,343,125
Lemons	798,725	477,503	Fish	439,045	428,303
Silk manufactures . .	2,464,091	812,113	Woollen goods . . .	1,692,703	5,030,073
Stone and slate . . .	467,135	384,712	Cottons	1,502,883	3,473,892

Total trade between Italy and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years (in thousands of pounds sterling):—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Italy to United Kingdom .	10,397	18,364	14,635	17,880	8,896
Exports to Italy from United Kingdom .	27,464	29,208	27,750	39,701	17,328

Navigation and Shipping.

The mercantile marine of Italy is shown as follows:—

—		Sailing Vessels (Jan. 1, 1917)	—		Steam Vessels (Jan. 1, 1922)
		No. Tons			No. Tons
Over 2,000 tons . . .		2 4,282	Up to 500 tons . . .		183 35,753
1,001 to 2,000 tons . .		56 77,269	501—3,000 tons . . .		222 389,528
501 to 1,000 tons . . .		43 31,092	3,001—5,000 tons . .		125 512,093
101 to 500 tons		321 61,816	5,001—6,000 tons . .		76 425,613
1 to 100 tons		4,042 87,310	6,001—7,000 tons . .		47 365,441
			7,001—8,000 tons . .		55 421,640
			8,001 tons and over .		117 1,039,735
Total		4,464 261,769	Total		825 3,129,803

On January 1, 1921, the mercantile marine consisted of 603, of 1,075,200 gross tons.

In 1919 the vessels entered and cleared at Italian ports were as follows :—

	Entered Italian Ports		Cleared from Italian Ports	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Italian	93,897	15,164,409	93,350	15,175,931
Foreign	4,792	8,929,230	4,794	8,967,556
Total	98,189	24,093,639	98,144	24,143,487

Vessels entering and clearing in 1919 at the principal Italian ports :—

Port	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Genoa	3,043	3,844,260	3,054	3,899,087
Leghorn	2,153	1,237,019	2,166	1,239,106
Naples	4,629	3,346,908	4,617	3,316,477
Messina	1,058	785,787	1,058	787,021
Catania	1,701	707,474	1,689	710,259
Palermo	2,458	1,417,237	2,494	1,430,162
Venice	1,581	1,215,330	1,568	1,268,297

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS.

Railway history in Italy began in 1839, with a short line between Naples and Portici (5 miles). Length of State railways 8,761 miles (June 30, 1920); all the railway lines 9,741 miles. Receipts from State railways in 1919-20, 1,996,255,287 lire; expenditure, 2,856,006,784 lire.

The Government proposes to electrify nearly 4,000 miles of State railways. By June 30, 1921, 639 miles had already been electrified.

II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

In the year 1921 (June 30) there were 11,228 post offices. The postal traffic was as follows :—

	1919	1920-21
	Total	Total.
Letters	1,000	1,000
Post cards	505,714	562,885
Newspapers, Printed matter, &c.	341,001	142,315
Post Office orders, &c.	1,059,667	1,400,500
	35,892	—
Total	1,941,774	2,105,700

On June 30, 1920, the telegraph lines had a length of 35,205 miles, and the wires 239,517 miles. There were 10,017 telegraph offices, of which 7,353 were State offices and 2,664 railway offices. There were, in that year, 19,501,640 private telegrams sent inland; and 1,710,015 private international telegrams.

The telephone service in 1919-20 had 111,719 subscribers. There were 324 urban systems; and 855 inter-urban systems with 19,374 miles of line and 239,354 miles of wire. Total number of conversations in the year, 7,232,826 (excluding international conversations). In 1907 the telephone service passed to the direct working of the State.

Money and Credit.

State notes and bank notes in circulation in lire :—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
State notes .	1,317,283,870	1,747,349,125	2,123,991,725	2,271,309,255	2,268,364,000
Bank notes .	5,012,349,600	8,424,997,250	11,750,263,050	16,281,342,600	19,731,640,700

The total coinage from 1862 to the end of 1919 was : gold, 430,810,430 lire ; silver, 694,028,777 lire ; nickel, 66,295,678 lire ; bronze, 85,474,017 lire ; total, 1,276,638,903 lire, exclusive of recoinage.

The nominal value of the money coined (including recoinage) in each year :—

—	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Bronze	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
1912	2,323,400	10,197,050	4,208,000	83,900	16,822,410
1916	—	23,681,004	—	129,250	23,810,254
1917	—	21,979,328	—	96,710	22,076,078
1918	—	—	8,619,400	239,200	8,858,600
1919	—	—	9,213,345	759,000	9,972,345

On June 30, 1921, the paper currency consisted of 18,159,000,000 lire of notes.

There is no national bank in Italy. According to the law of August 10, 1893, there are only three banks of issue : the Banca d'Italia, the Banco di Napoli, and the Banco di Sicilia. Assets and liabilities of these banks on December 31, 1920 :—

—	Assets	—	Liabilities
	Lire		Lire
Cash	1,775,302,021	Capital	302,000,000
Bills	4,338,221,971	Notes in circulation .	19,731,640,725
Anticipations	3,302,824,031	Accounts current, &c. .	2,748,711,016
Credits	2,035,245,078	Titles and valuables	
Deposits	34,859,520,635	deposited	34,859,520,635
Various securities . . .	13,467,216,481	Various	2,141,457,836
Total	59,778,330,212	Total	59,778,330,212

On December 31, 1919, the gold reserve amounted to 1,053,769,000 lire ; the silver reserve to 114,676,000 lire ; and the note circulation to 19,731,640,700 lire.

On June 30, 1918, there were 747 co-operative credit societies and popular banks, 1,904 rural banks, 221 ordinary credit companies, and 10 agrarian credit institutions, and (January, 1918) 11 credit foncier companies, of which 4 were in liquidation, with 789,739,000 lire of 'cartelle fondiarie' in circulation, and with 739,073,156 lire of 'mutui con ammortamento.'

The following table gives statistics of the savings-banks on December 31, 1920 :—

	Depositors	Total Deposits	Deposits during year	Repayments during year
		Lire	Lire	Lire
Post Office savings-banks	—	6,981,080,692	3,726,080,597	2,091,044,124
Ordinary " "	—	6,249,225,039	4,756,765,471	3,970,285,655

On June 30, 1919, the savings deposited with the co-operative credit and ordinary credit companies amounted to 3,872,424,058 lire, and *Monti di pietà*, 292,269,738 lire, and with *Casse rurali* 281,991,528.

On August 12, 1912, a Law came into operation establishing life assurance as a State monopoly. The existing insurance companies were allowed to continue their operations for 10 years under certain conditions. The National Insurance Institute carries out the Government business. It started operations on January 1, 1913, and has already assumed large proportions, having absorbed the business of 24 insurance companies (15 foreign and 9 Italian). According to the law, the companies which at the end of 1911 were engaged in life insurance in the Kingdom which did not cede their business to the Government were given the privilege of continuing their business for not more than 10 years, with the obligation of turning over to the Government Institute 40 per cent. of the business done after the beginning of the new régime. Only 3 Italian and 9 foreign companies continued business in Italy under these conditions and later one of these also ceded its business to the Institute. Branches of the National Institute of Insurance were established in every Province of Italy, 2,386 branches in all.

The insurance effected by the Institute in the years 1916 and 1917 was as follows :—

	1916		1917	
	No. of Contracts	Amount	No. of Contracts	Amount
Insurance issued	11,486	Lire 89,028,929	11,066	Lire 112,923,216
Insurance paid .	10,555	81,597,632	10,369	103,955,024

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Italy are the same as those of France, the names only being altered to the Italian form.

The *Lira* of 100 *Centesimi* ; intrinsic value, 25-22½ to 1*l.* sterling.

The coin in circulation consists of gold 10-lire, 20-lire, 50-lire and 100-lire pieces ; of silver 50 cent, 1-lira, 2-lire, and 5-lire pieces ; nickel 20 cent pieces, and bronze 1, 2, 5 and 10 cent pieces. Nickel coin is being substituted for bronze to a large amount. Bank notes of 25, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 lire are in circulation ; also small notes, issued by the State (*biglietti di Stato*), for 5 and 10 lire. During the war there were issued cash notes (*buoni di cassa*) of 1 and 2 lire, in substitution for silver pieces of corresponding value.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF ITALY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Nobile Cavaliere Giacomo de Martino (appointed November 11, 1920).

Secretaries.—Francesco M. Taliani, C.B.E., Giovanni Balsamo, and Mario Porta

Military Attaché.—Col. Virginio Riggi, M.C.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Luigi Bianchi.

Air Attaché.—Major Carlo Graziani, M.C.

Commercial Attaché.—Francesco Giannini.

Chancellor.—Giuseppe de Grossi.

Archivist.—Cavaliere Ugo Catani.

Consul in London.—Marquis A. Faà di Bruno.

There are also Consular representatives at Dublin (C.), Glasgow, Liverpool (C.G.), &c.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ITALY.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B., appointed November 25, 1921.

Counsellor.—H. W. Kennard.

Secretaries.—E. H. J. Leslie, C.M.G., C. J. W. Torr, and H. L. Thomas.

Commercial Counsellor.—Sir E. Capel Cure.

Commercial Secretary.—J. H. Henderson, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché.—Commander N. W. Diggle.

Military Attaché.—Major-General J. Duncan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Consuls-General.—P. A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G. (at Naples), W. H. M. Sinclair (at Genoa), and W. A. Churchill (at Milan).

There are also Consular representatives at Brindisi, Cagliari, Florence, Leghorn, Messina, Palermo, Spezia, Turin, and other towns.

San Marino.

Embraced in the area of Italy is the independent Republic of San Marino, which claims to be the oldest State in Europe. Its legislative power is vested in the Great Council of 60 members elected by popular vote, a third of whom are renewable every three years, and two of whom are appointed every six months to act as Regents (*Capitani reggenti*). The regents exercise executive power, assisted by various nominated congresses, viz., *Congresso Economico di Stato*, *Congresso dei Legali*, *Congresso degli Studi*, *Congresso militare*. The frontier line is 24 miles in length, area is 38 square miles, and population (June 1920) 12,027. The revenue and expenditure for 1920-21 amounted to 2,000,000 and 2,150,000 lire respectively. There is no public debt. The military force contains 39 officers and 950 men. The chief exports are wine, cattle and stone. A new treaty of friendship with the Kingdom of Italy was concluded June 28, 1907, revised in 1920 and in 1921. The Republic has extradition treaties with England, Belgium, Holland, and United States. San Marino has bronze and silver currency coined in Italy: 210,000 lire in silver and 119,000 lire in bronze.

FOREIGN DEPENDENCIES.

. Colony of Eritrea.

The dominion of Italy on the coast of the Red Sea extends from Cape Kasar (18° 2' N.) to Cape Dumeirah on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb (12° 30' N.). The length of coast is about 670 miles. The area is about 45,800 square miles, and the whole population is estimated at 405,681, inclusive of 2,888 European, of whom 2,435 are Italian (exclusive of the military forces) and 453 of other nationalities. Massawah has 2,645 inhabitants, of whom about 400 are European, mainly Italian. The seat of the Government is Asmara, a modern town 7,765 feet above the sea-level, with 14,711 inhabitants (2,500 European). The religions of the native population are the Christian (Coptic rite) and the Mohammedan. There are some Roman Catholics and a few Pagans. Tigrean (an Abyssinian dialect) is spoken in the plateau, and Arabic in the lowlands.

The Italian possessions on the Red Sea are constituted as the Colony of Eritrea, with the management of its own finances and an autonomous administration in 8 commissariats, as follows:—

Commissariat	Area in square miles	Total Native Population (Census 1920)	Capital
Hamassen	1,160	60,234	Asmara
Massowah	5,000	47,910	Massowah
Assab	5,500	3,926	Assab
Acchele Guzai	3,475	62,169	Adi Caleh
Serae	3,300	69,311	Adi Ugri
Cheren	8,800	73,737	Cheren
Barca	12,700	58,540	Agordat
Gase and Setit	5,500	26,066	Barentu

Military force : 138 commissioned and non-commissioned officers and 5,457 men (5,164 natives and 293 Italians, exclusive of the police force of the colony.

In the Italian dependencies the central government is represented by a civil governor, who is nominated by the King and is under the direction of the Minister for the Colonies.

Governor.—Marquis G. Cerrina Feroni (1919).

For the financial year 1921-22 the revenue and expenditure of the Colony of Eritrea were estimated at: Colonial revenue, 11,456,700 lire; State contribution, 6,650,000 lire; extraordinary revenue, 5,937,300 lire; total revenue, 25,044,000 lire; expenditure, civil administration, 13,376,325 lire; military, 4,148,640 lire; extraordinary expenditure, 7,519,035 lire; total expenditure, 25,044,000 lire.

For climatic and agricultural purposes the country must be divided into two zones, the lowlands along the sea coasts and in the plains, where the tropical climate is very hot and the rains fall in winter; and the uplands, where the climate is cool and sometimes cold and the rains fall in summer. Both in the lowlands and the uplands the annual rain is sufficient for the successful raising of the crops. Irrigation works are being carried on in the lower zone in order to facilitate the intensive production of Italian farmers. Pasture is abundant, but the pastoral population is partly nomadic. Camels, oxen, sheep, goats, are common, and the produce, consisting of meat, hides, butter, supplies articles of local trade. Pearl-fishing is carried on

at Massawah and the Dahlak archipelago to the annual value of from 250,000 lire for pearls and 800,000 lire for mother-of-pearl. A very promising trade is being carried out in palm nuts. The exportation of these nuts in 1919 was 1,600,000 lire. There are gold mines worked successfully in several localities of Hamasién. Other minerals have recently been found, including petroleum.

At Massawah the imports by land and sea, the exports, and the tonnage entered were as follows:—

—	1915	1916	1917	1918
Imports . Lire	23,623,490	21,047,777	47,591,643	103,811,379
Exports . „	14,005,201	11,299,259	21,660,428	85,254,452
Transit . „	5,845,617	567,217	2,498,293	5,415,030
Tonnage entd. Tons	356,258	235,942	157,237	166,078

Through the land frontier the imports in 1920 amounted to 39,969,504 lire, and the exports to 31,126,555 lire.

There are 74 miles of railway from Massawah to Asmara (end of 1912), and now the line is being taken to Keren (60 miles) and to Agordat (54 miles). There are 12 post-offices. There is a telegraph line of 514 miles in length. There are 863 miles of telephone lines. Two wireless telegraph stations have been opened at Massawah and Asseb. They communicate with the radiotelegraphic system of Italian Somaliland and also with Italy (Coltano). There is, thus, through wireless communication between Italy and Italian Somaliland, via Massawah.

The legal currency consists of Italian coins and those of the Latin Union, but in actual circulation there are still Maria Theresa dollars. The Italian mint in 1918 issued a new silver coin, the *Tallero d'Italia*, the weight of which is 28.0668 grammes.

Italian Somaliland.

The Colony and Protectorates of Italian Somaliland have an area of 139,430 sq. miles and a population of about 650,000. They extend along the east coast of Africa from British Somaliland to the course of the Juba. The inland boundaries are determined under the Treaty of May 16, 1908, between Italy and Abyssinia, by a line (only partially demarcated) from Dolo on the Juba to the confluence of the Juba with the Dana, thence to the Webi Shebeli (comprising in Benadir the territory of the Somali tribe Baddi Addo and dependent clans), and finally to the Anglo-Abyssinian frontier fixed by protocol of May 14 and June 4, 1897. As a result of the Treaty of 1915 and the Colonial rearrangements consequent on the war, Britain will grant Italy territories on the right bank of the Juba with the port of Kismayu. Italy thus controls the whole of the Juba.

Italian Somaliland comprises (I.) The Protectorates, viz.—(1) The Sultanate of the Mijertins (Sultan Osman Mahmud), from Bender Ziade, the most northerly point belonging to Italy on the Gulf of Aden, to Cape Gabbee on the Indian Ocean (8° 13' N. lat.), with an Italian Commissioner, resident at Alula, capital of the Sultanate; (2) the territory of the Nogal, from Cape Gabbee to Cape Garad (6° 47' N. lat.), formerly occupied by the Mad Mullah; (3) the Sultanate of Obbia (Sultan Ali Iusuf), from Cape Garad to the northern boundary of the colony of Benadir, determined by a line which ends at the sea near the wells of Fah (about 4° 30' N. lat.), with an Italian Commissioner resident at Obbia, capital of the Sultanate. (II.) The Colony formerly called 'Benadir' but now officially known as 'Southern Italian Somaliland,' which extends from 4° 30' N. lat. to the mouth of the Juba, and comprises the following four administrative divisions:—(1) Medio

Shebeli, with Afgoi (population 3,000) as capital, (2) Basso Shebeli and Gosha, with Brava (8,000) as capital, (3) Alto Shebeli, with Mahaddei (5,000) as capital, and (4) Alto Juba, with Baidoa (2,000) as capital. Mogadisho (population 14,000), capital of the Colony, with its territory, has been placed under the direct dependence of the Governor.

The Colony is administered by a civil governor who resides at Mogadisho. A royal decree of December 8, 1910, provides for the minting of silver coins of 1 rupee, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee for Italian Somaliland, of the value of 15 rupees to 17. sterling. A royal decree of May 13, 1920, provides for the issuing of currency notes in rupees. These have been issued since November 1920 by the Banca d'Italia, a branch of which has been established at Mogadisho. The currency is fully covered by a corresponding reserve of silver rupees. Silver coins, however, are still largely circulating in the Colony and in the Protectorates.

The principal occupations of the people are cattle-rearing and agriculture. Formerly only the lower classes of the population cultivated the fields ; but in Southern Somaliland, after the Italian occupation of the interior, the shepherds were turned into farmers, and now the whole country near the banks of the Webi Shebele is inhabited and cultivated by the higher classes also of the Somali tribes. The most productive districts are Gheledi, Mobilen and Bur Acaba. But in Northern Somaliland the Mijertins rear camels and sheep. Exports (1920) are 17,623,109 lire ; imports, 28,447,389 lire. Imports are cottons, sugar, rice, petroleum, yarn, timber ; exports, dura, maize, gum, hides, butter, cotton. Animal produce is exported to Italy, Aden and Zanzibar, whence it is shipped to Europe, America, or India. Length of roads 1,135 miles ; steamship service on the Juba River from Kismayu to Bardera. A monthly service of steamers between Genoa and Port Durban, and the East African line of the Indian Steamship Company, Cowajee Dinshaw, from Aden to Zanzibar, connects the colony with Italy, the former directly, the latter through Aden and the India lines. Military force, 74 (Italian) officers and 2,738 (coloured) men. A detachment of the Flying Corps has recently been added.

Governor.—Carlo Riveri (1919).

The budget of Italian Somaliland for the year 1921-22 is as follows : Revenue proper of the colony, 2,992,000 lire ; State contribution, 5,593,000 lire ; extraordinary revenue, 4,407,000 lire ; total, 12,992,000 lire. Civil expenditure, 5,610,246 lire ; military, 2,591,700 lire ; special expenditure, 429,000 lire ; extraordinary expenditure, 4,361,053 lire ; total, 12,992,000 lire.

Thirteen wireless telegraph stations are working in the Colony connecting the principal coast and inland towns. The wireless station at Mogadisho communicates with Italy, via Massawah.

There are in the Colony 6 principal post offices (Mogadisho, Merca, Brava, Jumbo, Baidoa, and Mahaddei), but postal business is carried out at every station. The construction of the railway line from Mogadisho to Baidoa has been started.

An agricultural company (initial capital 24,000,000 lire ; Chairman, H. R. H. the Duke of the Abruzzi) has undertaken the agricultural colonisation of a stretch of land (12,000 hectares) on the Webi Scebeli, whose waters are used for irrigation. The agricultural work is already well advanced and the building of a powerful barrage across the river has been initiated. A navigation service on the Webi Scebeli from Afgoi to Bulsburti (480 km.) with small steam traffic and lighters has been established.

In 1920, 619 steamers of 161,481 tons entered and cleared the ports of Italian Somaliland.

Tripolitania and Cyrenaica.

(LIBIA ITALIANA.)

Italian Libia lies along the north coast of Africa between Tunis on the west and Egypt on the east, in longitude from about 9° to 23° east. The extreme northerly point of Libia is at about the parallel of latitude 33° north; the southernmost point is unknown, as the territory runs into the unmapped Sahara indefinitely. According to an arrangement with France (September 12, 1919) as a result of the Treaty of 1915, the frontier extends in a curve from west of Ghadames to south of Tummo. On the Egyptian frontier Italy has obtained from Britain Jarabaib.

Government.—Tripoli fell under Turkish domination in the sixteenth century, and though, in 1714, the Arab population secured some measure of independence, the country was in 1835 proclaimed a Turkish vilayet. In September, 1911, a quarrel broke out between Turkey and Italy, and the latter invaded Tripoli and established an army there. On November 5, 1911, a decree was issued annexing Tripoli, and on February 23, 1912, the Italian Chamber passed the Bill which ratified the decree of annexation. The war, nevertheless, continued until October 18, 1912, when the Treaty of Ouchy was signed, by which the sovereignty of Italy in Tripoli was established. This has now been recognised by the Great Powers.

For administrative and military purposes the country is divided (decree of May 17, 1919) into two independent districts, Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, with their respective capitals at Tripoli and Benghazi, all under the jurisdiction of the minister of colonies. Each province or district has its governor, appointed by the King upon the nomination of the minister of colonies. Immediately under the governor is the secretary-general for civil and political affairs, and the commander of the forces. To the secretary-general belongs the duty of organising and supervising the civil administration within the civil zone. In both provinces natives have equal rights with Italians, and in each there is a small local parliament elected by all citizens.

Governor of Tripolitania.—Giuseppe Volpi (1921).

Governor of Cyrenaica.—Luigi Pintor (1922).

Area and Population.—The entire area of the territory is estimated at about 406,000 square miles. According to a census taken on August 3, 1911, there were 523,176 natives, of whom 29,761 were in Tripoli town. It is estimated that the total population is about 1 million, of whom some 30 per cent. are Arabs, 40 per cent. Negroes, 23 per cent. Jews, and about 10 per cent. Europeans. The civil European population numbers 28,364 (Census 1921), mostly Maltese and Italians. Arabic is generally spoken, and both Italian and Arabic are the official languages. The principal towns are on the coast, Tripoli, with 73,000 inhabitants, Benghazi with 35,000, Derna, with 8,000 inhabitants, and Homs; inland are the caravan halting places, Ghadames, Murzûk, and Ghat.

Justice.—In both districts justice is administered by Mahommedan or rabbinic tribunals, and by regional tribunals, presided over by civil magistrates who are assisted by Italian or Mussulman assessors according as the cases concern Italians or native subjects. In civil and commercial matters the laws of the Koran or the Talmud are in force for natives; and in penal matters, the judicial law of Italy holds good. The Court of second instance is the Assize Court, which deals with more serious cases. The Royal Court of Appeal for Libia held its first session in December, 1912.

Finance.—For the financial year 1921–22 the revenue and expenditure of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica were estimated at: Colonial revenue, 32,971,000 lire; State contribution, 86,821,100 lire; extraordinary revenue, 56,960,100 lire; total revenue, 176,752,200 lire. Civil and military expenditure, 119,792,100 lire; extraordinary expenditure, 56,970,100 lire; total expenditure, 176,762,200 lire.

Defence.—The military force in Tripolitania consists of 299 officers and 13,023 men (9,383 natives and 3,640 Italians); that in Cyrenaica of 197 officers and 9,679 men (5,570 natives and 4,109 Italians).

Production and Industry.—Tripolitania has four zones, the first of which, along the sea, is covered with palm, olive, lemon, and fruit trees. The second is formed by the highlands of Gebel and Tarhuna; the former has olive groves and palm and fig trees, while cereals and saffron are also grown. The country, however, is rather barren. The Tarhuna land is rich in esparto grass. The rest of the second zone, which includes the hills of Mesellata and Bondara, as well as numerous valleys, is most fertile, and olive trees are abundant. The third zone consists chiefly of oases and is rich in palms. The oases (of which Ghadames is the most important) are some distance apart. The fourth zone is covered with palms, figs, vines, and almonds.

In Cyrenaica, olives and cypresses predominate. Pasturage is abundant and cattle could be bred on a vast scale. Bananas are grown at Derna. Barley is the chief food of the people.

Commerce.—There is a considerable caravan trade between Benghazi and Wadai and between Tripoli and Central Sudan when the routes are free from raiders. An important article of trade is ostrich feathers, which are brought overland from Central Africa, and exported to Paris and London from Tripoli to the value of 50,000*l.* annually, and 20,000*l.* from Benghazi.

Imports and exports for 5 years:—

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	1,161,327	2,416,964	3,039,402	3,900,000	7,847,070
Exports . . .	93,429	208,791	300,309	3,255	2,523,889

Sponge-fishing was started in 1885. In good years the returns from the industry amount to some 2,000,000 lire (£80,000) out of a total of 10,000,000 lire (£400,000) for the whole Mediterranean. The two fishing seasons in Libya are from November to February, and from March to October, the latter being the more important. During the year 1920–21 78 boats engaged in fishing; the sponges collected totalled 159,619 kilos, valued at 16,424,250 lire.

In 1917, 4,527 steamers with a tonnage of 2,831,167 entered and cleared at the ports of Libya; in 1914, there were 8,203 steamers of 6,446,377 tons.

Communications.—The principal means of communication inland are the caravans which follow long-frequented routes. Tripoli (town) is connected by telegraph cable with Malta, and by land lines with Bengardane (Tunis). In 1912 two Italian cables were laid, one between Syracuse and Tripoli, and the other between Syracuse and Benghazi.

Total length of railways, 163 miles. The principal lines in Tripolitania are: a line 53 miles in length, running from the coast to Hensair el Abiat; another, 75 miles long, along the coast, from Tripoli to Zuara; a third, 12 miles long, from Tripoli to Taginra, and a fourth, 6 miles long, from Tripoli to Ain-Zara. In Cyrenaica a line 20 miles long runs from Benghazi inland. In both districts some 600 miles of line are in operation.

In 1921, 201,977 registered letters were received and 227,257 despatched; 10,470 insured letters received and 9,725 despatched; 41,918 parcels received and 26,076 despatched. Deposits in savings bank, 4,312,853 lire; number of telegrams despatched, 100,341; number received, 95,027.

Banking and Currency.—The Banca d'Italia, the Banco di Sicilia, the Banco di Napoli, the Banco di Roma and other banks carry on financial operations.

There is a British Consul at Benghazi, and a Vice-Consul at Homs.

Concession of Tientsin.—The Italian concession of Tientsin, under the agreement with China of June 7, 1902, lies on the left bank of the Peiho and has an area of about half a square kilometer with a population of 10,017 (Chinese, 9,887; Italians, 51; other Europeans, 79) in 1915. It contains a village and salt-pits. Revenue 1915-16, 433,532 lire; expenditure, 513,002 lire.

Aegean Islands.—During the war with Turkey in 1912, Italy occupied as base, the islands of Egeo, Rhodes and the other small islands of the Sporadi group (Stampolia, Scarpanto, Caso, Piscopi, Nisiro, Colinnio, Liro, Patino, Cos, Simi, Calchi and Lipso—the Dodecannese). The total population in 1917 was 100,198.

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JAPAN.

(NIPPON.)

Reigning Sovereign.

THE Japanese claim that their empire was founded by the first Emperor Jimmu Tennō, 660 B.C., and that the dynasty founded by him still reigns. It was revived in the year 1868 (the first year of the *Meiji*), when the now ruling (*de jure*) sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the Shogun (the *de facto* sovereign), who had held the ruling power in successive families, since the twelfth century; and in 1871 the feudal system (*Hōken Seiji*) was entirely suppressed. The Emperor bears title of Tennō; but the appellation by which he is called in relation to external affairs is 'Kōtei,' a word of Chinese origin. Only foreigners make use of the poetical title 'Mikado.'

Emperor of Japan.—*Yoshihito* (Harunomia), born at Tōkyō, August 31, 1879; succeeded his father, Mutsuhito, July 30, 1912; married, May 10, 1900, to Princess Sadako, born June 25, 1884, daughter of Prince Kujō.

Children of the Mikado.—I., Prince Hirohito, born April 29, 1901 (Crown Prince). II., Prince Yasuhito, born June 25, 1902. III., Prince Nobuhito, born January 3, 1905. IV., Prince Takahito, born December 2, 1915.

Sisters of the Mikado.—I., Princess Masako, born Sept. 30, 1888, married, April 27, 1908, to Prince Tsunehisa. II., Princess Fusako, born Jan. 29, 1890, married, April 29, 1909, to Prince Narihisa. III., Princess Nobuko, born August 7, 1891, married May 6, 1910, to Prince Yasuhiko. IV., Princess Toshiko, born May 11, 1896, married May 18, 1915, to Prince Naruhiko.

By the Imperial House Law of February 11, 1889, the succession to the throne has been definitely fixed upon the male descendants. In case of failure of direct descendants, the throne devolves upon the nearest Prince and his descendants. The civil list is fixed at 4,500,000 yen.

On November 25, 1921, owing to the continued ill-health of the Emperor, the Crown Prince of Japan was constituted Regent.

Constitution and Government.

By the Constitution of February 11, 1889, the Emperor combines in himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises the whole of the executive powers with the advice and assistance of the Cabinet Ministers, who are responsible to him, and are appointed by himself. There is also a Privy Council, who are consulted by the Emperor on important matters of State. The Emperor can declare war, make peace, and conclude treaties. The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet. It is his prerogative to give sanction to laws, to convoke the Imperial Diet, to open, close, and prorogue it, and to dissolve the House of Representatives. The Imperial Diet consists of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet. Both Houses may respectively initiate projects of law, can make representations to the Government as to laws or upon any other subject, and may present addresses to the Emperor.

The House of Peers (373 members) is composed of (1) male members of the Imperial family of full age, sixteen in number; (2) princes and marquises of the age of 25 and upwards (14 princes and 34 marquises); (3) counts, viscounts, and barons of the age of 25 and upwards, and who have been elected by the members of their respective orders, never to exceed one-fifth of each order (101 counts and 20 members, 381 viscounts and 73 members, 410 barons and 73 members); (4) persons above the age of 30 years, who have been nominated members by the Emperor for meritorious services to the State or for erudition (7 viscounts, 14 barons and 97 others); (5) persons who shall have been elected in each Fu and Ken from among and by the 15 male inhabitants thereof, above the age of 30 years, paying therein the highest amount of direct national taxes on land, industry, or trade, and have been nominated by the Emperor. The term of membership under (3) and (5) is seven years; under (1), (2), and (4) for life. The number of members under (4) and (5) must not exceed the number of other members.

The members of the House of Representatives number 463, a fixed number being returned from each electoral district. The proportion of the number of members to the population is one to about 120,610. Voting is by secret single ballot. Electors are (1) male Japanese subjects of not less than full 25 years of age, (2) permanent and actual residents in the electoral district for not less than a year; (3) and paying land tax to the amount of not less than 3 yen in a year for more than one year, or direct taxes other than land tax to the amount of not less than 3 yen in a year for more than two years or of land tax together with other direct national taxes to the amount of not less than 3 yen in a year for more than two years. In general, male Japanese subjects of not less than 30 years of age are eligible to the House of Representatives, without any qualification arising from payment of taxes. Disqualified for membership are the Imperial Household officials, priests, students, teachers of elementary schools, government contractors, election officials. The President and Vice-President of the House of Peers are nominated by the Emperor from among the members, and President and Vice-President of the House of Representatives are nominated by the Emperor from among three candidates, elected by the House. The Presidents of both Houses receive an annual salary of 7,500 yen; Vice-Presidents, 4,500 yen; elected and nominated members of the House of Peers and members of the House of Representatives, 3,000 yen, besides travelling expenses. The Imperial Diet, which must meet annually, has control over the finances.

After the elections held in May, 1920, the following parties were returned to the Diet :—Seiyūkai (Government Party), 283 ; Kenseikai, 108 ; Kokuminto (Popular Party), 26 ; Koshin Club, 25 ; and Independents, 21.

The Cabinet (formed on September 30, 1918) consists of the following members :—

Prime Minister.—Viscount Korekiyo *Takahashi* (appointed on November 12, 1921, on the assassination of Mr. *Hara*).

Interior.—Takejirō *Tokonami*.

Foreign Affairs.—Count Yasuya *Uchida*.

War.—General Hanyō *Yamanashi*.

Marine.—Admiral Tomosaburō *Katō*.

Finance.—Baron Korekiyo *Takahashi*.

Minister of Justice.—Count Yenkichirō *Okuma*.

Agriculture and Commerce.—Tatsuo *Yamamoto*.

Education.—Tokugorō *Nakabayashi*.

Communications.—Utarō *Noda*.

Railways.—Hajime *Motoda*.

Local Government.

For local administration Japan (except Hokkaidō or Yezo ; Chōsen, formerly Korea or Chao-psien ; Karafuto or Japanese Sakhalin ; and Taiwan or Formosa) is divided into prefectures ('Fu' and 'Ken'). The prefectures are subdivided into municipalities ('Shi') and counties ('Gun') ; and the counties are again subdivided into towns ('Chō') and villages ('Son'). Okinawa Prefecture and some islands have, however, special organisations. Municipality, town, and village are the units of local government. These administrative divisions form at the same time local corporations of the same names, except Gun, the corporation of which was abolished in 1921. In each prefecture there are a governor ('Chiji'), a prefectural assembly ('Fu-kwai' or 'Ken-kwai'), and a prefectural council ('Fu-Sanji-kwai' or 'Ken-sanjikwai'), of which the governor is president ; in each county a sheriff, in each municipality a mayor, a municipal assembly, and a municipal council, of which the mayor is the president ; and in each town or village a chief magistrate and a town or village assembly. Prefectural, municipal, town and village assemblies give decisions mainly upon financial matters. The prefectural council gives decisions upon matters delegated by the prefectural assemblies and upon matters of pressing necessity when the assembly is not in actual session.

The qualifications of the prefectural electors are (1) citizenship and residence in the prefecture ; (2) payment of the direct national tax to the amount of not less than 3 yen for one year in the prefecture. Persons eligible for election must pay direct national tax to the amount of not less than 10 yen. Citizenship is shared by all male Japanese subjects not less than 25 years of age, who for two years (1) reside in the municipality, or town, or village ; (2) share its burden ; and (3) pay land tax or not less than 2 yen direct national tax annually in it. The governor and sheriff are appointed by Government ; the mayor is that one of three candidates elected by the municipal assembly who has obtained the Emperor's approval ; and chief magistrate of town or village is one who has been elected by the town or village assembly and has obtained the governor's approval.

Hokkaidō has a governor and a special organisation. Chōsen has a Governor-General. The peninsula is administered in 13 Do or provinces, these being sub-divided into 329 Tuand Yun or districts. Taiwan (Formosa) also has a governor-general, who is invested with very extensive powers. The island is divided into 5 provinces (Shū), each of which has a governor. Karafuto is divided into 5 local divisions (Chō).

Area and Population.

The Empire consists of the five principal islands of Honshiu (mainland), Kiushiu, Shikoku, Hokkaidō (Yezo), and Taiwan (Formosa); besides the Chishima (Kuriles), Sado, Oki, Awaji, Iki, Tsushima, Riukiu (Luchu Islands), Ogasawarajima (Bonin Islands), Hōkotō (Pescadores) islands, the peninsula Chosen (Korea), and the southern half of the island of Karafuto (Sakhalin). Total area is shown as follows:—

Principal Islands	Number of Adjacent Small Islands	Area in square miles			
		Principal Islands	Adjacent Small Islands	Total	Per cent.
Mainland	167	86,953	473	87,426	33.53
Shikoku	74	6,907	176	7,083	2.72
Kiushiu	150	13,870	1,833	15,703	6.02
Hokkaidō (excluding the Chishima)	13	30,340	162	30,502	11.70
Chishima or Kurile Islands (31 islands)	—	6,068	—	6,068	2.33
Sado	—	337	—	337	0.13
Oki	1	130	1	131	0.05
Awaji	1	219	1	220	0.08
Iki	1	51	1	52	0.02
Tsushima	5	263	3	266	0.10
Riukiu (55 islands)	—	941	—	941	0.36
Ogasawarajima or Bonin Islands (20 islands)	—	27	—	27	0.01
Total	412	146,106	2,650	148,756	57.05
Chōsen (Korea)	—	—	—	84,738	32.50
Taiwan (Formosa)	14	13,911	33	13,944	5.35
Hōkotō (Pescadores)	12	25	22	47	0.02
Karafuto (Japanese Sakhalin)	—	—	—	13,253	5.08
Grand Total	438	160,042	2,705	260,738	100.00

Administratively there exists a division into 47 prefectures. There is also a division into 636 rural districts, 79 cities, 1,333 towns, and 10,839 villages (1918).

Taiwan (Formosa) and Hōkotō (the Pescadores) were ceded by China in accordance with the treaty of Shimonoseki in 1895, and Japanese Karafuto was ceded by Russia by the Treaty of Portsmouth, N.H., in 1905. By the same Treaty of Peace the Russian Government ceded to Japan the lease of Port Arthur, Ta-lien, and adjacent territory and waters, and also the railway between Chan-Chun and Port Arthur, and the coal mines worked in connection therewith. In March, 1915, the Chinese Government agreed to extend the lease of the territory on Liaotung Peninsula, including Port Arthur and Dalny, to 99 years. The Chino-Japanese Treaty of December 22, 1905, provided for the interests of China and Japan with respect to

Manchuria. By a treaty between Japan and Korea on Aug. 23, 1910, the Korean Territory was annexed to the Empire of Japan.

By an agreement signed May 25, 1915, Japan obtained from China exclusive mining rights in Eastern Mongolia, and the right to settle in the province, and in Shantung the transference of all mining and railway privileges hitherto enjoyed by the Germans; also the extension of the lease of Port Arthur to 99 years, and a joint control over certain industrial works in which they have a large financial interest, besides other privileges. (For full details, see Introduction to THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916.)

The population of Japan on December 31 of the years shown :—

Year	Male	Female	Total	Annual Increase per 1,000
1913 ¹	26,964,586	26,398,095	53,362,682	15.99
1916	28,118,981	27,518,462	55,637,443	12.79
1917	28,472,320	27,863,663	56,335,983	12.79
1918	28,042,094	28,625,617	56,667,711	12.79
1920 ¹	28,042,995	27,918,145	55,961,140	—

¹ Census.

In 1920 (Census) the population of Chōsen was 17,284,207; of Taiwan, 3,654,398; of Karafuto, 105,765. Total, Japan, 77,005,510.

Up to June 30, 1920, 470,604 Japanese emigrated, and of these 114,841 men and 87,519 women were living in the United States (including Hawaii); 139,888 men and 85,899 women in China; 4,998 men and 276 women in Australia; 19,885 men and 14,373 women in Brazil; and 2,724 men and 201 women in Europe. On December 31, 1920, the number of foreigners in Japan (exclusive of Formosa) was 25,880, of whom 14,258 were Chinese, 2,384 English, 2,036 American, 568 German, 460 French, 233 Portuguese 135 Dutch, 1,232 Russian, 142 Swiss.

Births, deaths, and marriages of Japanese at home and abroad :—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Excess of Births
1913	432,782	1,778,106	1,038,723	739,383
1914	454,741	1,832,158	1,115,770	716,388
1915	447,170	1,824,888	1,107,237	717,651
1916	435,755	1,832,931	1,202,900	630,031
1917	450,478	1,843,023	1,215,337	627,686

In 1917 the still-births (not included in the above) numbered 140,328 and the illegitimate, 160,286.

The following is a list of large towns and cities on December 31, 1918 :—

Tokyo (1920)	2,173,162	Nagasaki (1920)	176,554	Sendai . . .	122,720
Osaka (1920)	1,252,972	Hiroshima . .	162,391	Otaru . . .	102,467
Kōbe (1920) .	608,628	Kanazawa . .	158,637	Fukuoka . .	98,583
Kyoto (1920)	591,805	Kurē . . .	154,687	Niigata . .	97,274
Nagoya (1920)	429,990	Hakodate . .	133,698	Okayama .	96,446
Yokohama (1920)	422,942	Saseho . . .	123,555	Sapporo . .	94,647

Kagoshima .	92,306	Nawa .	59,362	Wakamatsu .	47,053
Yawata .	89,472	Kōfu .	58,453	Himeji .	45,232
Yokosuka .	88,742	Muroran .	58,349	Aomori .	45,017
Wakayama .	84,603	Matsuyama .	58,346	Ōita .	43,842
Sakai .	75,346	Maebashi .	58,320	Takasaki .	43,653
Shizuoka .	73,972	Gifu .	57,909	Ōtsu .	43,550
Kumamoto .	73,613	Utsunomiya .	57,377	Hachi-ōji .	42,661
Moji .	73,377	Tsu .	54,522	Nagaoka .	41,864
Tokushima .	73,096	Mito .	53,030	Akita .	41,778
Toyama .	73,032	Kōchi .	50,955	Nagano .	41,490
Ōmuta .	72,482	Matsumoto .	50,356	Uji-Yamada .	41,460
Asahigawa .	69,421	Morioka .	48,484	Wakamatsu .	41,411
Shimonoseki ¹	67,866	Takamatsu .	48,319	Yonezawa .	40,749
Toyohashi .	66,839	Kurume .	48,124	Takaoka .	40,408
Hamamatsu .	61,029	Yamagata .	47,883	Okazaki .	39,996
Fukui .	59,932	Nara .	47,515	Saga .	38,547

¹ Shimonoseki was formerly called Akamagaseki.

Religion (excluding Formosa).

There is absolute religious freedom. The chief forms of religion are—(1) Shintoism, with 13 sects; (2) Buddhism, with 12 sects (56 denominations). There is no State religion, and no State support. In 1918 Shinto shrines numbered 49,346 (besides 67,418 minor shrines), and the priests, 14,759. Buddhist temples, 71,681 (besides 36,109 minor temples); high priests and priestesses, 52,250. There were, besides, 2,566 licensed preachers and 1,493 churches and preaching stations of the Roman Catholic, Greek, Catholic, and Protestant Churches. Since 1891 the Roman Catholics have had an episcopate of one archbishop and three suffragan bishops. There are shrines dedicated to the eminent ancestors of the Imperial House, and to meritorious subjects; these are independent of any religious sect, and some of them are supported by State or local authorities.

Instruction.

Elementary education is compulsory. The number of children of school age (6-14) on March 31, 1915, was 9,061,921. The following are the educational statistics for 1918-19:—

Institutes	Number	Teaching Staff	Students and Pupils
Kindergarten	612	1,750	51,834
Schools for the Blind and Dumb	74	495	3,641
Elementary schools . .	25,625	172,979	8,137,347
Middle " "	337	6,991	158,974
Girls' High " " . .	420	5,287	118,932
Normal " "	94	1,915	27,078
Special & technical schools	704	9,050	160,922
Miscellaneous schools .	14,691	11,873	982,071
High schools	8	356	6,781
Universities	5	970	9,040

Japan has 5 Imperial universities, and 11 other institutions which in 1920 were admitted to university rank, making 16 in all, as follows:—

University	Location	Established	1919-20	
			Teachers	Students
Tokyo Imperial University	Tokyo	1877	417	5,233
Kyoto Imperial University	Kyoto	1897	191	2,052
Tohoku Imperial University	Sendai	1907	197	1,781
Kyushu Imperial University	Fukuoka	1910	90	630
Hokkaido Imperial University	Hokkaido	1918	57	911
Waseda University	Tokyo	1882	141	4,100
Keio University	Tokyo	1890	164	5,310
Meiji University	Tokyo	1881	85	2,600
Chū-ō University	Tokyo	1885	114	1,910
Nihon University	Tokyo	1890	79	1,370
Hōsei University	Tokyo	1889	57	2,700
Dōshisha University	Kyoto	1897	51	457
Kokugaku-in University	Tokyo	1890	58	200
Tokyo University of Commerce ¹	Tokyo	1875	59	1,290
Osaka University of Medicine ²	Osaka	1880	50	730
A-ichi University of Medicine ²	Nagoya	1877	58	560

1 Governmental.

2 Prefectural.

The Government will devote 44,000,000 yen to extend higher education, this sum to be a continuing expenditure extending over six years from 1919-20 to 1924-25. Of the total 39,500,000 yen is to be expended on the building and extension of schoolhouses and 4,500,000 yen on the training of teachers (especially abroad). The proposal is to establish, in addition to the higher educational institutions already in existence, 10 high schools, 17 technical and commercial schools, 1 foreign-language school, and 1 school of pharmacy, besides extending the present colleges and organising new ones. It is expected that the programme will be completely carried into execution in the course of six years and that teaching at the new institutions will commence in 1925. The Emperor has contributed the sum of 10,000,000 yen toward the necessary funds, and the balance is to be met by public bonds or temporary loans.

In 1918-19 there were 1,359 libraries in Japan, with 4,775,266 volumes (4,500,683 Japanese and Chinese, and 235,183 European). In 1918, 36,903 books of various kinds, and 3,123 periodicals, monthly, weekly, and daily, were published.*

In Formosa there is a special educational system.

Justice and Crime.

A system of justice founded on modern jurisprudence has been established. Judges are irremovable, except by way of criminal or disciplinary punishment. There are four classes of courts in Japan (exclusive of Formosa); namely, sub-district courts, district courts, courts of appeal, and court of cassation. In the court of cassation seven judges preside; in the courts of appeal eight judges; in the district courts three judges; in each case one of them being the chief judge. In the subdistrict courts a single judge presides. A court which deals with disputes respecting administrative affairs is under the direct supervision of the Emperor.

A few judges of high rank are directly appointed by the Emperor, and some are appointed by him on nomination by the Minister of Justice. The following are the criminal statistics for five years :—In 1910, 106,179 criminals were condemned; in 1915, 94,931; in 1916, 102,691; in 1917, 106,747; and in 1918, 108,592.

In 1918 there were 52 prisons, 1,210 detached prisons and houses of correction. Number of prisoners of all kinds, convicted and accused, and those in houses of correction at the close of 1918 :—Men, 57,181; women, 2,175; total, 59,356.

For the trial of cases connected with the military and naval services there are courts-martial.

Pauperism.

In 1899 new legislation settled that the minimum amount of prefectural funds for the relief of sufferers from extreme calamity shall be 500,000 yen; that funds below that limit are to be made up by the Treasury; and that when the amount of relief exceeds 5 per cent. of the funds at the beginning of the fiscal year, one-third of the amount thus granted is to be supplied from the Treasury.

The relief statistics for 3 years show expenditure as follows (in yen, exclusive of Formosa) :—

Year	Shelter	Food	Clothing	Medicine	Temporary lodgings	Providing with work	Total (including miscellaneous)
1916-17	1,370	30,439	5,385	191	21,294	26,886	87,117
1917-18	18,936	319,835	10,895	2,898	100,349	43,770	498,618
1918-19	14,317	245,843	8,287	2,319	53,878	52,622	380,707

In 1917 the Central Government relieved 5,892 persons to the amount of 115,855 yen (excluding Formosa). At the end of 1917, 1,608 foundlings (excluding Formosa) were being maintained, and the expense in that year was 64,960 yen. There are, besides, several workhouses established by local corporations and private persons.

Finance.

I. IMPERIAL.

Revenue and expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary (excluding Formosa) (the yen = about 24½d.) :—

—	1918-19	1919-20 ¹	1920-21 ¹	1921-22 ¹	1922-23 ¹
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Revenue . . .	902,273,000	1,061,204,000	1,319,202,000	1,563,000,000	1,465,000,000
Expenditure . .	902,273,000	1,061,204,000	1,319,291,000	1,563,000,000	1,465,000,000

¹ Estimates.

Summary of the budget estimates for the year ending March 31, 1921.

Revenue 1920-21	Yen	Expenditure 1920-21	Yen
Ordinary:—		Ordinary:—	
Land tax	73,720,649	Civil List	4,500,000
Income tax	181,522,179	Foreign Affairs	6,568,000
Business tax	43,277,294	Home Affairs	19,277,000
Liquor tax	132,445,486	Finance	157,287,000
Sugar excise	39,282,428	Army	93,989,000
Tax on Textile fabrics	39,530,930	Navy	60,842,000
Customs duties	66,326,726	Justice	16,319,000
		Instruction	21,749,000
Total Taxes ¹	613,986,979	Agriculture and Commerce	9,085,000
Stamps	66,047,074	Communications	92,485,000
Public Undertakings and State Property	288,959,895		
Posts and Telegraphs	160,537,787		
Forests	24,807,721		
Monopolies	89,522,578		
Total ordinary (including other receipts)	1,012,614,197	Total ordinary	482,100,000
Extraordinary Revenue	306,588,000	Extraordinary expenditure	837,191,000
Total Revenue	1,319,202,000 (131,920,200 ¹)	Total expenditure	1,319,291,000 (131,929,100 ¹)

¹ Including all items.

Public debt, December 31, 1920:—Internal loans (4 and 5 per cent.), 1,686,744,851 yen; foreign loans (4 to 5 per cent.), 1,428,293,532 yen; total, 3,115,038,383 yen.

II. LOCAL.

The revenue of the Prefectures for the year 1920-1921 was 214,067,062 yen, and expenditure 214,051,876 yen. Of the revenue 148,179,828 yen was from rates. The revenue of the cities in 1919-20 was 182,976,966 yen (38,856,053 yen from rates), and the expenditure was 165,851,113 yen. The revenue of the towns and villages in 1919-20 was 206,207,776 yen (139,911,573 yen from rates), and the expenditure was 206,035,666 yen. The total local debt at the end of 1919 was 397,026,755 yen (165,851,113 yen in 1918).

Defence.

I. ARMY.

Service in the army (or navy) is universal and compulsory. Liability commences at the age of 17 and extends to the age of 40, but actual service begins at 20. 'All those physically capable of bearing arms are divided into two classes, the 'fit,' and the 'absolutely fit.' The numbers necessary for the first line (or active army), called *Gen-eki*, are taken solely from the 'absolutely fit.' Service in the ranks is for 2 years in all arms; then for 5 (or 4) years and 4 months in the reserve (*Yobi*). One year volunteers are admitted. Reservists are called out twice for training during their reserve service, for 60 days on each occasion. Having completed 7 years and 4 months in the first line, including its reserve, the men are transferred to the second line, called *Kōbi*. Service in the *Kōbi* is for 10 years, with two trainings of 60 days each in the whole period. At the end of their *Kōbi* service the men are in the 38th year of their age, and they are passed into

the *Kokumin*, which is the territorial or home defence army. In this they serve for 2 years and 8 months, to complete their total service of 20 years.

The reserve for making good the waste of war, or *supplementary reserve*, is called *Hojū*. It is composed of the balance of the 'absolutely fit' recruits not required for the first line, and of as many of those classed as "fit" as may be required to make up a certain fixed number. They all serve in the *Hojū* for 7 years and 4 months, during which they have a first training of 90 days, and two subsequent trainings of 60 days each. After completion of this period of their service they are passed to the *Kōbi*, in which they serve for ten years, like the men who have passed through the first line. Like them also they are finally passed to the *Kokumin* for 2 years and 8 months to complete their army service.

The *Kokumin* is divided into two 'bans.' The first ban comprises all the men who have passed, as shown above, through the first line and *landwehr*, or through the supplementary reserve and *landwehr*, and who therefore have only 2 years and 8 months to spend in the *Kokumin*. The second ban is the levy *en masse* of all those capable of bearing arms. It includes (1) those who though 'fit' are not required for the *Hojū*; (2) those who for various reasons have been exempted from military service; and (3) the young men between 17 and 20 years of age who have not been called up. None of these classes receive any military training, but they can be drawn on in case of national emergency.

The partially trained men who have been passed into the *Kōbi* from the *Hojū* are not included in the fighting units of the Second Line. They supply the large number of men required for the transport service on mobilisation, and for the expansion of other departmental corps.

The field army of Japan consists of 24 divisions, including the guard, 4 independent cavalry brigades, 3 independent brigades of field artillery (each of 12 batteries of 6 guns), 3 independent groups of mountain guns, and 10 regiments of heavy field artillery, each of 24 guns.

Two infantry regiments form a brigade, and two brigades (12 battalions) a division. The divisional artillery consists of a regiment of field artillery (6 batteries of 6 guns) supplemented by heavy or mountain guns as required (also probably by 3 batteries of *Kōbi* artillery). A regiment of cavalry of 3 squadrons, with 4 machine guns, and a battalion of engineers, complete the division. Four infantry, and 4 artillery, ammunition columns, 6 field hospitals, 4 supply columns, and 1 remount *dépôt* accompany each division in the field. The war strength of a division is reckoned at 18,700 officers and men, 4,800 horses, 36 guns, and 1,674 vehicles.

The strength of an independent brigade of cavalry is 2 regiments, each of 4 squadrons and a battery of 8 machine guns; total about 1,650 men and 1,680 horses. The strength of an independent artillery brigade of 12 batteries is about 2,500 men and 1,000 horses. Divisions are grouped directly into armies, 3 to 5 divisions forming an army of from 80,000 to 180,000 men. The war strength of the army on mobilization may be taken at about 700,000 combatants, including *Kōbi* troops detailed for the lines of communication.

The active army consists at present of 88 regiments (264 battalions) of infantry, 27 regiments of cavalry (89 squadrons), 168 field batteries, 9 mountain batteries, 19 battalions of garrison artillery, 19 battalions of engineers each of 3 companies, 12 railway companies, 6 telegraph companies, 1 aero battalion, and 38 companies of train troops.

The *Kōbi* comprises 228 battalions, 57 squadrons, 114 field batteries, 12 battalions of garrison artillery, and 19 battalions of engineers, and would on mobilisation form independent divisions.

The Japanese Islands are divided into military districts, corresponding to the divisions of the army, and the district is the unit of administration as well as of territorial command. Each division is supplied with recruits from its own district, except the Guards, whose infantry recruits are selected from the whole country; the other arms of the Guard division are recruited from the large district of the 1st division. Abroad there are the separate division of Formosa, and the small garrison of Saghalien, also some 25,000 to 30,000 men in Korea and Manchuria. Between July and November, 1918, 60,000 men were dispatched to Siberia. The garrison of Siberia was at the end of 1921 about 40,000, and there was 4,500 Japanese troops in China.

The Emperor is the head and supreme commander of the army, and also of the navy. He nominates the War Minister (always a general officer of high rank), the Chief of the General Staff, the Director of Military Schools, and the Members of the Military Council.

The arm of the Japanese infantry is the improved Arisaka rifle; calibre, 6.5 mm. (.256"), a Mauser with an altered chamber. The cavalry are armed with a carbine of similar construction. The field gun is a q.-f. shielded Krupp of 7.5 cm. calibre, which fires a shrapnel of 14.3 lb. The mountain artillery has a gun of the same calibre firing a lighter shell. There are a certain number of field howitzer batteries, armed with 4.6" and 5.9" howitzers, firing shells of about 44 lb. and 80 lb. respectively. A 4" gun for heavy field batteries is being introduced.

No returns of the peace strength of the Japanese army are published, but the total apparently amounts to rather over 300,000 of all ranks.

The military budget for 1921-22 amounted to 761,780,780 yen.

II. NAVY.

The direction of the Navy is in the charge of the Minister of Marine. The departments are those of the chief of the staff, with Operations, Mobilization, and Intelligence branches; the Administrative division; the Departments of Naval Construction and Material, Naval Engineering and Naval Works.

The coast of Japan is divided into five maritime districts having their headquarters at Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, Maizuru, and Chinkai.

The Japanese Fleet is profoundly affected by the Washington Agreement. It was being expanded in pursuance of the programme of 1916-17, supplemented by a new programme which was sanctioned in 1920, but had not been put in hand. The plan was to provide a strength of 8 battleships and 8 battle-cruisers, not any one of which should be of greater age than 8 years. Four battleships had been put in hand, as well as four battle-cruisers, of which the last was laid down in February 1920, but 2 of the battleships and the 4 battle-cruisers will not be completed. The 1920 programme included 4 additional battleships and 4 battle-cruisers, as well as 12 light cruisers in addition to 8 of the 1916 programme, and destroyers and submarines, all to be completed by 1927-28, but the programme has been cancelled so far as capital ships are concerned. It is anticipated that in 1923 or 1924 Japan will possess 44 first-class destroyers (several of them of the class of flotilla leaders), 78 second-class destroyers, and about 46 of a smaller class. Full information regarding the submarines is not accessible but the Japan Year Book says there will be 80 of the first-class by 1927, in February 1922 about 30 were in hand, with a gross displacement of 22,165 tons.

The principal state dockyards are at Kure and Yokosuka, where capital ships are built, and there is a dockyard also at Sasebo, where lighter vessels

are constructed. The Kawasaki private shipbuilding yard at Kobe and the Mitsubishi establishment at Nagasaki have received new plant, and there are lesser building yards at Maizuru, Uraga and elsewhere, as well as the government armour and armament factory at Kure. Japan has thus made herself practically independent of Europe for the building and arming and equipment of her warships. Experience has been gained of the finest English shipbuilding work, and now every class of vessel is built in Japan. The Navy is highly scientific and modern in every respect. The officers are energetic and capable, and the men are of the best class.

A statement of the Japanese fleet similar to that given for other navies is:—

	Completed at end of		
	1920	1921	1922
Dreadnoughts	9	11	10
Pre-Dreadnoughts	13	13	—
Armoured Cruisers	12	12	5
Light Cruisers	13	13	13
Torpedo Gunboats, Scouts, etc.	4	4	4
Destroyers	100	105	120
Torpedo Boats	26	30	19
Submarines	43	40	38

The following table includes all the battleships and battle-cruisers which are to be retained, and the armoured cruisers and principal protected cruisers. None of the pre-Dreadnoughts are now counted effective. Some of the armoured cruisers have been removed, and some of the older destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines. Ships shown in *Italic type* are not expected to be completed in 1922.

Laid down	Name	Displace- ment	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Designed Speed
			Water-line	On Guns				
Dreadnoughts								
1911	Kongō*	27,500	10	10	8 14 in. ; 16 6 in.	8	64,000	27
1911	Kirishima*							
1911	Haruna*							
1911	Hi-Yei *	30,600	12	12	12 14 in. ; 16 6 in.	6	40,000	22·5
1912	Fusō							
1913	Yamashiro							
1914	Ise	30,600	12	12	12 14 in. ; 20 5·5 in.	6	40,000	22·5
1914	Hyuga							
1917	{ Mutsu Nagato	33,800	—	—	8 16 in. 20 5·5 in.	8	46,000	23·5

* Battle-cruisers.

The battleships *Kaga* (launched November 17, 1921) and *Tosa*, and the battle-cruisers *Atagi*, *Amagi*, *Atago* and *Takao*, all of which were in hand, will not be completed under the Washington Agreement; and the battleships *Owari* and *Kii* intended to be put in hand in 1922 and 1923, and two others to follow, also four unnamed battle-cruisers to be laid down in 1923-26, will not be begun.

Laid Down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Designed Speed
			Water-line	On Guns				

Armoured Cruisers.

1902	{ <i>Nisshin</i> . . . <i>Kasuga</i> . . . }	7,700	6	6	{ 4 8in.; 14 6in.; (1 10in.; 2 8in.; 14 6in.) }	5	14,696	20
1905	{ <i>Ikoma</i> . . . <i>Kurama</i> . . . <i>Ibuki</i> . . . }	13,750 14,600	7 7	7 7	{ 4 12in.; 12 6in.; 12 4.7in. 4 12in.; 8 8in.; 14 4.7in. }	{ 5 5 }	22,500 24,000	22 22

Light Cruisers.

		Tons	inches	inches			Knots
1900	{ <i>Niitaka</i> . . . <i>Tsushima</i> . . . }	3,420	"	"	6 6in.	2	9,409 20
1905	{ <i>Tone</i> . . . <i>Chikuma</i> . . . <i>Hirado</i> . . . <i>Yahagi</i> . . . }	4,100 4,950	"	"	2 6in.; 10 4.7in. 6in.		15,000 23 22,500 26
1916	{ <i>Tatsuta</i> . . . <i>Tenryu</i> . . . }	3,500	—	—	4 5.5in.	6	— 31
1920	{ <i>Kiso</i> . . . <i>Kitakami</i> . . . <i>Kuma</i> . . . <i>Nagara</i> . . . <i>Isuzu</i> . . . <i>Natori</i> . . . <i>Oh-i</i> . . . <i>Tama</i> . . . }	5,500	—	—	7 5.5in.; 2 12pr. A.A.	8	— 36

The *Ayase*, *Otonose*, *Abukama*, *Kinu*, *Minase* and *Yura*, light cruisers of the 5,500 ton class, are in early stages of construction. There are the older light cruisers *Yodo*, *Suma*, *Akashi*, and *Chitose*, and several torpedo gunboats. A seaplane carrier is being built. There is a large air service attached to the Navy.

The budget estimate for 1921-22 for the cost of the Navy is approximately £62,756,000.

Production and Industry (exclusive of Formosa).

About three-fifths of the arable land is cultivated by peasant proprietors and the remaining portion of it by tenants. According to the official report of January 1, 1920, taxed land owned by private persons and local corporations was in chō (1 chō = 2,450.7 acres) 15,286,246; of which under rice fields, 2,922,575; other cereals, 2,501,785; forests, 8,048,889; plains, 1,336,545; pasturages, 50,966.

The forest area in 1918 was 18,783,516 chō, of which 7,288,261 belonged to the State, and 1,303,118 to the Imperial household.

The following are some agricultural statistics for three years :—

Crop	Acreage			Produce (quarters)		
	1917	1918	1919	1917	1918	1919
Rice . . .	7,554,807	7,569,860	7,761,527	34,099,600	34,187,600	38,011,352
Wheat . . .	1,392,219	1,392,000	1,371,267	4,241,757	4,058,420	3,975,529
Barley . . .	1,314,979	1,372,090	1,335,697	5,730,522	5,200,800	6,146,922
Rye . . .	1,572,405	1,562,269	1,615,906	5,123,187	5,249,130	4,762,934
Tobacco ¹ . . .	69,726	65,290	61,097	888,626	840,776	736,292
Tea ¹ . . .	118,898	121,675	122,167	752,591	762,300	742,695

¹ Produce in cwts.

The wheat crop in 1921 amounted to 3,564,418 quarters ; barley, 5,758,398 quarters ; rye, 4,518,984 quarters ; and rice, 33,750,000 quarters.

In 1919 the number of cattle was 1,344,865 ; horses, 1,479,682 ; sheep, 5,098 ; goats, 125,089 ; swine, 470,082.

The mineral and metal products for 1919 with their values were :—

Minerals, &c.	Quantity	Value	Minerals, &c.	Quantity	Value
		Yen			Yen
Gold (mommé ¹) . .	1,938,711	9,681,494	Coal (metric tons) .	31,271,093	442,540,941
Silver " " . . .	42,822,160	11,131,055	Sulphur, refined (metric tons) . .	50,631	2,256,324
Copper (kin ²) . . .	130,738,861	67,581,475	Sulphur, ore (metric tons) . .	16,766	169,001
Lead . . .	9,618,896	1,592,483	Petroleum (koku ⁴) .	1,963,561	42,562,023
Pig iron (kwan ³) . .	55,828,800	88,872,446			
Steel " " . . .	79,849,867	72,666,689	Total value (including others) . .	—	641,282,129
Iron pyrites " " . .	33,866,383	1,828,731			
Antimony (kin ²) . .	2,690	287			

¹ 120 mommé = 1 lb. avoirdupois.

² kin = 1·323 lb. av.

³ kwan = 8·28 lbs.

⁴ koku = 39·7 gall.

In 1918 the number of mining workers was as follows :—in collieries, 287,159 ; in metal mines, 160,960 ; various, 16,608 ; total, 464,727.

In 1919, 6,294,736 cocoon egg-cards were hatched, and the total number of cocoons obtained was 7,221,990 koku ; in 1920, 6,332,000 koku (1 koku = 4·9 bushels).

The industrial census on December 31, 1918, showed that there were 22,391 factories (employing more than 10 hands). Number of employees, 1,409,196 (646,115 males and 763,081 females).

Principal manufactures in 1918 were woven goods, 1,189,271,699 yen (cotton, 624,216,447 yen ; silk, 377,898,661 yen ; woollen goods, 85,938,320 yen) ; Japanese paper worth 53,932,699 yen ; European paper, 103,087,117 yen ; matches, 39,689,159 yen ; earthenware, 44,214,084 yen ; lacquered ware, 16,190,745 yen ; matting, 19,272,285 yen ; leather, 34,713,374 yen ; oil, 54,404,200 yen ; knittings, 68,589,804 yen.

In March 1921 there were 50 cotton spinning companies operating in Japan, with 2,043,775 working spindles and employing 35,289 men and 105,895 women.

In 1918 the raw marine products amounted to the value of 171,185,081 yen ; the manufactured products to the value of 112,213,553 yen.

Commerce.¹

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	103,583,110	166,814,883	217,331,933	233,617,478	101,388,100
Exports . . .	160,300,503	196,210,066	209,887,261	194,838,946	125,285,000

¹ Excluding bullion and specie.

Commerce by countries :—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Australia	56,630,307	62,459,492	30,825,658	58,117,292
Belgium	49,285	3,964,376	3,430,975	4,311,226
Egypt	16,004,502	13,262,899	15,912,262	30,635,779
British America	6,126,416	5,051,478	24,839,228	21,657,828
British India	319,477,561	394,930,201	116,878,729	192,250,187
Straits Settlements	28,209,944	17,137,422	29,844,374	35,730,275
China	322,100,628	218,088,988	447,049,267	410,270,499
France	8,831,291	14,481,820	66,844,652	71,652,639
French Indo-China	124,124,826	20,618,843	1,536,716	3,444,853
Germany	258,584	15,116,853	63,643	1,064,632
Great Britain	127,541,962	232,215,514	111,045,278	97,797,246
Dutch India	65,527,500	68,628,794	57,354,854	107,225,428
Holland	3,166,549	6,281,304	1,478,697	7,900,318
Hawaii	284,456	263,024	8,612,540	13,262,491
Hongkong	1,536,891	2,231,586	59,155,766	74,066,243
Italy	731,148	2,116,981	6,398,415	6,376,564
Philippine Islands	15,530,278	16,404,811	18,550,179	34,376,388
Chile	13,823,479	24,679,330	3,290,467	2,222,326
Asiatic Russia	4,924,982	3,831,684	70,958,261	22,880,772
Sweden	11,284,691	17,382,667	734,423	414,866
Siam	29,937,129	3,245,115	3,395,217	4,200,736
Switzerland	8,643,593	9,194,985	408,007	135,836
U.S. of America	766,381,438	873,177,075	828,097,621	565,017,906

The recorded values are ascertained from shipping documents and invoices, in the case of exports being given as the market values in Japan, and of imports as the values in the countries of purchase, inclusive of the cost of transport, insurance, &c. The prime origin and ultimate destination, as far as they are known, are recorded as disclosed in the shipping documents.

Chief articles of the foreign commerce, excluding re-imports and re-exports :—

Imports	1920	1921	Exports	1920	1921
	Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen
Rice	18,085,000	28,808,000	Cotton yarn	153,013,000	80,568,000
Beans and Peas	47,648,000	24,680,000	Cotton tissues	334,975,000	203,686,000
Sugar	60,220,000	69,812,000	Raw silk	383,576,000	418,080,000
Raw cotton	721,433,000	438,169,000	Silk waste and Floss		
Crude India Rubber	13,417,000	15,718,000	Silk	27,541,000	10,367,000
Aniline Dyes	15,439,000	13,459,000	Silk tissue	158,426,000	89,934,000
Hides and Skins	19,371,000	8,377,000	Coal	45,200,000	37,765,000
Wool	121,625,000	32,199,000	Toys	21,186,000	7,084,000
Woollen tissues	31,782,000	31,244,000	Matches	28,453,000	16,242,000
Coal	19,913,000	14,092,000	Copper	12,689,000	8,255,000
Oil cake	150,909,000	94,473,000	Camphor	4,965,000	2,872,000
Petroleum	21,270,000	16,721,000	Iron	14,742,000	7,079,000
Iron, bars, rods, plates, &c.	201,152,000	115,333,000	Tea	17,112,548	7,717,000
Saltpetre	24,740,000	2,598,000	Rice	6,051,000	3,449,000
Machinery	110,921,000	120,265,000	Glassware	23,239,000	9,993,000
Flax and Hemp	15,326,000	14,728,000	Earthenware	31,456,000	20,796,000
Pulp	13,185,000	8,822,000	Machinery	17,153,000	13,587,000
Cotton tissues	17,359,000	9,859,000	Refined sugar	30,596,000	15,800,000

The imports of bullion and specie (gold and silver) in 1920 amounted to 404,735,000 yen, and exports to 3,898,000 yen; in 1921, imports, 138,622,000 yen; exports, nil.

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The staple articles of import from Japan into Great Britain (Board of Trade returns) in the year 1920 were silk manufactures, 4,724,036*l.*; straw plaiting, 2,044,999*l.*; unwrought copper, 485,145*l.*; wheat, 3,602,860*l.*; paper, 185,760*l.*; soya beans, 319,286*l.* The staple articles of British export to Japan consist of cotton goods of the value of 2,169,713*l.*; cotton yarn, 354,019*l.*; woollen goods, 5,102,306*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 5,670,184*l.*; machinery, 4,179,698*l.*; hats, 52,647*l.*; cycles, 514,033*l.*

Total trade between Japan and U.K. for 5 years in thousands of pounds sterling :—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Imports from Japan to U.K.	15,298	23,872	23,871	29,699	8,734
Exports to Japan from U.K.	5,521	6,039	12,913	26,093	21,369

Shipping and Navigation.

Shipping movements at Japanese ports for 2 years :—

	Entered				Cleared			
	1918		1919		1918		1919	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Steam . . .	9,881	17,771,848	12,435	22,743,173	10,091	18,211,147	12,469	23,038,227
Sailing . . .	494	71,824	524	80,803	545	80,910	535	82,074
Total . . .	10,375	17,843,672	12,959	22,823,476	10,636	18,292,057	13,004	23,120,301

Of the total steamships entered in 1920, 1,121 vessels of 4,781,888 tons were British; 143 of 189,889 tons Russian; 27 of 95,890 tons Norwegian; 804 of 3,148,126 tons American; 51 of 266,930 tons French; and 9,802 of 16,756,868 tons were Japanese.

On December 30, 1919, the merchant navy (without Formosa) consisted of 2,870 steamers of 2,840,650 tons gross; 13,781 sailing vessels of European style, of 945,033 tons; and 925 sailing vessels of Japanese style, of 295,931 koku. The Japanese Government subsidises shipping companies for foreign trade, and now Japanese vessels run on four great routes to Europe, North America, South America, and Australia. There are also lines plying between Japanese ports and Korea, Northern China, and nine ports on the Yangtse-Kiang.

Internal Communications.

The first railway in Japan was built in 1872, between Tokyo and Yokohama, a distance of 18 miles. By 1880 there were 73 miles of railway in operation; by 1900, 3,638 miles; by 1910, 5,130 miles. The following table gives the railway statistics (including, except revenue and expenditure, Formosa) for 1920 :—

—	State Railways	Railways owned by Private Companies	Total
Length in miles . . .	6,202	2,005	8,207
Gross income, yen . . .	373,035,431	28,671,794	406,707,225
Expenditure, yen . . .	308,633,750	18,078,809	326,712,559
Goods carried, tons . . .	2,648,965	12,358,207	15,002,174
Passengers, number . . .	357,881,957	109,681,017	467,562,974

It has been decided to make the standard gauge 4·85 feet. The work is expected to be completed in 1943, and the cost estimated at 1,408,000,000 yen. Japan has been conceded by China the right to build five railway lines in Manchuria and Mongolia. A railway tunnel under the MojiShimonoseki Straits was commenced in 1920 and is expected to be completed in 1928. The tunnel will connect the island of Kiushu with Honshu. The whole length of the tunnel will be 7 miles, of which one mile will be completely under the sea. Comprehensive plans have been made for the electrification of the Japanese Government railways. The first section to be electrified will be the Tokaido line, 408 miles, from Tokyo to Kobe.

There are (1919) 732 miles of electric tramway in Japan.

The following are postal and telegraphic statistics for four fiscal years :—

—	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Letters	1,888,002,000	2,043,602,000	2,362,802,000	2,783,803,000
Postcards				
Newspapers and periodicals				
Parcels	26,128,000	29,579,000	32,244,000	40,247,000
Post and Telegraph offices	7,385	7,506	7,623	7,941
Telegrams delivered	33,944,000	40,738,000	52,542,000	59,160,000
Telegraphic line (miles)	19,701	19,827	19,969	20,108
" wire (miles)	106,003	107,087	108,748	113,018
Telephone line (miles)	7,388	7,779	8,245	9,069
" wire (miles)	137,548	141,077	150,414	159,920
Number of telephone messages	1,187,961,316	1,326,148,303	1,529,092,874	1,780,115,757
Number of telephone subscribers	221,048	231,724	250,954	270,121

Money and Credit.

Coinage issued in the fiscal years stated (ending 31st March) :—

—	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Gold coins	26,805,860	60,559,370	141,830,802	24,522,102	33,405,394
Silver "	1,020,000	6,700,000	7,100,000	14,200,000	7,595,000
Bronze "	130,000	250,000	470,000	1,830,000	1,930,400
Nickel "	—	200,000	200,000	500,000	3,240,000
Total	27,955,860	67,709,370	149,600,802	41,052,102	46,170,794

The total amount of coins in circulation at the end of 1919 saw 212,589,701 yen ; notes, 1,874,011,000 yen (1,550,000,000 yen at the end of 1921). On December 31, 1920, the gold stock of Japan was 2,183,000,000 yen, of which 889,000,000 yen were held by the Government and 1,294,000,000 yen by the Bank of Japan.

The modern banking system dates from 1872. The principal banks of Japan are the Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan), the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Hypothec Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Hokkaidō Colonisation Bank, the Bank of Taiwan. There are also (1918) 46 agricultural and industrial banks, 1,375 ordinary banks, and 661 savings banks. The condition of the banks (ordinary, saving and special) for three years (December 31st) was as follows.

Year	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Net Earnings	Rate of Dividend
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1917 . .	775,771,205	296,615,816	5,369,552,379	180,537,025	7·96
1918 . .	924,047,987	335,525,641	8,208,827,487	223,198,855	8·12
1919 . .	1,248,947,014	370,838,713	9,340,900,002	310,548,533	8·9

The total postal bank savings on December 31, 1920, amounted to 692,739,451 yen, the number of depositors being 19,490,008.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The present monetary law came into force from October, 1897, by which gold standard was adopted. The unit of value is 0·75 gramme of pure gold, and is called the yen = 2s. 0½d., which, however, is not coined. The pieces coined are as follows:—Gold coins (20, 10, and 5 yen pieces), silver coins (50, 20, and 10 sen pieces), nickel coin (5 sen piece), and bronze coins (1 sen and 5 rin pieces). The sen is the hundredth part of a yen, and the rin is the tenth part of a sen. The gold coins are ·900 fine, and the silver coins ·800 fine. The gold coins formerly issued (20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 yen pieces) are used at double their face value. The one-yen silver coin formerly issued is withdrawn. The old copper 2, 1 and ½ sen pieces, are used as formerly.

The <i>Kin</i>	= 160 <i>momme</i>	. . .	= 1·323 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Kwan</i>	= 1,000 „	. . .	= 8·267 lbs. „
„ <i>Sun</i>	. . .	. . .	= 1·193 inch.
„ <i>Shaku</i>	(10 <i>sun</i>)	. . .	= 11·931 inches.
„ <i>Ken</i>	= 6 <i>shaku</i>	. . .	= 5·950 feet.
„ <i>Chō</i>	= 60 <i>ken</i>	. . .	= ½ mile, 5·4229 chains.
„ <i>Ri</i>	= 36 <i>chō</i>	. . .	= 2·44 miles.
„ <i>Ri sq.</i>	. . .	. . .	= 5·9552 sq. miles.
„ <i>Chō</i> , land measure	. . .	. . .	= 2·45 acres.
„ <i>Koku</i> , liquid	. . .	. . .	= 39·7033 gallons.
„ „ dry	. . .	. . .	= 4·9629 bushels.
„ <i>To</i> , liquid=1½ <i>koku</i>	. . .	. . .	= 3·9703 gallons.
„ „ dry	. . .	. . .	= 1·9851 peck.

The metric system was made obligatory by a law passed in March, 1921. The following rates are recognised:—

metre	= 3·3 <i>shaku</i> .
gramme	= 0·26667 <i>momme</i> (⅓ <i>momme</i>).

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF JAPAN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. — His Excellency Baron Gonsuké Hayashi, G.C.V.O. Born in 1861. (Appointed May 27, 1920.)

Councillor. — Matsuzo Nagai, C.V.O., C.B.E.

First Secretary. — Iyemasa Tokugawa, O.B.E.

Second Secretaries. — Takezo Okamoto, Gicho Nishisawa, and Ken Asaoka.

Third Secretaries. — Kanekazu Okada, Kojiro Inoué, Suémasa Okamoto, Katsusaburo Sasaki, and Kiyoshi Yamagata.

Attachés. — Yakichiro Suma, Toyozo Kawanishi, and Asanosuke Kimura.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Seizo Kobayashi, C.B.

Military Attaché.—Major-General Matsuo Itamy, K.C.V.O.

Financial Attaché.—Kengo Mori, C.B.

Chancellors.—Hikogoro Yunoki, and Saburo Kasawara.

Consul-General in London.—Kihei Ota.

There are Consuls at Glasgow, Liverpool, and Middlesbrough.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN JAPAN.

Ambassador and Consul-General.—Rt. Hon. Sir Charles N. E. Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., appointed September, 1919.

Counsellor.—H. Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O.

Secretaries.—J. H. S. Birch, Count J. A. de Salis, and K. T. Gurney.

Naval Attaché.—Captain John P. R. Marriott, C.M.G.

Military Attaché.—Major J. W. Marsden.

Japanese Counsellor.—H. G. Parlett.

Commercial Counsellor.—E. T. F. Crowe, C.M.G.

There are Consular Representatives at Dairen (Dalny), Hakodate, Kobé, Nagasaki, Shimonoseki, Yokohama, and at Tainan and at Tamsui in the Island of Formosa.

KOREA (CHÖSEN).

Government.—The ex-Emperor, whose surname is Yi and name Chök, was born March 25, 1874, and succeeded his father, Yi Hiung, on his abdication, July 20, 1907. He is reckoned as the thirty-first in succession since the founding of the dynasty in 1392; but four of the so-called Kings were Crown Princes who never ascended the throne.

For details of treaties between Japan and China, Russia, and Korea from 1895, see *THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK* for 1916, p. 1112.

By a treaty concluded between Japan and Korea on August 22, 1910, the Korean territory was formally annexed to the Empire of Japan. The Emperor was deprived of all political power, and was accorded the title of Prince Yi, and his father (the former ex-Emperor), who died in January, 1919, that of Prince Yi, Senior. The title of the country was changed back to "Chösen," from Tai Han, which had been adopted in 1897, and the office of Japanese Governor-General established. Henceforth Korea became an integral part of the Japanese Empire. By an Imperial Rescript of 1919, Korea is to be treated as in all respects an integral part of Japan, Koreans to be on the same footing as Japanese. Members of the Korean Imperial House and the late Korean Cabinet have had Japanese patents of nobility conferred upon them. In 1919 certain changes were introduced with a view to assimilate more closely the Korean administration with that of Japan.

Governor-General.—His Excellency Baron Saito (September, 1919).

Area and Population.—Estimated area, about 85,183 square miles. Census population 1920, 17,264,119 (8,903,000 males and 8,361,119 females). The vast majority of the foreign residents are Chinese, numbering some 18,588 at the end of 1919. The latest returns give the number of British subjects as 257, Americans 597, French 107, and Germans 57. The urban prefecture of Seoul has 247,467 inhabitants (64,630 Japanese), and that of Ping-Yang 58,630. There has been a large immigration of Japanese into the Peninsula of recent years.

The language of the people is intermediate between Mongolo-Tartar and Japanese, with a large admixture of Chinese words, and an alphabetical system of writing is used. Official correspondence, except with Korean provincial officials, is conducted in Japanese. The written language of the people is a mixture of Chinese characters and native script.

Religion and Instruction.—The worship of ancestors is observed with as much punctiliousness as in China. In the country there are numerous Buddhist monasteries, which, however, are looked upon with scant respect. The knowledge of Chinese classics and of Confucian doctrine, formerly essential to the education of the upper classes, is giving way under Japanese influence to a more practical system of instruction. There is a large number of Christian converts. In 1890 an English Church mission was established, with a bishop and 20 other members. The American missionaries have two hospitals in Seoul, where the Japanese have also established a large Government hospital. The total number of hospitals in the country was 177 on December 31, 1920; while the Red Cross Society has a numerous membership (about 35,900) among both Japanese and Koreans. There are over 250 Protestant missionaries (British and American), and 60 Roman Catholic, also a Russian Greek Church mission in Seoul.

There are numerous Christian Mission schools for boys and girls throughout the country. All these schools are subject to the control of the Education Department. Technical and industrial schools are rapidly springing up. A model farm and agricultural school has been established at Suigen. In 1919 there were 996 public schools of all sorts, with 132,848 pupils; other schools, 24,720, with 310,895 pupils.

In Seoul there are three daily Korean newspapers, and 2 Japanese, besides others published at Chemulpo and in other parts of the country. There is a Government-owned daily newspaper in English, published at Seoul. The Press is entirely in the hands of the Japanese, and a strict censorship is exercised.

Finance.—The finances of Korea form a special account in the Budget of Japan. The estimated revenue for two years is shown as follows (1 yen = 2s. 0½d. nominally):—

Revenue.		1920-21	1921-22	Expenditure.		1920-21	1921-22
		Yen	Yen			Yen	Yen
Ordinary ...	...	60,347,820	96,061,601	Ordinary ...	...	67,050,142	101,415,683
Extraordinary ...	...	54,597,837	60,880,088	Extraordinary ...	...	45,413,906	55,526,006
Total ...	...	123,945,657	156,941,689	Total ...	...	113,464,048	156,941,689

The main sources of revenue are taxes and public undertakings.

The total debt on December 31, 1920, was 142,570,930 yen.

Production.—Korea is almost entirely an agricultural country; the cultivated area is about 10,599,000 acres. The chief crops are rice, wheat, beans, and grain of all kinds, besides tobacco and cotton. The rice crops for 5 years were (in bushels):—1915, 63,776,089; 1916, 69,149,878; 1917, 67,938,346; 1918, 68,622,018; 1919, 62,561,761; 1920, 73,859,654. Whale fishing is carried on the coast. Live-stock is raised as a by-product of agriculture. The cattle are well known for their size and quality.

Gold mining is carried on and promises to be successful. There are four foreign-owned gold mines in active operation. Copper, iron, and coal

are abundant in Korea, but the development of these resources is impeded by defective means of communication. An anthracite coal mine in the north of Korea is in operation. Graphite and mica also are found in considerable quantities. The total value of mineral products in 1920 was 24,245,100 yen. The government has the monopoly of salt and tobacco.

Commerce.—The open ports are Seoul, Chemulpo, Fusan, Wousan, Chinnampo, Mokpo, Kunsan, Songchin, Ping-Yang (inland city), Wiju, Yong-Am-Po (1908), Yuki, Chung-jin and Shin-wi-ju.

Trade (merchandise only) at the open ports:—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imports	74,456,805	102,886,736	158,309,363	280,786,318	238,956,413
Exports	56,801,934	83,775,387	154,189,148	219,665,781	191,858,694

The imports in 1920 included cotton goods, 30,672,623 yen; cotton yarn, 3,246,329 yen; machinery, 6,538,058 yen; silk goods, 906,890 yen; timber, 3,322,005 yen; kerosene oil, 7,926,203 yen; grass cloth, 8,125,274 yen; sugar, 4,403,505 yen; paper, 4,462,182 yen; coal, 17,016,492 yen. The principal exports were rice (1919), 110,030,878 yen; beans, peas, pulse (1919), 23,068,301 yen; hides (1920), 3,170,965 yen; cattle (1920), 4,950,069 yen; gold ore (1920), 1,176,636 yen. Of the total imports in 1920, the value of 143,111,717 yen was from Japan; of the exports, the value of 169,389,887 yen was to Japan. From Great Britain and the United States of America respectively, imports amounted to 4,931,944 yen and 19,238,041 yen.

Shipping and Communication.—The foreign-going shipping entered at the open ports in 1920 had a tonnage of 736,346, and those that cleared a tonnage of 733,187.

Transport in the interior is by porters, pack-horses and oxen, and by river. Improvements in road making are being effected. There are about 1,400 miles of road. Length of railways, 1920, 1,152 miles; number of passengers carried (1919-20), 12,184,485. The Korean system of railways is now connected with the Siberian and Chinese lines.

A street electric railway in Seoul has been extended in four directions to points three miles outside the city. Number of post offices (1920) 562. There are 4,860 miles of telegraph line open, and the lines connect with the Japanese and the Chinese systems. The telephone has been introduced at Seoul, Chemulpo, and several other towns; length of lines 3,258 miles.

Money.—Regulations for banking were framed in 1906. In 1920 there were 15 ordinary banks with 8,900,000 yen paid-up capital.

A central bank, the Bank of Chōsen, was established in August, 1909, and in November it took the place of the First Bank of Japan (Dai-Ichi-Ginko) as the Government Treasury. Notes of this bank are permitted to circulate unrestrictedly within the jurisdiction of the Government-General of Chōsen and are exchangeable with gold coin and convertible notes issued by the Bank of Japan. The Bank of Chōsen has a paid-up capital (1920) of 50 million yen, the deposits amounting to 185,884,266 yen (June 30, 1921). Notes issued to June 30, 1921, 98,600,000 yen. Against their issue must be provided a reserve of the same amount, consisting of gold coin, gold and silver bullion, and convertible notes of the Bank of Japan; silver bullion, however, must not exceed one-fourth of the total reserve. The savings bank in 1919-20 had 1,406,259 depositors with a total amount 14,926,990 yen.

The coinage consists of gold pieces of 5-, 10-, and 20-yen, silver of 10-, 20-, and 50-sen, nickel of 5-sen, and bronze of 1-sen and 5-rin. The old nickel coin has been practically wholly withdrawn from circulation, and the cash currency is now used only for petty transactions. Under certain regulations, bills of exchange and cheques may pass into the currency. In the more important commercial towns there are authorised 'note associations' of merchants for the transaction of business relating to bills.

British Consul-General at Seoul.—A. Hyde Lay, C.M.G.

Vice-Consul at Seoul.—W. B. Cunningham.

FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

THE Island of Formosa, or Taiwan, was ceded to Japan by China by the treaty which was ratified on May 8, 1895, and Japan took formal possession on June 2 of the same year. Japanese civil government in the island began on March 31, 1896.

The Island has an area of 13,839 square miles, with a population (1918 of 3,669,687 (1,899,474 males and 1,770,213 females). Census population 1920, 3,654,398. The chief towns are Taihoku (107,706 inhabitants in 1919), Tainan, Kagi and Taichu.

Many improvements have been effected by the Japanese administration. A colonising scheme was commenced in 1909, whereby Japanese were settled in Taiwan. There are four villages containing (1916), 652 families consisting of 3,268 persons. An educational system has been established for Japanese and natives, for whom there are (1918) 576 elementary and other schools with 2,334 teachers and 132,963 pupils. There are also normal schools, a medical school, and a school for teaching the Japanese language to natives, and native languages to Japanese.

The receipts of the Japanese administration are from inland taxes, customs, public undertakings, and also subsidies from Japan ranging from 5 to 9 million yen annually. The expenditure is chiefly for internal administration and the working of public undertakings.

—	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20-1	1920-21 ¹
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Revenue . .	55,765,688	65,425,497	80,500,731	70,305,452	94,368,309
Expenditure .	42,686,562	46,166,559	55,334,779	70,305,452	94,368,309

¹ Estimates.

The agricultural products of Formosa are rice, tea, sugar, sweet potatoes, ramie, jute, turmeric; while camphor is worked in the forests under a Government monopoly. The production of camphor was in 1917-18, 4,297,662 lbs.; in 1918-19, 3,122,733 lbs.; in 1919-20, 2,933,333 lbs.; in 1920-21, 4,000,000 lbs. Production of rice in 1921, 24,625,422 bushels; production of sugar 1921-22, 5,564,739 piculs, produced on an area of 561,415 acres. There are active fisheries. The number of animals is estimated as follows:—sheep, 91; goats, 98,665; cattle, 130,000; caribou, 708. The industries comprise flour-milling, sugar, tobacco; oil, spirits, iron-work, glass, bricks, soap, and many other manufactures. Mining is making steady progress; the output of coal in 1918 was 801,520 tons. In 1919, the area planted with sugar was 286,348 acres, and the yield 6,868,779,686 pounds. There are 60 sugar mills in Taiwan.

1078 . JAPAN : HOKOTO—SAKHALIN—KWANTUNG

The commerce of Formosa is largely with Japan, the chief foreign countries with which there is traffic being China and the United States. In 1919 the imports from Japan amounted to 90,572,432 yen; exports, 142,208,290 yen. The chief exports in 1919 were tea, 8,208,664 yen; sugar, 7,542,252 yen; camphor, 3,073,735 yen; coal, 8,037,334 yen. The chief imports were opium, 6,433,950 yen; rice, 7,728,376 yen; oil-cake, beans and tea-seed, 10,260,723 yen.

In 1919, 2757 vessels, of 1,117,899 tons entered and cleared the ports of Taiwan.

Roads have been and are being constructed throughout the Island. There were, in 1920, 378 miles of railway open. In 1920 there were 168 post offices, through which passed 49,009,142 packets and 770,018 parcels. The telegraph service has 165 offices; length of line 692 miles; of wire, 3,082 miles; messages (1919), 2,388,891. Telephone line, 987 miles; calls, 30,376,783.

At the end of 1920 the post office savings bank had 396,578 depositors with 6,313,142 yen to their credit.

The coinage current in the Island is that of Japan.

Hokotō, or the **Pescadores**, consist of about 12 islands, with a total area of about 50 square miles.

Japanese **Sakhalin** (or **Karafuto**) consists of that portion of Sakhalin which lies to the south of the parallel of 50° north latitude. It has an area of about 13,148 sq. miles, and, in 1918, a population of 79,131 (44,460 males and 34,671 females). Census population, 1920, 105,765. The most important industry of the island is the herring fishery, but large areas are fit for agriculture and pasturage, and Japanese settlers have been provided with seed and domestic animals. There is a vast forest area of larch and fir trees. The minerals found are coal and alluvial gold; coal raised in 1918, 104,695 tons.

The revenue for 1921-22 is estimated at 13,953,806 yen, and expenditure the same.

The leased Territory of **Kwantung**, the southern part of the Liaotung Peninsula, has an area of about 538 sq. miles, and a population (December 31, 1919) of 600,644 (341,673 males and 258,971 females), of whom 534,849 (228,834 females) are Chinese and 65,692 (30,093 females) Japanese (exclusive of army and navy). The Territory is under a Japanese governor-general, the seat of administration being at Dairen (or Tairend, formerly called Dalny), where in 1915 there were 77 schools with 14,984 pupils; also an American Presbyterian Mission with a church and a hospital.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for 1921-22 balance at 15,947,658 yen.

The chief agricultural products of the Territory are maize, millet, beans, wheat, buckwheat, rice, tobacco, hemp, and various vegetables. There is an active fishing industry. The chief manufactured product is salt, which is abundant in the Territory. Since July 1, 1907, the Territory forms a Customs district under the Chinese Imperial Customs, Dairen being the Customs port, with out-stations at Kinchow, Pulantien, Pitzewo, and Port Arthur. The

port is free, goods being subject to duty only on crossing the frontier of the leased territory. The trade is mostly with Japan and China. Imports (1919), 107,186,929 haikwan taels (tael=about 4s. 4d.); exports, 103,733,007 yen. Dairen has a fine harbour, ice-free all the year, and protected by a breakwater 1,000 yards long. The harbour is provided with sheds and warehouses, under the control of the South Manchuria Railway Company. The railway connects Port Arthur and Dairen with Mukden, Kharbin, and the Eastern Chinese Railway System. In 1919 its total length was 687 miles.

Gold and silver coin and the notes of the Yokohama specie bank are current.

Kiau-Chau.—Kiau-Chau, on the east coast of the Chinese province of Shan-tung, was seized by Germany in November, 1897; the town, harbour, and district were by treaty transferred to Germany on a 99 years' lease, March 6, 1898; and the district was declared a Protectorate of the German Empire, April 27, 1898. In November, 1914, the territory was captured by Japanese and British forces, and is now administered by Japan under a mandate.

Area, about 200 square miles, exclusive of the bay (about 200 square miles). There are 33 townships, and a population of about 227,000. Surrounding the district and bay is a neutral zone, whose outer limit is 30 miles from highwater mark on the coast of the bay, its area being about 2,500 square miles, and population about 1,200,000. At Tsing-Tau there is one middle school, one girls' high school, 2 higher primary schools, 2 schools for teaching Chinese to the Japanese, with a total of 152 teachers and 3,336 pupils in 1921. There are also 37 public schools for Chinese pupils, with 236 teachers and 3,293 pupils. For the year 1914 the revenue was estimated at 403,000*l.* and the expenditure 920,500*l.*

The products are wheat, fruits, beans, ground-nuts, sweet potatoes, &c., and silk culture, coal mining, briquette-making, brewing, soap-making are carried on, and there is a prosperous silk factory. Over 1,000 Chinese were employed on the floating dock. At Kiau-Chau in 1920 the imports amounted to 65,533,521 Mexican dollars and the exports to 55,784,618 dollars. The chief imports were cotton goods, cigarettes, petroleum and lumber. The chief exports were ground nut, wheat, tobacco leaf, coal, beef, and hides. In 1920 1,283 steamers of 1,385,469 tons entered and cleared at Kiau-Chau. Of this total 1,016 steamers of 904,946 tons were Japanese and 138 steamers of 302,046 tons British. A railway, Tsing-Tau to Tsinan, is 277 miles long.

The number of Japanese residents (exclusive of the military) was on July 31, 1921, 28,043 (14,984 males and 13,059 females).

On August 6, 1915, an agreement was entered into between the Chinese and Japanese Governments providing for the re-opening of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Tsing-Tau on conditions similar to those in force during the German occupation.

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Pacific Islands.—Under the Treaty of Versailles Japan was appointed mandatory to the former German possessions north of the Equator. These include:—(1) *The Marianne (or Ladrone) Islands*—By treaty of February 12, 1899, these islands, with the exception of Guam (the largest of the Marianne Islands) ceded to the United States in 1898, passed on October 1, 1899, from Spanish to German possession for payment of 840,000*l.* Sipan is the seat of Government. The Japanese population of the islands numbers 1,754, and the natives 3,638. The northern group is actively volcanic and uninhabited.

(2) *The Caroline Islands.*—The Carolines consist of about 500 coral islets, Ponapé having about 2,000 inhabitants, Yap 7,155, and Kusai 400. The population is mainly of Malay origin, with some Chinese and Japanese. The chief export is copra. For administrative purposes the islands were divided into two groups: (a) the Eastern Carolines, with Truk and Ponapé as the centres of administration. There are in Truk 169 Japanese, 5 Europeans, and 15,004 natives; in Ponapé there are 193 Japanese, 5 Europeans and 6,778 natives. (b) The Western Carolines, with Palau and Yap as administrative centres. There are in Palau 206 Japanese, 4,598 natives, 1 European, and 15 Chinese. In Yap there are 76 Japanese, 8,537 natives, and 3 Europeans.

(3) *Marshall Islands.*—The Marshall Islands, consisting of two chains or rows of lagoon islands (several uninhabited), known respectively as Ratak (with thirteen islands) and Ralik (with eleven islands), first came under German rule in 1885. The population consists of 102 Japanese, 5 Europeans, and 8,901 natives. The chief island and administrative centre is Jaluit; the most populous island Majeru, with 2,600 inhabitants. Protestant (American) and Catholic missions are at work. There are plantations of coco-palm (1,275 hectares). The chief export is copra.

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LATVIA.

(REPUBLIKA LATVIJA.)

LATVIA, along the southern part of the Baltic littoral, is inhabited chiefly by Letts. As early as the 13th century the Letts fought against the Germans (battle of Durbe, 1260), but in the long run the Germans carried the day, and the state created by the Teutonic Order under the form of a Federal Republic (consisting of Esthonia, Latgale, Livonia, and Courland) lasted until 1560. Eventually, Esthonia passed under the rule of Sweden, Latgale and Livonia under that of Lithuania-Poland, while Piltene and Oesel became Danish. Courland alone retained her independence under the form of a vassal duchy of Lithuania-Poland. In 1621 Livonia was annexed by Sweden, and in 1710 by Russia. In 1772, after the first partition of Poland, Latgale was assigned to Russia, and in 1795 Courland joined Russia. From this time onwards, Latvia was under Russian rule.

In 1917 Lettish public opinion expressed itself in favour of the separate existence of Latvia, and announced its view officially in the Russian Constituent Assembly in January 1918. An organization for establishing the independence of the country was formed, and on November 18, 1918, it proclaimed in Riga the sovereign Free State of Latvia, which was recognised as an independent State by most of the Powers, and was admitted to the League of Nations on September 22, 1921.

Constitution and Government.—The present Constituent Assembly, elected on April 17 and 18, 1920, on the basis of universal suffrage for citizens of both sexes, 21 years of age, by equal, direct, and secret vote, and based on proportional representation, consists of 152 (including 5 women) members, divided into the following political groups:—Social-Democrats, 58; Labour party, 6; Democrats, 6; Agrarian party of landless peasants, 3; landless peasants and small farmers' party, 2; Latgallen people's party, 1; Union of Farmers, 26; Latgallen peasants' party, 17; Christian farmers' party of Latgallen, 6; independent citizens' party, 6; Christian nationalists, 3; Germans, 6; Jews, 6; Russians, 4; Poles, 1.

The Constitution (October 1921) declares that Latvia is a Republic, at the head of which stands a President who must be over 40 years of age and is elected for 5 years on the basis of equal, universal and secret suffrage. War can only be declared after a vote of the Legislature. Parliament (Saeima) consists of one chamber of 100 members, who are elected by the system of proportional representation for 3 years. The franchise is universal.

The Ministries are those of Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, National Defence, Trade and Industry, Public Works, Public Instruction, Agriculture, Justice, Supplies, and the State Controller.

The national flag is made up of horizontal stripes of red, white and red.

Prime Minister.—Z. A. Meierovics.

The present Government took office on June 27, 1921.

Area and Population.—Latvia consists of the former Russian Province of Courland (about 10,435 square miles), four southern districts (Riga, Wenden, Wolmar, Walk) of the former Russian province of Livonia (about 8,715 square miles) and three western districts (Dvinsk, Reshitza, Lutsin) of the former Russian province of Vitebsk (about 5,292 square miles), making a total of about 24,440 square miles, or, including inland lakes, about 25,000 square miles. The total length of the frontier line of Latvia is 1,040 statute miles, with a coast line of 338 statute miles.

The chief towns are Riga (the capital of Latvia), population (1920) 185,137, Libau (51,533), Mitau (19,643), Windau, Wenden, Wolmar, Walk, Daugavpils (Dvinsk).

The census taken on June 15, 1920, showed a population of 1,503,193 in Latvia. Of these 1,416,090 were Latvian citizens, and 87,103 foreigners. Of the Latvian citizens 80·41 per cent. were Letts, 8·86 per cent. Russians, 4·29 per cent. Jews, 3·23 per cent. Germans, 2·19 per cent. Poles, 0·52 per cent. Lithuanians, 0·25 per cent. Estonians, and 0·25 per cent. other nationalities.

Religion and Instruction.—The majority of the population in Latvia is Protestant (58 per cent.), but in Latgale and one district of Courland there are also many Roman Catholics (23 per cent.), while in Riga, Windau and south-east of Livonia there are about 200,000 Greek Orthodox Letts (8·7 per cent.). Jews form about 5 per cent. of the population. According to a Draft Bill to be presented to the Constituent Assembly there is to be no State Church.

Before the war there were 87 secondary schools in Latvia with 18,089 pupils and 1,601 teachers; and 1,587 elementary school with 153,383 pupils and 3967 teachers.

Formerly the University of Dorpat served the whole of the Baltic provinces of Russia, and as Dorpat became an Estonian institution, the Riga Polytechnic was in 1919 raised to be the Latvian University. The number of students is (1921) 4,379. A Musical Academy has also been re-opened in Riga.

Finance.—Budget estimates for two years are shown as follows:—

	1920-21	1921-22
	Latvian Roubles	Latvian Roubles
Revenue	4,516,000,000	9,855,893,800
Expenditure	4,516,000,000	9,855,893,800

The National Debt of Latvia is as follows:—To United States of America, 5,132,286 dollars; to France, 4,568,399 francs; to Norway, 6,738,127 crowns; to Great Britain, 20,169*l*. The internal debt amounts to 16,395,000 Latvian roubles; and currency notes, 1,784,000,000 Latvian roubles.

Defence.—The standing army numbers 20,000 men.

Production and Industry.—Latvia is mainly an agricultural country, but an increasing number of people are passing from agricultural to industrial life. At present Latvia can export in large quantities only flax and timber. Before the war the Latvian flax crop averaged about 35,000 tons per annum, but this season (1921-22) only 15,000 tons are estimated to be available for export. Latvian timber lands, State and private, produce annually about 172·5 million cubic feet of timber, mostly redwood, which can be exported to the extent of about 14 per cent. either as logs or sawn goods, or manufactured into furniture, or building material. On December 31, 1920, there were 1,430 industrial enterprises in Latvia, employing 21,213 hands.

Live-stock in 1921: horses, 282,500; cattle, 779,500; sheep, 1,332,000; pigs, 482,000.

Latvia does not possess any mineral wealth, although brown coal has been found in the country. The extensive peat bogs of Latvia can be utilised for fuel. A scheme is under consideration to harness the waters of the Dvina for generating electricity at the expenditure of 7,000,000*l*. When fully equipped the stations will be able to generate 360,000 horse power.

Commerce and Communications.—Latvia possesses about 340 miles of sea-coast; its 3 principal harbours are Riga, Libau, and Windau. Three Russian main lines converge on Latvian ports, viz. the Riga-Tsaritsin line, the Windau-Moscow line, and the Libau-Romni line.

In 1920 the imports amounted to 2,061,100,000 Latvian roubles, and the exports to 1,075,400,000 roubles. Of the imports 21 per cent. were from Denmark, 20 per cent. from Great Britain, and 18 per cent. from Germany; of the exports, 67 per cent. were to Great Britain.

The commerce in 1920 was distributed as follows (in millions of Latvian roubles):—

	Imports	Exports
Raw materials and semi-manufactured articles	392·7	1,048·9
Manufactured articles	790·7	22·6
Food products	848·2	3·9
Cattle	29·5	—
Total	2,061·1	1,075·4

Total trade between Latvia and the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade returns):—

	1921
	£
Imports from Latvia into the United Kingdom	1,619,991
Exports to Latvia from the United Kingdom	518,602

On January 1, 1921, 19 steamboats of 22,936 tons, and 50 sailing vessels of 10,580 tons, making a total of 73 vessels of 33,579 tons, were sailing under the Latvian flag.

In 1920, 1,679 vessels of 479,801 tons entered and 1,597 vessels of 455,994 tons cleared the ports of Latvia.

The Latvian railways in Courland have been altered during the German occupation to the German gauge, while those in Livonia and Latgale retain the Russian gauge. The total length of line is 1,829 miles, of which 543 miles are of Russian gauge, 661 miles of European gauge, and 593 miles of narrow gauge.

Money, Banking, and Currency.—The only legal tender in Latvia are the Latvian roubles, of which up to July 1, 1921, 1784,000,000 have been issued.

It is intended to issue a new currency on a gold basis. The unit will be 1 gold Lat, equal to a gold franc, or one twenty-fifth of a gold sovereign. It is also proposed to set up a central banking institution.

The metric system has been established by law, but the old Russian system of weights and measures may be used until January, 1, 1926.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF LATVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—G. W. Bisseneek (appointed November, 1921).

There is also a Consulate in London, and consular representatives in Belfast, Hull, Newcastle, and Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LATVIA.

Minister—E. C. Wilton, C.M.G.

There are consular representatives in Riga and Libau.

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LIBERIA.

Constitution and Government.—The Liberian Republic had its origin in the efforts of several colonisation societies of Europe and America to make permanent provision for freed American slaves. In 1822 a settlement was formed on the west coast of Africa near the spot where Monrovia now stands. On July 26, 1847, the State was constituted as the Free and Independent Republic of Liberia. The new State was first recognised by France and Great Britain, and ultimately by other Powers. The Constitution of the Republic is on the model of that of the United States, with trifling exceptions. The executive is vested in a President and a Council of 6 Ministers, and the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President and the House of Representatives are elected for four years, and the Senate for six years. The President

must be at least thirty-five years of age, and have real property to the value of 600 dollars, or 120*l*. Electors must be of negro blood, and owners of land. The natives of the country are not excluded from the franchise, but, except in the centres of civilisation, they take no part in political life. The official language of the Government is English.

President of Liberia.—Hon. Charles D. B. *King* (1920–24).

Vice-President.—Hon. Samuel A. *Ross* (1920–24).

The President is assisted in his executive function by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary for War and Navy, and the Secretary for Education.

Area and Population.—Liberia has about 350 miles of coast line, extending from the British colony of Sierra Leone, on the west, to the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east, and it stretches inland to a distance, in some places, of about 200 miles. The boundaries were determined by the Anglo-Liberian agreement of 1885 and the Franco-Liberian agreements of 1892 and 1907–10. Early in 1911 an agreement was concluded between the British and Liberian Governments transferring the territory of Kaure-Lahun to Sierra Leone in exchange for a strip of undeveloped territory of about the same area, on the south side of Morro River, which now becomes the boundary.

The total area is about 40,000 square miles. The total population is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, all of the African race. Since the organisation of the frontier force the Government has obtained complete control of Northern Liberia and of the Kroo countries in Southern Liberia. The indigenous natives belong in the main to six principal stocks: (1) the Mandingos (Muhammadan), (2) the Gissi; (3) the Gola, (4) the Kpvesi, (5) the Kru negroes and their allies, and (6) the Greboes. The Kru tribes are mostly Pagan. The number of American Liberians is estimated at about 12,000. About 50,000 of the coast negroes may be considered civilised. All such use English as their language in daily life, and are Christian in religion. There is a British negro colony of about 500, and there are about 200 Europeans, including 100 Englishmen. The coast region is divided into counties, Bassa, Sino, and Maryland, each under a Government superintendent, and Montserrado, subdivided into 4 districts, each under a superintendent. Monrovia, the capital, has, including Krutown, an estimated population of 6,000. It is one of the 15 ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast, the others being Liberian Jene (river port), Saywolu (river port), Robertsport (Cape Mount), Marshall (Junk), Grand Bassa, River Cess, Greenville (Sinoe), Nana Kru, Sasstown, Grand Cess, Harper (Cape Palmas), Kablaki (river port), Half Cavalla, and Webbo (river port). Other towns are Robertsport, Royesville, Marshall, Arthington, Careysburg, Millsburg, Whiteplains, Boporo (native), Rocktown (native), Philadelphia, Cuttington, Upper Buchanan and Edina.

Religion and Instruction.—The Americo-Liberians are all Protestant (Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist, or Methodist). There are several American missions at work and one French Roman Catholic. The Government educational system is supplemented by mission schools, instruction being given both to American and to native negroes. In 1910 the Government had 113 elementary schools with 122 teachers and 4,100 pupils. There are 87 mission schools and about 3,000 pupils. The mission schools give industrial training. The Methodists have a college at Monrovia; the

Protestant Episcopalians a high school at Cape Palmas and 3 other important schools. The Government has a college with (1916) 3 professors and 20 students. A criminal code was enacted in 1900; the customs laws were codified in 1907.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for 5 years (in American dollars):—

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1917-18
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue . . .	618,809	531,500	273,368	295,233	273,016
Expenditure . .	529,548	531,500	266,861	282,332	255,767

The customs duties for 1918 were 162,120 dollars; for 1919 they were 226,720 dollars; and for 1920, 314,690 dollars.

In 1912 an international loan of 1,700,000 dollars was raised, secured by the Customs revenue, rubber tax, and tax on native labourers shipped from Liberia. The administration of the Customs is in the hands of a Customs Receiver, designated by the Government of the United States. British financial interests preponderate in the loan. It is further provided that for the security of the revenue a frontier police force sufficient for the maintenance of peace in Liberia shall be established, and that the United States shall designate trained military officers to organise the force. In 1918, 72,207 dollars were spent on the force.

On September 30, 1918, the total debt was 2,131,700 dollars, *i.e.* 1,608,000 dollars refunding loan of 1912, 423,128 dollars internal floating debt; 84,603 dollars due to Bank of British West Africa Limited; and 15,969 dollars owing by post office to money-order bureau.

Defence.—For defence every citizen from 16 to 50 years of age capable of bearing arms is liable to serve. The organised militia, volunteers, and police number about 5,000.

Production, Commerce.—The agricultural, mining, and industrial development of Liberia has scarcely begun. There are forests unworked; the soil is productive, but cultivation is neglected; cocoa and cotton are produced in small quantities only, and indigenous coffee is the staple product. Piassava fibre, prepared from the raphia palm, palm oil and palm kernels, kola nuts, chillies, beni seed, coffee, anatto seed and rice are also produced. Beeswax is collected, and gum copal is found but is not collected. Tortoiseshell, improperly prepared, is sold in small quantities. In the forests there are rubber vines and trees of 22 species. Iron is worked by the natives. Gold in small quantities, tin, copper, zinc, monazite, corundum, lead, bitumen or lignite, and diamonds have been at different times found in the interior, but not as yet in payable form or abundance.

The trade for four years is thus shown:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1911	1,154,924	1,013,849	1913	902,063	1,288,915
1912	1,194,128	1,150,491	1917	—	618,536

The chief imports are rice, Manchester goods, gin, tobacco, building timber, galvanised roofing iron, ready-made clothing, and dried and preserved fish. The chief exports are rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, piassava fibre, cocoa, coffee, ivory, ginger, and camwood. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, Holland, Spain, and the United States.

According to the 'Annual Statement of Trade' issued by the Board of Trade, the value of the trade between the United Kingdom and Liberia was as follows in five years:—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Liberia	211,270	161,423	528,219	537,362	105,733
Exports of U.K. produce to Liberia	117,099	178,161	163,715	271,992	106,031

There are no railways or vehicular means of transport in the country, except ox-carts and a motor road of about 20 miles recently constructed. The river St. Paul is navigable for 25 miles from the sea northwards (including creeks, for 38 miles), and various Liberians maintain steam launches thereon. The Liberian Government has a river launch. There is direct cable communication with Europe and New York. There are two wireless stations at Monrovia.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The money chiefly used is British gold and silver, but there is a Liberian coinage in silver and copper. Accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents. The Liberian coins are as follows:—Silver, 50-, 25-, and 10-cent pieces; copper, 2- and 1-cent pieces.

Weights and measures are the same as Great Britain and the United States.

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., has a branch at Monrovia, and agencies at other ports of the Republic.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF LIBERIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister.—J. P. Crommelin.

Secretary.—C. W. Dresselhuys.

Consul.—J. T. Grein.

There are Consuls in London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LIBERIA.

H.B.M. Consul-General at Monrovia.—E. H. G. Shepherd (1920).

British Receiver of Customs.—Richard Sharpe.

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LIECHTENSTEIN.

THE Principality of Liechtenstein, lying between the Austrian Land of Vorarlberg and the Swiss cantons of St. Gallen and Graubünden, is a sovereign State consisting of Schellenberg and Vaduz (formerly immediate fiefs of the Roman Empire). The former in 1699 and the latter in 1712 came into the possession of the house of Liechtenstein and, by diploma of January 23, 1719, granted by the Emperor Karl VI., the two lordships were constituted as the Principality of Liechtenstein. After the break-up of the Empire in 1806 the Principality was incorporated in the Rhine Confederation; from 1815 to 1866 it formed part of the German Confederation, since the break-up of which it has joined no similar union.

The Reigning Prince is **John II.**, born October 5, 1840; succeeded his father, November 12, 1858. The reigning family originated in the twelfth century, and traces its descent through free barons who in 1608 became princes of Liechtenstein. The monarchy is hereditary in the male line. The constitution, adopted in October 1921, provides for a Diet of 15 members elected for four years by direct vote on the basis of universal suffrage and proportional representation. The capital and seat of Government is Vaduz (pop. 1,142). Formerly the principality was practically a dependency of Austria, but on November 7, 1918, the Diet resolved to establish the complete independence of Liechtenstein. The principality has a High Court. In 1920 negotiations were opened with Switzerland with a view to a Customs Treaty to include the administration by Switzerland of the posts and telegraphs of Liechtenstein, and early in 1921 Switzerland agreed.

Area, 65 square miles; population, of German origin and nearly all Catholic, 1912, 10,716 (5,266 males and 5,450 females). The Budget for 1922 balanced at 384,500 francs. There is no public debt. The inhabitants of Liechtenstein since 1867 have not been liable to military service. The Principality has no army (since 1868). The population is in great part agricultural, the chief products of the country being corn, wine, fruit, and timber. The rearing of cattle, for which the fine Alpine pastures are well suited, is highly developed. The industries of the Principality, except the textile industries, are not important.

Administrator, appointed by the Prince.—Joseph Ospelt (April, 1921).

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LITHUANIA.

(LIEŲVA.)

LITHUANIA became a Grand Duchy in the early part of the thirteenth century. In 1386 the Grand Duke Jogaila embraced Christianity and married the Polish Queen Hedvig, thus becoming King of Poland. During the reign of Vytautas (Vitold) the Great (1392-1430) Lithuania reached the zenith of her power and prosperity, her frontiers extending from the Baltic to the Black Sea. After the death of Vytautas the Great, Polish influence gradually increased in Lithuania, and in 1569 the Lithuanians were forced to unite with the Poles at Lublin, the Lithuanians retaining their own treasury, laws, courts of justice, and army. Both countries elected the same king and had a common Seim (parliament).

At the end of the eighteenth century Lithuania shared the fate of Poland. Greater Lithuania fell under Russian rule, and Lithuania Minor was annexed by Prussia.

In 1917 a Lithuanian Conference of 200 representatives at Vilna elected a Lithuanian State Council (*Taryba*) and demanded the complete independence of Lithuania. The independence of the Lithuanian State was proclaimed on February 16, 1918.

The Lithuanian Government has been recognised by most of the Great Powers, and by Russia (Treaty of Peace of July 12, 1920). On September 21, 1921, Lithuania was admitted a member of the League of Nations.

Constitution and Government.—The provisional constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly on June 2, 1920, declares that the State of Lithuania is a Democratic Republic, the Constituent Assembly is the exponent of the sovereign power of Lithuania, and the Constituent Assembly makes laws, ratifies treaties with other States, approves the State budget and superintends the execution of the laws. The Executive Power is placed in the hands of the President of the Republic and of the Cabinet of Ministers. The President of the Republic is elected by the Constituent Assembly. The President chooses the Minister-President (Premier), who forms the Cabinet. The President also appoints the higher military and civil officials of the State. Until the President of the Republic is elected, his duties are to be performed by the President of the Constituent Assembly. In case of the death, resignation or illness of the President, his place is to be taken by the President of the Constituent Assembly. All the acts of the President must be countersigned by the Premier or the proper Minister. The Cabinet of Ministers is responsible to the Constituent Assembly and resigns on an expression of a lack of confidence by the latter. The Members of the

Constituent Assembly on entering the Cabinet of Ministers do not cease to be Members of the Constituent Assembly.

All the citizens of Lithuania, without distinction of sex, nationality or religion, are equal before the law; there are no classes or titles. All citizens are also guaranteed inviolability of person, homes, and correspondence, and freedom of religion, conscience, press, speech, strikes, assembly and organisation. The penalty of death is abolished.

The Constituent Assembly of Lithuania was elected April 15, 1920, by universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage according to the proportional system, the electoral unit being one representative to about 15,000 inhabitants. There were elected 112 representatives, composed as follows:—Christian Democrats, 59; Social Populist Democrats, 29; Social Democrats, 13; Jews, 6; Poles, 3; non-party, 1.

Acting President of Lithuania.—A. Stulginskis, President of Constituent Assembly (appointed 1920).

The present Cabinet of Ministers was formed on February 2, 1922, and is presided over by:—

Prime Minister.—E. Galvanauskas.

For administrative purposes the non-occupied territory of Lithuania is divided into 20 districts, of about 100,000 inhabitants each. The districts are divided into communities, with about 15 communities to each district. National minorities (Jews, White Russians, and Poles) enjoy cultural autonomy.

Area and Population.—The Lithuanian Government claims that Lithuania consists of: (1) the whole of the former Russian Province of Kaunas (Kovno); (2) the Province of Vilnius (Vilna), minus the districts of Disna and Vileika; (3) a part of the Province of Gardinas (Grodno), north of the Niemen River and the narrow hinterland of the city of Gardinas (Grodno) in the south; (4) the Province of Suvalki minus the southern parts of the districts of Suvalki and Augustovo; (5), part of the Province of Courland between the old German frontier and the Holy Aa (Sventoji) River by the Baltic Sea.

The eastern frontier of these territories is defined in the Treaty of Peace between Lithuania and Russia, signed July 12, 1920, at Moscow, and runs as follows: Beginning at the Dvina River westward from Druja (estate of Safronovo), along the Drujka River, along the eastern shore of Lake Driviaty, southward through Koziany, Postavy, by the eastern shore of Lake Narocz, along the Narocz River; then it cuts in half the Molodecno railway junction, runs by Volozino, along the Beresina River, and further to the west along the Niemen to the Svislovis River; further on it circles the city of Gardinas at a radius of 15 to 20 versts to the south.

The northern frontier (with Latvia) almost coincides with the old boundary between the Provinces of Courland and Kaunas. A special arbitration convention was adopted by the Lithuanian and Lettish Governments on September 28, 1920, at Riga, according to which the British representative acted as arbiter in finally fixing the details of this frontier and determining the corrections to be made.

In the south (in the region of the Province of Suvalki) the frontier with Poland has not yet been conclusively agreed upon by Lithuania and Poland. Both Lithuania and Poland lay claim to Vilna, of which the Poles are in occupation; and though during the year 1921 the League of Nations has endeavoured to bring about a solution of this problem, so far (March, 1922) no agreement has been reached.

This territory had, according to the statistics of 1914, an area of 154,491 sq. kilometres (59,633 square miles) and 4,800,000 inhabitants, viz.: the whole of the former Province of Kaunas, 20,260 sq. kilometres, and 1,857,100 inhabitants; 5 districts of the former Province of Vilnius, 29,818 sq. kilometres, and 2,075,700 inhabitants; 5 districts of the former Province of Suwalki, 101,913 sq. kilometres, and 718,000 inhabitants; also parts of the former Provinces of Courland and Gardinas, 2,500 sq. kilometres, and 150,000 inhabitants.

The Lithuanians form 70 per cent. of the total population, the Jews, 13 per cent.; the Poles, 8 per cent.; the Russians and White-Russians, 7 per cent.; and other nationalities, 2 per cent.

The rural and urban population in Lithuania in 1914 was as follows:—

	Urban	Per cent.	Rural	Per cent.
Vilna . . .	289,200	12·6	1,786,700	87·4
Kovno . . .	195,100	10·5	1,662,000	89·5
Suwalki . . .	97,900	18·4	620,100	81·6
	582,200	13·8	4,068,800	86·2

For every thousand males there are females in Vilna, 1,014; in Kovno, 1,077; and in Suwalki, 1,058; making an average of 1,049 for the whole country.

The capital of Lithuania is Vilnius (Vilna), with a population of 214,600 in 1914. Other large towns were: Kaunas (Kovno), 90,300; Gardinas (Grodno), 61,600; Kiaipeda (Memel), 32,000; Suvalkai (Suwalki), 31,600; and Siauliai (Shavli), 31,300.

Religion.—In the three districts of Vilna, Kovno, and Suwalki Roman Catholics form 75 per cent., Jews 12 per cent., Greek Orthodox 9 per cent., Protestants and Calvinists 4 per cent.

Instruction.—In 1922 there were 1708 primary schools with 160,230 pupils, and 93 secondary schools with 17,149 pupils. On February 16, 1922, the University of Kovno was opened, with 25 professors and 800 students.

Finance.—The budget for 1921 provided for a revenue of 672,582,658 marks, and an expenditure of 885,725,375 marks, leaving a deficit of 213,142,720 marks.

The estimated value of State property in 1919 is given as follows:—State forests, 47,445,500*l.*; confiscated lands, 7,371,000*l.*; State lands (lakes excluded), 8,840,000*l.*; and lakes, open spaces in towns, and buildings, 10,000,000*l.*; making a total of 71,656,500*l.*

This figure does not include the value of State railways and other means of communication.

By the Treaty of Peace of Moscow, Russia took over, in place of an indemnity for the damage done by the Russian Army, the whole of the old Russian debt devolving on Lithuania; in addition, it was agreed to hand over to Lithuania 3,000,000 roubles in gold and to concede to Lithuania 100,000 hectares of forests.

Defence.—The Lithuanian Army is approximately 50,000 men.

Production.—Lithuania is an agricultural country, and preponderantly rural in character; the resources of the country consist of timber and agricultural produce. Of the total area, 45·8 per cent. is arable land, 24·3 per cent. meadow and pasture land, 20·3 per cent. forests, 3·1 per cent. unproductive lands, and 6·5 per cent. waste land. In 1920 in the territory administered by the Lithuanian Government 5,200,000 hectares (about 13,000,000 acres), there was produced (in cwts.) rye, 10,000,000; wheat, 1,500,000; barley, 3,000,000; oats, 5,000,000; potatoes, 20,000,000; peas, 1,200,000; and flax-seed, 700,000.

In 1921 the country possessed 380,000 horses, 780,000 cattle, 1,056,000 sheep, and about 1,262,000 pigs. Poultry-farming is considerably developed, particularly geese-rearing. Bee-keeping is also an important occupation, the figures for 1910 being as follows: Hives, 57,426; honey sold, 5929 cwt., and wax, 1,304·6 cwt.

Forests cover 1,946,000 acres, of which 889,600 acres (or 44 per cent.) belong to the State; 80 per cent. of the forests consist of needle-bearing trees, mostly pines, and the remainder of leaf-bearing trees.

In the industries of the country there were in 1913 4,759 workshops and factories, the yearly output of which was estimated at 5,373,946*z*, and their employees numbered 29,425. These figures include 142 distilleries, which consumed 272,000 cwt. of corn and 17,400,000 cwt. of potatoes, with a total output of 365,280 hectolitres of spirit; 46 breweries, with an output of 635,000 hectolitres; and 1,216 flour mills.

Commerce.—Trade for two years:—

	1920	1921
	Marks.	Marks.
Imports	428,728,541	876,874,930
Exports	321,797,163	631,744,123

Of the imports in 1921, 555,698,988 marks came from Germany, 58,011,154 marks from Danzig, and 7,379,668 marks from the United Kingdom.

The chief articles of export are corn, cattle, hams, poultry, eggs, butter, timber, flax, linseed, hides, and wool. The imports are chiefly manufactured articles, fertilisers and agricultural machinery.

Total trade between Lithuania and the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade returns):—

	1921
	£
Imports from Lithuania into United Kingdom	344,044
Exports to Lithuania from United Kingdom	53,500

Internal Communications.—In 1920 the total length of railways was 1,550 miles, of which 1,173 miles were broad gauge lines. The total cost of construction of these railways was 20,600,000*z*.

BANKING, ETC.—MONEY, ETC.—REPRESENTATIVES 1095

There are about 930 miles of roads in the country, while of the waterways those navigable for steamboats extend to 117 miles; those for smaller craft to 453 miles; those for rafts to 1,450 miles; total, 2,020 miles. The river Niemen is navigable for about 270 days in the year.

Banking and Credit.—The three principal banks are the Lithuanian Commercial and Industrial Bank (with a capital of 12,000,000 marks); the Lithuanian Bank of Commerce (4,000,000 marks); and the Agricultural Credit Bank (10,000,000 marks).

Money, Weights and Measures.—The paper currency consists of Lithuanian marks ('ostmarks'), which originated during the German occupation. The Lithuanian mark, issued by a German Credit Bank in exchange for German marks, is guaranteed by the German Empire. It has an equal value with the German mark, and can be freely exchanged for the latter during commercial operations between Lithuania and Germany. The two currencies are legal tender, and both being guaranteed by Germany, they undergo identical changes.

The weights and measures are still Russian, but at the same time the metric system is used. Arrangements are being made for making the metric system obligatory.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF LITHUANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires.—F. Naroushevitch (May, 1921).

Connseilor of Legation.—T. Petkevicius.

Secretaries.—H. Rabinovitch and K. Gineitis.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LITHUANIA.

British Commissioner.—E. C. Wilton, C.M.G.

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LUXEMBURG.

Reigning Grand Duchess.—**Charlotte** born January 23, 1896, succeeded on the abdication of her sister *Marie-Adelaide*, on January 9, 1919; married to Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma on November 6, 1919. *Offspring*:—Prince *Jean*, born January 6, 1921. Sisters of the Grand Duchess:—Princess *Marie-Adelaide*, born June 14, 1894; Princess *Hilda*, born February 15, 1897; Princess *Antoinette*, born October 7, 1899; Princess *Elisabeth*, born March 7, 1901; Princess *Sophie*, born February 14, 1902.

The early history of Luxemburg may be divided into four periods, viz., from 963 to 1443, when the country was part of the Holy Roman Empire; from 1443 to 1506, the Burgundian period; from 1506 to 1714, the Spanish period; and from 1714 to 1795, the Austrian period. From 1795 to 1815 the Duchy was French. The Congress of Vienna made the Duchy into a Grand Duchy, and from 1815 to 1866 the Grand Duchy was included in the dissolved Germanic Confederation. By the Treaty of London, May 11, 1867, it was declared neutral territory, and its integrity and independence were guaranteed.

Constitution and Government.—The Constitution now in force was proclaimed on October 17, 1868; in 1919 some important changes were introduced into it, viz. the Constituent Assembly decided that the sovereign power resided in the Nation (Article 32); that all secret treaties were abolished (Article 37); that the deputies are to be elected on the basis of universal suffrage, pure and simple, by scrutiny of lists, according to the rules of proportional representation and in conformity with the principle of the smallest electoral quotient.

The country is divided into four electoral districts: the South, North, Centre, and East. In order to qualify as an elector it is necessary to be a citizen (male or female) of Luxemburg and to have completed 21 years of age; to be eligible for election it is necessary to have completed 25 years of age and to fulfil the conditions required for active electorate. The electors may be called upon to record their votes by means of a referendum or plebiscite in all cases and under the conditions to be determined by law (Article 52). The Members of the Chamber of Deputies receive a salary which may not surpass 4,000 francs per annum; they are also entitled to receive a travelling allowance (Article 75).

The Chamber of Deputies consists of 48 members, elected October, 1919. The state of the parties is as follows:—Catholics, 27; National Party, 3; Liberals, 7; Socialists, 9; Popular Party, 2.

The head of the State takes part in the legislative power, exercises the executive power, and has a certain part in the judicial power. The Constitution leaves to the sovereign the right to organise his Government, which consists of a Minister of State, who is President of the Government, and of at least three Directors-General. The Cabinet, appointed April, 1921, is composed as follows:—

Minister of State and President of Government.—Emile Reuter,

Director-General of Finance.—A. Neyens.

Director-General of Home Affairs and Public Instruction.—F. Bech.

Director-General of Justice and Public Works.—W. Leidenbach.

Director-General of Agriculture, Industry and Social Welfare.—Raymond de Waha.

Besides the Government there is a Council of State. It deliberates on proposed laws and bills, on amendments that might be proposed; it also gives administrative decisions and expresses its opinion regarding any other question referred to it by the Grand Duke or by the Law. The Council of State is composed of 15 members chosen for life by the sovereign, who also chooses a president among them each year.

On September 28, 1919, a Referendum was taken in Luxemburg to decide on the political and economic future of the country. Those entitled to vote were men and women of 21 (voters on the register, 127,775; actual voters, 90,984). The voting resulted as follows:—for the reigning Grand Duchess, 66,811; for the continuance of the Nassau-Braganza dynasty under another Grand Duchess, 1,286; for another dynasty, 889; for a Republic, 16,885; for an economic union with France, 60,133; for an economic union with Belgium, 22,242. But France refused in favour of Belgium to consider the possibility of an economic union, and negotiations to this end between Belgium and Luxemburg were concluded on December 22, 1921, when the Chamber of the Grand Duchy passed a Bill for the economic union between Belgium and Luxemburg. The Agreement, which is for 50 years, provides for the disappearance of the customs barrier between the two countries and the use of Belgian currency in the Grand Duchy. It came into force on April 1, 1922.

Area and Population.—Luxemburg has an area of 999 square miles, and a population (Dec. 1, 1916) of 263,824 (130,514 males and 133,310 females). The population is Catholic, save (1910) 4,007 Protestants, 1,270 Jews, and 303 belonging to other sects. The chieftown, Luxemburg, has 45,986 (1921) inhabitants. Other towns are Esch a Alz, the centre of the mining district, 20,672 inhabitants; Differdange, 14,035 inhabitants; Dudelange, 10,400 inhabitants; Rumelange, 5,264 inhabitants; and Diekirch, 3,776 inhabitants.

Instruction.—Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 13. In 1920 the primary schools had 1,027 teachers (504 women); there are 35 higher elementary schools, 3 classical schools, 2 commercial and industrial colleges, a college of agriculture, and an academy of music.

Finance.—Estimated revenue and expenditure (including extraordinary for the last five years) in francs:—

—	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20 ¹	1920-21	1921-22
Revenue . . .	42,680,858	42,632,228	126,044,256	63,808,926	56,388,147
Expenditure . . .	74,217,781	100,449,074	189,624,200	149,773,345	156,569,044

¹ Revenue includes loan of 90,000,000 francs; expenditure includes 39,000,000 francs deficits of previous years.

The debt on September 30, 1920, amounted to 129,281,828 francs.

The armed forces of the State number 250 men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is carried on by about 90,000 of the population (about 36 per cent.); about 250,000 acres are agricultural

and. The principal crops are beetroot and potatoes, but mining is the chief industry. Production of iron and steel for 3 years:—

Year	Iron		Steel	
	Tons	Value in francs	Tons	Value in francs
1917	1,528,865	231,845,054	1,053,596	207,045,891
1918	1,266,071	254,590,396	857,937	199,573,806
1920	3,704,390	—	732,457	481,830,844

Communications.—There were 330 miles of railway in 1920, and 565 miles of telegraph line with 1,521 miles of wire, and 360 telegraph offices in 1920. There were also (1920) 53 telephone systems with 872 miles of line and 5,667 miles of wire. In 1920 there were 138 post-offices, through which there passed 13,270,000 letters and 5,229,000 post-cards, &c.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF LUXEMBURG IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Antoine Pescatore (May, 1920).

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LUXEMBURG.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir C. M. Marling, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Resident at The Hague, November 25, 1921.)

Consul.—Norbert Le Gallais.

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MEXICO.

(REPÚBLICA MEXICANA.)

Constitution and Government.

MEXICO was annexed to the Spanish Crown by conquest in 1521, and for three centuries continued to be governed by Spain. In all 64 Spanish Viceroyalties ruled the Courts, from Antonio de Mendoza (1535–1550) to Juan O'Donojú (1821–1822). In 1810 the rule of the Spanish Viceroyalties had become so tyrannical that it caused an outbreak headed by the patriot priest Hidalgo,

who on September 15, 1810, declared the Independence of Mexico. On May 18, 1822, General Augustin Iturbide declared himself Emperor of Mexico, but in 1824 he had to flee, and the Republic was established. Several Presidents (Felix Fernandez Victoria, 1824-28,* was the first) ruled the destinies of the country with more or less severity until 1864, when the throne of Mexico was offered to Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria. He was shot in 1867, and Benito Juarez, who had been President in the northern part of the country, took the reins of government. He was followed by Lerdo de Tejada, who in 1876 fled, and General Porfirio Diaz (died July 2, 1915) made his entry into Mexico City. He ruled the country with the exception of four years (1880-4, General Manuel Gonzalez) until May 25, 1911, when he presented his resignation to Congress. On November 6, 1911, Señor Francisco I. Madero assumed office as President and ruled until February, 1913, when a *coup d'état* took place, resulting in the President's murder (February 23, 1913) and his replacement by General Victoriano Huerta.

Civil war broke out in April, 1913, and on July 15, 1914, Huerta resigned. The internal discord continued, until December, 1915, when most of the American and European States recognized General Carranza as head of the Government of Mexico. In May 1920, civil war broke out again and Carranza fled from the capital, and he was shortly afterwards killed. General Adolfo de la Huerta was elected Provisional President in May, 1920, and in September, 1920, the presidential elections returned General Alvaro Obregon.

President.—Alvaro Obregon. Assumed office, December 1, 1920.

A new Constitution, amending the Constitution of 1857, was promulgated on February 5, 1917. By its terms Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into States, each of which has a right to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the supreme Government are divided into three branches, the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate, and the executive in a President. Representatives are elected for two years by universal suffrage at the rate of one member for 60,000 inhabitants. The qualification is to be over twenty-five years of age on the day of election. The Senate consists of fifty-eight members, two for each State, of at least thirty years of age, who are returned in the same manner as the deputies. The members of both Houses receive salaries of about 7,000 dollars a year. The President is elected by direct popular vote in a general election, holds office for four years, and cannot be re-elected. Failing the President, Congress acts as an electoral college for the election of a successor. If the vacancy occurs during the first half of the President's term of office, Congress chooses a provisional President and arranges for new elections; if the vacancy occurs in the second term, Congress chooses the President for the remainder of the term. The Session of Congress is to be from September 1 to December 31. During the recess there is a Permanent Committee consisting of fourteen Senators and fifteen Representatives appointed by the respective Houses.

According to the law of April 13, 1917, the administration is carried on, under the direction of the President and a Council, by seven Secretaries of State (Foreign Affairs, Interior, Finance and Public Credit, War and Marine, Communications and Public Works, Industry, Commerce, and Labour, and Agriculture), and three Departments of State (Judicial, Educational, and Public Health).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Mexico is divided into twenty-eight States, one Federal District, and two Territories. Each separate State has its own internal constitution, government, and laws; but inter-State customs duties are not permitted, though State taxes are levied. Each State has its governor, legislature, and judicial officers popularly elected under rules similar to those of the Federation. The Governors of the Federal District and the Territories are appointed by the President. All the States of the Mexican Union have their own special codes based, more or less, on those of the Federal District; but at the same time they must publish and enforce laws issued by the Federal Government.

Area and Population.

The population of the census of 1910 and the estimated population in 1912 are shown in the following table. The capitals of the States and districts are in brackets:—

States and Territories	Area, in square miles	Census Population, 1910	Estimated Population, 1912	Population per square mile, 1910
Aguascalientes (Aguascalientes).	2,969	120,511	124,497	40.6
Baja California (La Paz)	58,338	52,272	53,254	0.8
Campeche (Campeche)	18,089	86,706	86,685	4.7
Chiapas (Tuxtla Gutiérrez)	27,527	438,843	456,371	16.1
Chihuahua (Chihuahua)	90,036	405,265	423,387	4.6
Coahuila (Saltillo)	63,786	382,092	376,747	5.7
Colima (Colima)	2,272	77,704	80,500	34.2
Distrito Federal (México)	578	720,753	703,170	1556.8
Durango (Durango)	42,272	436,147	509,585	12.8
Guanajuato (Guanajuato)	10,960	1,081,651	1,085,681	95.1
Guerrero (Chilpancingo)	25,279	605,437	620,416	20.1
Hidalgo (Pachuca)	8,637	646,551	655,187	74.7
Jalisco (Guadalajara)	33,492	1,208,855	1,220,160	37.9
México (Toluca)	9,230	989,510	1,000,903	107.0
Michoacán (Morelia)	22,621	991,880	1,003,491	43.3
Morelos (Guernavaca)	1,895	179,594	183,705	60.4
Nayarit (Tepic)	10,953	171,173	175,731	15.1
Nuevo León (Monterrey)	25,032	865,150	873,207	15.4
Oaxaca (Oaxaca)	35,689	1,040,398	1,059,789	29.3
Puebla (Puebla)	12,992	1,101,600	1,118,439	90.2
Querétaro (Querétaro)	4,493	244,663	247,195	68.8
Quintana Roo (Santa Cruz do Bravo)	19,270	9,109	9,328	0.4
San Luis Potosí (San Luis Potosí)	24,004	627,800	638,832	24.7
Sinaloa (Culiacan)	27,557	323,642	329,317	9.6
Sonora (Hermosillo)	76,633	265,383	275,107	3.4
Tabasco (Villa Hermosa)	10,374	187,574	193,675	18.6
Tamaulipas (Ciudad Victoria)	30,831	249,641	256,278	7.7
Texcala (Texcala)	1,554	184,171	186,642	115.4
Vera Cruz (Cordoba)	27,880	1,124,368	1,165,934	33.7
Yucatán (Mérida)	15,939	339,613	347,731	9.6
Zacatecas (Zacatecas)	24,471	477,556	480,690	19.2
Islands	1,575	—	—	—
Grand Total	767,198	15,115,612	15,501,684	19.2

In 1910 there were 7,504,471 males and 7,655,893 females. The foreign population in 1910 numbered 116,527:—Spanish, 29,541; United States, 28,639; Guatemalan, 21,334; French, 4,604; British, 5,264; Cuban, 3,478; German, 3,827; Italian, 2,595; Chinese, 13,203; Japanese, 2,276; Arabs, 1,546; Turks, 2,907; all others, 5,433.

The chief cities, 1910, are :—Mexico (capital), 1,080,000 ; Puebla, 96,121 ; Guadalajara, 119,468 ; San Luis Potosí, 68,022 ; Leon, 57,722 ; Monterey, 73,528 ; Pachuca, 39,009 ; Zacatecas, 25,900 ; Guanajuato, 35,682 ; Mérida, 62,447 ; Querétaro, 33,062 ; Morelia, 40,042 ; Oaxaca, 38,011 ; Orizaba, 35,263 ; Aguascalientes, 45,198 ; Saltillo, 35,414 ; Durango, 32,263 ; Chihuahua, 39,706 ; Vera Cruz, 48,633 ; Toluca, 31,023 ; Celaya, 23,062.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, but according to the new Constitution of 1917, the Church is separated from the State, and there is toleration of all other religions. No ecclesiastical body can acquire landed property. There are 7 archbishops and 23 suffragan bishops. In 1910, there were 15,033,176 Roman Catholics; 68,839 Protestants; 33,343 of other faiths; 25,011 of no professed faith.

Education is free and compulsory, and, according to the Constitution of 1917, secular. In the Federal District and in the Territories education is controlled by the National Government; elsewhere the State authorities regulate education. The Federal capital is the seat of the National University of Mexico, organised in 1910. In 1912 the system of primary education was extended so as to reach the native population, for whom 209 schools have been established with 13,616 pupils.

In 1918, 439 newspapers and periodicals were published in Mexico.

The judicial power, which is entirely distinct from and independent of the executive, consists of the Supreme Court, with 15 judges chosen for a period of six years, three Circuit Courts, with 3 judges, and District Courts, with 32 judges. After 1923 judges are to be appointed for life.

The Ordinary, Civil, Criminal, and Correctional Courts are controlled by the Department of Justice and Public Instruction.

Federal Finance.

The ordinary receipts and expenditure for six years :—

—	Revenue	Expenditure	—	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1913-14 ¹	13,230,715	13,210,873	1919 ¹	14,038,400	20,349,161
1914-15 ^{1 2}	14,597,000	15,220,489	1920 ¹	17,739,919	17,805,982
1918 ¹	14,914,137	18,713,587	1921 ¹	27,696,693	27,118,566

¹ Estimates. ² Owing to civil disturbances, no figures were published between 1915 and 1918.

On December 31, 1921, the outstanding external debt, together with arrears of interest, amounted to 74,839,055 $\frac{1}{2}$. The internal debt amounted to 136,347,300 pesos.

Defence.

Before the Revolution every Mexican capable of bearing arms was obliged to serve in the Active Army or in the National Guard. The army then consisted of the Active Army, the Reserve, and auxiliary troops, and was organised on a peace footing as follows: infantry, 34 battalions, 20 auxiliary battalions, and 49 irregular corps; cavalry, 18 regular regiments, 21 auxiliary regiments and 2 squadrons of army gendarmes, 52 irregular corps, and 26 scout corps; artillery, 5 regiments. In addition there were 1 sapper

battalion, 1 engineer park, 1 telegraph section, 2 war schools, 1 naval school, 1 school of musketry, 1 school for fencing, 1 medical school, and 57 schools for soldiers. Since 1914 the Army has been continuously on a war footing and the Reserve has disappeared. The nominal strength of the Army in 1920 was 119,000, but it is probable that not more than half this number of effectives would be counted on by the Government.

The infantry is armed with 7 mm. Mauser rifle, the cavalry with a carbine of the same type, artillery with Q.F. guns (Saint Chaumont Mondragon and Schneider-Canet).

Attention has been paid to aviation; the machines employed are of Mexican design and construction. There are 2 engineering parks, 2 telegraph stations. Military education is compulsory in all schools throughout the country.

The Navy, which is little more than a police force, consists of the gun-boats *Bravo*, *Morero*, *Vera Cruz*, *Tampico*, *Democrata*, *General Guerrero*, and *Zaragoza*. There are a few old torpedo-boats, a couple of armed transports, and some smaller vessels.

Production and Industry.

Mexico is well suited for agriculture. Within a radius of 300 miles may be produced the crops of the Tropical, Semi-tropical, and Temperate Zones, owing to the varying altitude, the land rising rapidly from the coast to the centre of the country. The soil is rich in all sections. In the tropical regions, in the mountain valleys, and on the great central plateau are millions of acres of virgin soil and millions more which have been barely skimmed by the antiquated methods of agriculture in vogue.

Cultivated lands, 30,027,600 acres; pastoral lands, 120,444,200 acres; forest lands, 43,933,200 acres. Principal products are maize (1,930,121 tons in 1918), cotton (79,653 tons in 1918), henequen (158,066 tons in 1918), wheat (387,522 tons in 1919), coffee, beans. There is a large output of sugar (140,000 tons in 1919) and molasses, valued at about 2,600,000*l.* annually, and the production of spirits is on the increase. There are 1,226 tobacco factories in the Republic.

Timber lands are estimated to extend over 25,000,000 acres and to contain pine, spruce, cedar, mahogany, logwood, and rosewood.

Live-stock in 1920: Cattle, 2,162,984; horses, 929,385; mules, 354,351; asses, 287,939; sheep, 1,089,976; goats, 1,987,869; and pigs, 1,654,089.

The chief Mexican oil-fields may be grouped in five districts:—(1) The Ebanio district, about 40 miles west of Tampico (largely the property of the Mexican Petroleum Company); (2) The Panuco district, including the Topila region; (3) The Huastaca district, south of Tampico, in which the famous 'Casiano,' 'Cerro Azul,' and 'Potrero del Llano' wells occur; (4) The Tuxpam district, including the Furbero region, south-west of Tuxpam; and (5) The Tehuantepec-Tabasco district, in the neighbourhood of Minicitlan. The total number of productive wells in the Republic is (1921) 334. The potential production of all the wells of the Republic is 1,337,012 barrels daily. On December 31, 1919, there were in existence the following constructions for storing petroleum:—882 steel tanks, with a capacity of 4,125,821 cubic meters; 4 concrete tanks with a capacity of 43,718 cubic meters; 15 earthen reservoirs with a capacity of 3,506,653 cubic meters; and one cement reservoir, with a capacity of 136,740 cubic meters. On the same date there were existing 113 pipe lines with a total length of 1,420,970 meters and a conducting capacity of 457,216 cubic meters.

Petroleum was produced as follows:—In 1912, 16,558,215 barrels;

in 1915, 33,910,508 barrels; in 1916, 40,545,712 barrels; in 1917, 55,292,770 barrels; in 1918, 63,828,326 barrels; in 1919, 87,072,954 barrels; and in 1920, 163,540,000 barrels.

Mining is the principal industry in Mexico. It is carried on in 24 of the 31 States and Territories, nearly all the mines yielding silver either alone or in combination with other ores. The following table shows the quantities of mineral products for 1918, 1919, and 1920 :—

Metals	1918	1919	1920
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
Gold	25,318	23,566	23,370
Silver	1,944,542	2,049,898	1,979,972
Copper	70,223,454	56,172,235	46,056,900
Lead	98,837,154	71,375,968	121,434,066
Zinc	20,698,995	11,559,685	14,363,057
Antimony	3,278,546	470,738	1,572,376
Tin	13,587	1,588	—
Tungsten	149,486	21,970	34,917
Molybdenum	27,371	1,767	648
Manganese	2,878,383	2,294,227	838,624
Mercury	163,598	118,940	77,229
Arsenic	1,881,011	2,246,378	1,198,806
Amorphous graphite	6,190,849	4,023,015	2,991,529

Coal is produced only in the State of Coahuila. The output is estimated at 900,000 tons annually. Opals are mined in Querétaro.

Commerce. .

The trade of Mexico for 4 years is shown as follows :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1913	19,577,233	30,040,561	1919	56,517,870	42,446,247
1918	16,461,090	36,730,545	1920	16,839,830 ¹	28,230,917 ²

¹ First six months.

² First eight months.

The principal articles of commerce between the United Kingdom and Mexico for 1920 (according to Board of Trade Returns) were as follows :— Imports: petroleum spirit, 2,820,142l.; fuel oil, 7,054,671l.; lamp oil, 914,273l.; lubricating oil, 230,278l. Exports: cotton piece goods, 995,538l.; other cotton goods, 973,515l.; sodium, 310,185l.; machinery, 333,832l.

Total trade between Mexico and the United Kingdom for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns) :—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Mexico to U. Kingdom	2,316,317	5,125,844	7,178,640	13,444,493	9,859,094
Exports to Mexico from U. Kingdom	917,061	1,093,081	1,312,776	4,344,402	4,595,660

Shipping and Communications.

The most important ports are Vera Cruz and Tampico, both on the Gulf of Mexico.

In 1909 the main railway lines of Mexico were united in one corporation—The National Railways of Mexico. Since 1914 this system and practically all the private lines have been taken over and worked by the government under the name of the Constitutionalist Railways of Mexico. The National Railways of Mexico own 6,818 miles of track and control an additional 1,220 miles. The Mexican Railway has 520 miles of track. The Tehuantepec Railway owns the line (184 miles of track) between Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic to Salina Cruz on the Pacific. The Mexico North-Western Railway owns 512 miles of track. The Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico has about 1,000 miles of track. The United Railways of Yucatan have a length of 500 miles. A railway between Tuluca and Zitacuaro (81 miles) has been commenced.

On December 31, 1918, the Federal telegraph and telephone lines were 110,530 miles. There were other lines belonging to individual States and private persons totalling 5,199 miles in length. There were on December 31, 1918, 528 telegraph offices, 12 telephone offices and 21 wireless stations. Number of telegraph messages in 1921, 5,735,670.

In 1921 there were 2,128 post-offices. The post handled, in 1921, 107,711,571 pieces of mail matter.

A new wireless station has been established on the Island of Lobos, off the coast of Tampico, largely for the purpose of affording the various petroleum companies facilities for communicating with vessels while at sea. It is provided with powerful apparatus and is able to communicate with the wireless stations at Mexico City, Tuxpam, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Progreso, Frontera, Mazatlan, Santa Rosalia, La Paz, Queretaro, Monterrey, Saltillo, Torreon, and by way of Habana with various stations in the United States.

Banking and Credit.

An executive decree of January 31, 1921, provided for the return to their owners of the banks declared in liquidation by the decree of December 14, 1916.

On December 31, 1919, the liabilities of all the banks in the Republic amounted to 410,763,459 pesos, including notes in circulation of 129,984,148 pesos.

It is proposed to set up a Central Bank of issue with a capital of 200 million pesos and the right to issue paper currency to the amount of 20 million pesos.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

By an executive decree of November 13, 1918, the monetary unit is the gold peso or dollar, the legal value of which has been fixed at .75 gramme of pure gold. There are 20-peso (called *aztecas*), 10-peso, and 5-peso gold coins, .900 fine and .100 copper, weighing respectively 163.8333 and 4.1666 grammes. In 1919 American gold coin was decreed to be legal tender at the fixed rate of 1 dollar for 2 Mexican gold pesos. An executive decree of October 27, 1919, provides for the issue of new silver and copper coins. The silver coins are in denominations of 1-peso, 50 and 20 centavos, with a fineness of 720 milligrams of silver and 280 of copper. The copper coins are to be in denominations of 10 centavos, weigh 12 grams, and have a composition of 95 per cent. copper, 2.5 per cent. tin, and 2.5 per cent. zinc. These coins are restricted legal tender up to 20 pesos for the

silver coins and 2 pesos for the copper coins. Bronze coins are 2- and 1-centavo pieces, 95 parts copper, 4 tin, and 1 zinc. There are 5-centavo nickel coins. In July, 1920, the coinage of Mexican money in the Republic consisted of 1,800,000 gold pesos, 3,730,000 silver pesos, and 50,000 pesos in copper coins, or a total of 5,580,000 pesos. The value of the gold peso or dollar in peace time was 24·58 pence.

An enormous quantity of paper money was in circulation, but it has been gradually withdrawn, and on October 1, 1920, 106,787,862 pesos remained in circulation.

The weights and measures of the metric system were introduced in 1884 and their use is enforced by law of June 19, 1895, though the old Spanish measures are still in use. The old weights and measures were:—

<i>Weight.</i>	1 libra = 0·46 kilogramme = 1·014 lb. avoirdupois.
	1 arroba = 25 libras = 25·357 lb. avoirdupois.
<i>For gold and silver.</i>	1 marco = $\frac{1}{2}$ libra = 4,608 granos.
	1 ochava = $\frac{1}{8}$ tomines.
	1 tomin = 12 granos.
	20 granos = 1 French gramme.
<i>Length.</i>	1 vara = 0·837 mètre = 2 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{16}$ English in.
	1 legua comun = 6,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ varas.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF MEXICO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

First Secretary (in charge of Mexican Legation).—Juan F. Urquidí.

There are Consular representatives at Barrow-in-Furness, Birmingham, Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff, Dover, Dublin, Falmouth, Glasgow, Great Grimsby, Liverpool, Manchester, Maryport, Newcastle, Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MEXICO.

Chargé des Archives.—H. Cummins, O.B.E.

Consul-General.—N. King.

There are Consular representatives at Colima, Progreso, Salina Cruz, Vera Cruz, and other towns.

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MONACO.

Prince Albert, born November 13, 1848; succeeded his father, Prince Charles III., September 10, 1889; married (1) to Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, September 21, 1869;¹ (2) to Alice Duchess-Dowager de Richelieu, Oct. 31, 1889. Son by first wife, Prince Louis, born July 12, 1870.

Monaco is a small Principality on the Mediterranean, surrounded since 1860 by the French Department of Alpes Maritimes except on the side towards the sea. From 968 it belonged to the house of Grimaldi. In 1715 it passed into the female line, Louise Hippolyte, daughter of Antony I., heiress of Monaco, marrying Jacques de Goyon Matignon, Count of Thorigny, who took the name and arms of Grimaldi. Antony I. died in 1731, Louise Hippolyte reigning only ten months and dying in 1732. She was succeeded by her husband under the name of Jacques I., who also succeeded Antony I. as Duc de Valentinois, and was in his turn succeeded by his son Honorius III. This Prince was dispossessed by the French Revolution in 1792, and died in 1795. In 1814 the Principality was re-established, but placed under the protection of the Kingdom of Sardinia by the Treaty of Vienna (1815).

In 1848 Mentone and Rocca-bruna revolted, and declared themselves free towns; in 1861 Charles III. ceded his rights over them to France, and the Principality thus became geographically an *enclave* of France, when the Sardinian garrison was withdrawn and the Protectorate came to an end.

The Prince was an absolute ruler, there having been no elective representation within the Principality. But on January 7, 1911, a Constitution was promulgated, which provides for a National Council elected by universal suffrage and *scrutin de liste*. The Government is carried out under the authority of the Prince by a Ministry assisted by a Council of State. The legislative power is exercised by the Prince and the National Council, which consists of 21 members elected for four years. The territory of the Principality is divided into three communes, administered by municipal bodies, in the election of which women are entitled to take part.

In 1819 the Government adopted a code founded upon the French codes and a Court of First Instance, as well as a Juge de Paix's Court. The Principality has its own coinage (it issues only 100-franc pieces) which is current since 1876 in all the States of the Latin Union; it also issues its own separate postage-stamps, and has its own flag.

The small harbour, absolutely sheltered, has an area of 42 acres, depth at entrance 90 feet, and alongside the quay 24 feet at least. The Customs duties are the same as in France.

The area is eight square miles. Population (census January 9, 1913), 22,956. Towns: Monaco, 2,247; La Condamine, 11,082; Monte Carlo, 9,627.

There has been since 1887 a Roman Catholic bishop. A semi-military police force has taken the place of the 'guard of honour' and troops formerly maintained. The value of the commerce of the Principality is not stated. Imports are coal and wine; olive oil, oranges, citrons, and perfumes are exported. The industries and trade are unimportant, and the revenue is mainly derived from the gaming tables. The annual grant for the concession was 80,000*l.* in 1917; in 1927 it will be 90,000*l.*, and in 1937 100,000*l.*

Consul-General for Monaco in London.—Th. Lumley.

British Consul.—J. W. Keogh (residing at Nice).

Acting British Vice-Consul.—W. G. Henley (residing at Monaco).

¹ The religious marriage was annulled by the Apostolic See on January 8, 1880, and the civil marriage declared dissolved by decree of the reigning Prince on July 28, 1880.

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MOROCCO.

(MAGHREB-EL-AKSA.—EL GHARB.)

THE Shereefian Empire was founded at the close of the seventh century by Arab invaders, who named it *Moghreb-el-Aksa*, i. e. 'The Farthest West.' In 1912 the country became a French Protectorate, with the exception of Tangier, which is internationalised, and the Spanish zone.

Reigning Sultan.

Mulai Yusef, G.C.M.G., son of Mulai-Hassan, was proclaimed Sultan on August 18, 1912, on the abdication of his brother, Sultan Mulai-Abd-el-Hafid, who received a lump sum of 400,000 francs and an annual pension of 350,000 francs.

The present Sultan of Morocco is the seventeenth of the dynasty of the Alides, founded by Mulai-Ahmed, and the thirty-sixth lineal descendant of Ali, cousin and son-in-law of the Prophet. His five predecessors were:—

Sultan	Reign	Sultan	Reign
Mulai-Abderrahman	. 1822-1859	Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz	. 1894-1903
Sidi-Mohamed	. 1859-1873	Mulai-Abd-el-Hafid	. 1903-1912
Mulai-Hassan	. 1873-1894		

The Shereefian umbrella is hereditary in the family of the Filali Sharifs of Tafilelt. Each Sultan was supposed, prior to death, to indicate the member of the Shereefian family who, according to his conscientious belief, would best replace him. This succession was, however, elective, and all members of the Shereefian family were eligible. This was the case in the past, but now that the protectorate is firmly established, the French Authorities will doubtless see that a suitable Sultan succeeds. They are preparing Mulai-Yusef's eldest son for the throne on his father's death.

Government.

In April, 1912, a treaty was signed at Fez by which the Sultan formally accepted the French Protectorate.

The form of government of the Sultanate, or Empire of Morocco, is in reality an absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws, civil or religious. The Sultan—who is known to his subjects under the title of 'Amir-el-Mumenin,' or Prince of True Believers—is chief of the State, as well as head of the religion.

As spiritual ruler, the Sultan stands quite alone, his authority not being limited, as in Turkey and other countries following the religion of Mahomet, by the expounders of the Koran, the class of 'Ulema,' under the 'Sheik-ul-Islam.' Since the establishment of the French Protectorate, however, the Sultan has to follow the advice of the French Resident-General (an office created April 28, 1912) in all matters. The Government of the French Protectorate is in the hands of a French and a Sherreefian (native) administration. The Resident-General holds the appointment also of Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Officer Commanding the French troops is Minister of War. The Sherreefian administration consists of six Viziers, viz. (1) the Grand Vizier, (2) Vizier of Justice, (3) Vizier of Crown Lands, (4) Vizier of 'Habous' or Pious Foundations, (5) Delegate Vizier for Instruction, and (6) President of Sherreefian High Court.

The capitals of Morocco are Fez, Taflelt, Marakesh, and Rabat, in each of which towns the Sultan has palaces. The seat of Government is Rabat, where the Resident-General has his residence. The Sultan, however, at times makes lengthy visits to the other capitals.

The negotiations between France and Spain as to their respective rights in Morocco came to an end in the Franco-Spanish Treaty of Madrid, signed on November 27, 1912. In this France acknowledged the right of Spain to exercise its influence in the Spanish zone, the extent of which was clearly defined. (See map STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1913.) The north Spanish zone lies along the Mediterranean for some 200 miles in length, with an average breadth of 60 miles but varying in depth. It extends from the Algerian border to the sea, and westward to the town of El Kasar el Kebir, and then by a straight line to the Atlantic. The zone is administered, under the control of a Spanish High Commissioner, by a Calipha (whose headquarters are at Tetuan) chosen by the Sultan from a list of two candidates presented by the Spanish Government. It was further agreed that Tangier and its district should be excluded from the Spanish zone, and become a special zone, some 140 square miles in extent.

The Spaniards had, in 1921, been extending their zone of occupation, and intended to occupy all the territory between Melilla and the old Spanish possession, the island of Alhucomas. In July, however, they met with a serious disaster; their advance posts being captured by the Rifians. The Spanish Government hurried large numbers of troops into their zone, and eventually succeeded in retaking Nadur and Zilnan, and are now gradually pushing on with the intention, it is said, of reoccupying all the lost ground.

French Resident-General.—Marshall Lyautey (held office from April 28, 1912, to December 13, 1916. Re-appointed April 7, 1917).

Spanish High Commissioner.—General Damaso Berenguer, appointed January 25, 1919.

Calipha of the Spanish Zone.—Mulai El-Mehdi, appointed April 19, 1913.

Area and Population.

According to the most recent investigation, the area is about 231,500 English square miles. Of this Spain claims 10,000 square miles for the north zone and 960 for Ifni on the west coast (see under SPAIN). The population consists of Berbers, Tuaregs, Shellahs, and Arabs, and a considerable number of Jews and Negroes. The French Service des Renseignements estimated the native population of the French zone at 5,400,000, the urban population being put at 484,772, of whom 357,814 are Mussulmans, 76,805 Jewish natives and 50,953 Europeans, of whom 1,838 are British,

30,981 French, 11,859 Spanish and 4,418 Italian. By adding to the 5,400,000 of the French zone, 600,000 for the Spanish zones and Tangier (which can only be taken as a rough estimate), we get 6,000,000 as the total population of Morocco.

The following table shows 1920 Census returns for the principal towns in the French zone, and estimates for the principal towns in the Spanish zone:—

French Zone.						Spanish Zone. ¹		
—	Total	Euro- pean	—	Total	Euro- pean	—	Total	Euro- pean
Rabat ...	29,550	7,835	Meknes ...	36,592	2,622	Tetuan ...	30,000	1,000
Salé ...	24,202	1,048	Fez ...	62,698	2,218	Arzila ...	5,000	—
Kenitra ...	9,438	3,064	Marakesh ...	102,107	2,107	Laraiche ...	10,000	—
Casablanca ...	101,690	39,283	Azenmouir ...	14,037	136	Alcazar ...	8,000	—
Mazagan ...	21,495	1,444	Settat ...	5,599	371			
Saff ...	26,396	1,140	Sefrou ...	6,110	61			
Mogador ...	20,309	742	Taza ...	5,461	785	Tangier ...	50,000	12,000

¹ Melilla, Ceuta and other Spanish possessions are not included. Melilla, created a municipality by decree of December 14, 1918, has a total population of 42,590.

An agreement (July 20, 1901) makes the valley of the Wad Gir the boundary between Morocco and Algeria, and to the east of this only those who acknowledge French authority will be permitted to dwell. A French and Moroccan Commission is entrusted with the formation of police arrangements in the region. The number of Christians is estimated at about 87,800, of whom about 11,000 are at Tangier and 39,283 at Casablanca. The total number of Europeans in Morocco, exclusive of French and Spanish troops, is probably about 87,800. The Sultan and his subjects are of the Malekite sect of Sunnite Mohammedans.

The most important languages are French, Spanish, Arabic and the Berber languages, of which there are different dialects spoken in the Socs, the Riff and other Berber tribes.

Instruction.

The number of schools in the French zone has increased from 37 in 1912 to 201 in 1920 (89 French, 72 French Arabic, 40 French Jewish). In 1920, there were in the high schools, 21 teachers, 345 pupils; in secondary schools, 121 teachers, 2,405 pupils; primary schools, 589 teachers, 18,317 pupils; professional schools, 62 teachers, 695 pupils; evening schools, 2,297 pupils. Total, 793 teachers, 24,059 pupils. For the education of the natives there are two Moslem colleges at Rabat and Fez respectively with 272 pupils; three schools for the daughters of notables, with 150 pupils. In Rabat there is a College (or Research Institute) for Arabic and the Berber languages (established in 1920). The Spanish Administration has also opened numerous schools.

Justice.

In November, 1913, French Law Courts (Court of Appeal, Courts of Assize, and Petty Courts, civil and criminal) with a special code of laws were established for the needs of Europeans. Courts of Appeal, both civil

and criminal, have been established for natives, and the administration of justice by the Governors and codes is controlled. Native judges are the *cadis*, religious magistrates who administer justice according to the Koran.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure of the French zone for five years :—

	1917 (May to December)	1918	1919 ¹	1920 ¹	1921 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	2,235,183	4,360,140	4,097,988	7,256,500	10,760,170
Expenditure . .	1,562,473	3,042,609	3,152,640	5,379,960	10,759,952

¹ Estimates.

The estimated revenue of the Spanish zone for the year 1920-21 was 566,640*l.*, and the expenditure was 566,640*l.* Cost to Spain of the Spanish zone :—(1920-21) Foreign Office, 9,836,900 pesetas ; Ministry of War, 147,893,469 pesetas ; Ministry of Marine, 5,392,460 pesetas ; Ministry of the Interior, 2,148,467 pesetas ; and Ministry of Public Works, 3,692,000 pesetas ; making a total cost to Spain of 168,963,296 pesetas. The same figures were maintained for the budget 1921-22.

The Moroccan debt consists of French loans (1904, 1910, 1914) amounting to 16,224,960*l.* ; and French and Spanish war indemnities, 5,300,000*l.* The French Government, however, decided not to require the Moorish Government to pay the annuities on their war indemnity (2,800,000*l.*) until its financial position enables it to support the charge. The 1904 loan amounted to 2,500,000*l.* and bears interest at 5 per cent. The 1910 loan was for 4,044,960*l.* and also bore interest at 5 per cent. The 1914 loan, guaranteed by the French Government, was for 6,810,000*l.*, and was issued at a rate of interest not exceeding 4·6 per cent. By a law dated March 25, 1916, the 1914 loan was increased to 9,680,000*l.*, thus bringing the total Moroccan debt to 16,224,960*l.* for loans.

Defence.

The Shereefian army is under the supreme command of the Resident-General. The military forces in Morocco are divided into six areas : Rabat, Casablanca, Meknes, Fez, Marrakesh, the region of Oujda and Taza. Each area is commanded by a General Officer, who, except at Rabat and Casablanca, is in charge of the troops, the civil service and the municipality. The French garrison of Morocco was in December 1921 made up as follows :—2 regiments of zouaves, 10 regiments of tirailleurs, 3 regiments of the foreign legion, 1 regiment of colonial infantry, and 6 regiments of mixed colonial infantry (partly French, partly Moroccan). Each of the above regiments is composed of 3 battalions. The cavalry consists of 2 regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and 4 regiments of Spahes ; the artillery of 4 groups of African artillery each of 3 battalions ; the engineers of two battalions. The total personnel was 21,000 French and 44,000 Moroccan auxiliary troops, consisting of :—the Shereefian guard, 6 regiments of infantry + 1 company, 2 regiments of cavalry + 3 squadrons, 2 mountain batteries of artillery, 3 companies of engineers, 1 signal company ; the strength being approximately 16,000. Military expenditure for 1922, 433,083,186 francs.

The Spanish zone is normally divided for military purposes into two zones, under the command of a general stationed at Tetuan, but in consequence of the war in Spanish Morocco this organisation was suspended at the end of 1921.

Production and Industry.

The interior of Morocco, although generally open to travellers, is not permanently occupiable as yet on account of lack of security to both life and property. Immigration is confined principally to the towns and especially to the ports and neighbouring districts. Morocco, therefore, is still in the rudimentary stages of both economic and commercial development, though great progress has recently been made, particularly in the French zone, where measures have been adopted to encourage colonisation, land being sold to Europeans at a comparatively low price for farming purposes on condition that Europeans settle thereon and farm by European methods. Of the 63,275 acres of country properties, French citizens hold 56,515 acres (89 per cent.), other nationalities, 2,765 acres (4 per cent.), and natives, 3,995 acres (7 per cent.).

The soil is capable of agricultural production, but the methods in use are somewhat primitive. The yield of crops (in metric quintals of 220 pounds) in 1920 is given as follows:—barley, 7,225,788; wheat, 4,843,053; beans, 457,755; oats, 21,810; maize and sorgho, 988,623; chickpeas, 138,032; linseed, 259,040. In 1920 the number of animals in the French zone was sheep, 6,708,728; goats, 2,078,658; cattle (bovine), 1,494,173; pigs, 132,240; asses, 414,600; horses and mules, 193,547; and camels, 98,495. The vine is of ancient growth in Morocco. In the regions of Fez, Mequinez, Rabat and Donkkala, there are 14,247 acres of vineyards under native cultivation (5,065,000 plants in 1920). European vineyards are of recent establishment, the first having been planted near Casablanca in 1908; their total area was 4,967 acres in 1920. A great variety of fruit is grown. In 1920 there were in the French zone 1,933,000 olive trees, 125,671 orange and lemon trees, palm trees (date), 302,068, almond trees, 302,368, and figs, etc., 1,990,000. In February, 1911, cotton was introduced. Fish of all kinds abound in Moroccan waters; more especially sardines and tunny. Eggs form one of the principal exports from the Spanish zone; in 1920, 526 tons were exported.

In addition to its agricultural resources, rich mineral deposits of copper, iron, lead, antimony, sulphur, silver, gold, and petroleum are also said to exist in various parts of the country. In 1920, 211,944 tons of iron ore were exported from the Spanish zone, of which 119,705 tons went to the United Kingdom; and 7 tons of silver ore.

Commerce.

Imports and exports of French Morocco for five years:—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	9,159,327	10,803,621	12,575,199	19,290,895	40,018,978
Exports . . .	3,274,839	4,645,923	4,598,616	9,100,708	10,765,002

In 1919 and 1920 the commerce of French Morocco was distributed as follows:—

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
France and Algeria	190,033,199	460,410,487	164,407,287	127,293,521
United Kingdom and Gibraltar	115,401,276	212,133,926	18,926,002	69,932,607
Germany	—	2,708,441	—	61,840
Spain	27,763,434	26,241,065	8,090,502	29,085,179
Belgium	2,054,992	31,976,007	3,447,232	7,640,900
Italy	1,529,841	10,433,266	917,777	4,545,477
Austria-Hungary	—	—	—	—
United States	20,529,838	40,219,850	4,859,008	3,907,934
Portugal	674,331	1,853,388	6,378,087	800,561
Netherlands	1,090,265	6,006,246	—	319,100
Egypt	153,012	46,811	5,360	228,055
Sweden	3,484,682	14,753,241	17,390	24,739
Norway	47,333	313,210	—	—
Tunis	59,075	224,989	25,066	5,107
Other countries	1,220,673	4,825,527	43,146	133,019
Algeria (land frontier)	114,755,445	188,323,000	20,625,000	24,897,000
Total	480,797,396	1,000,474,464	227,742,457	268,875,057

The chief imports and exports of French Morocco for two years were:—

Imports	1919	1920	Exports	1919	1920
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
Cottons	68,064,642	155,419,779	Wool	5,243,285	8,710,462
Sugar	83,069,478	162,896,853	Eggs	44,948,779	29,910,442
Tea	18,423,348	29,779,966	Almonds	9,391,876	14,946,608
Machinery, hardware	9,217,237	82,973,054	Barley	7,664,102	24,192,495
Candles	12,960,455	20,972,229	Beans	12,469,148	31,140,780
Wines, spirits, beer, &c.	15,949,415	33,901,413	Wheat	4,472,646	2,878
Oils, vegetable	8,025,829	5,798,553	Linseed	21,044,162	24,944,227
Woollen goods	3,698,058	8,362,777	Gums	907,488	4,266,952
Soap, unscented	4,298,627	7,984,393	Cumin	2,831,173	2,370,317

In 1918 the imports from Spain into the Spanish zone amounted to 9,096,606 pesetas, and the exports to 2,535,301 pesetas.

Total trade between Morocco and the United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Morocco to U.K.	553,584	610,180	316,722	1,647,136	1,147,851
Exports to Morocco from U.K.	2,012,389	2,235,781	3,474,032	4,589,993	3,059,406

Shipping and Communications.

Shipping entered (in foreign trade) in the ports of French Morocco in two years:—

Nationality	1918		1919	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
French	260	254,508	508	533,990
British	94	70,786	156	100,700
Spanish	245	16,161	359	55,378
Others	62	33,652	191	155,640
Total	661	375,107	1,209	845,708

The Moorish Government have now established a postal service under French management. Postal services have long been maintained by the British, French, German and Spanish Governments, with offices at all the ports and at Fez, Mequinez, Alcazar and Marrakesh, but the French have now suppressed their services in the French and Spanish zones, and the Spanish postal service has been suppressed in the French zone. The British services continue. Regular couriers serve all the places named, mails being also sent by all the steamers. There is a daily post to Europe *viâ* Cadiz and Algeciras, also parcel post and money order systems, and an aerial convey service every day between Toulouse and Rabat.

The Moroccan Post Office in 1919 received 10,655,518 letters, 1,293,661 registered letters, and 3,281,586 printed papers; and dispatched 12,300,500 letters, 515,757 registered letters, and 1,547,016 printed papers.

There are telegraphic submarine cables from Tangier to Cadiz (Eastern Telegraph Co.), Tarifa (Spanish Government), and Oran (French Government), and a cable from Brest to Casablanca; also wireless telegraphic stations belonging to the Moorish Government at Tangier, Rabat, Casablanca, Fez, Marrakesh and Mogador. Land telegraph lines have been laid from Tangier to Arzila, Larache, Alcazar, Arbaoua, Mehedja, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Saffi and Mogador, and from Rabat to Taourirt and Oran. Lines also exist to Fez, Mequinez and Marrakesh and other places in the interior of the French zone. A French cable has been laid from Tangier to Casablanca and a Spanish cable from Tangier to Arzila; also from Casablanca to Oran direct (French). A fairly extensive network is being established in the Spanish zone. The total length of the telegraph lines open to the public on December 31, 1919, was 4,320 miles, carrying 9,037 miles of wire. In 1919, 611,314 telegrams were received and 575,976 were dispatched, exclusive of 384,342 telegrams received and 288,775 sent free of charge (official, etc.).

The following railway lines are being worked:—Oudja to Taza, Taourist, Guercif, and Fez, 223 miles; from Algerian frontier to Oudja, 9 miles; from Fez to Rabat and Casablanca, 210 miles; from Casablanca to Marrakesh, 171 miles. Branch lines are from Guercif to Fritissa, 7 miles; from Taza to Touahar 17 miles; from Ber Rechid to Oued Zem, 82 miles; from Fritissa to Outat-el-Hadj, 66 miles. There is also a branch line from Taourist to Ain Guettar 55 miles. The following line is nearly completed:—Branch line from Meknes to Azroleh and Ain, 74 miles.

In the Spanish zone there is a metre gauge railway from Ceuta to Tetuan, and a small military railway from Rio Martin to Tetuan.

Telephone systems are now in operation in Tangier, and in all the towns of the French Protectorate: Tangier, Arcila, and Larache are connected by telephone. Casablanca, Rabat, and Kenitra have also inter-urban telephone communication and connections are being effected between Casablanca, Rabat, Fez, and Marrakesh. There are telephones also at Sallé, Mazagan, Ber-Rechid and Sellat, and inter-urban lines connecting them all. In 1919 there were in the French zone 2,176 subscribers, who sent 2,483,865 messages.

On January 1, 1920, there were 1,561 miles of main roads and 422 miles of secondary roads in the French zone. In the Spanish zone, in the Melilla district, the Ceuta-Tetuan road is open (26 miles), and roads are now under construction from Tetuan to the frontier of the Tangier zone and from Larache to Alcazar, and in other directions. A main coast road runs from Kenitra to Mogador, whilst from Rabat and Salé a road runs via Meknès, Fez, Taza, and Oujdah to Algeria. From Meknès a road runs south to Azrou and Timhadit on the middle Atlas Plateau, and is the beginning of the Imperial Road to Tafilalet. Further south Marrakesh is connected with the coast by roads running to Casablanca, Mazagan, Safi, and Mogador. A further road runs from Casablanca to Kasba Tadla, and a minor network of military roads (*pistes aménagées*) run all over the country.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

In the French zone the currency is the French franc. The Hassani or native silver coinage comprises dollars, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ dollars, and dirhems and $\frac{1}{2}$ dirhems (1 dollar=10 dirhems). On October 8, 1917, the Moorish dollar was officially fixed as equal to the franc, but in October, 1919, the Hassani was set free, as owing to the rise in the price of silver its intrinsic value became greatly enhanced. In 1920 the State Bank of Morocco was authorised to issue a Moorish franc currency based on a gold standard. At Tangier European goods are paid for in Spanish coin or French coin; French coin is much used at Casablanca (Dar-al-Baida) and other ports in the French zone; in other parts of Morocco Moorish coin is now almost exclusively used. On July 27, 1914, the new bronze Hassani coinage was issued. The Rial Makhzani is to be divided into 500 mouzounis, so that the mouzouni may represent a hundredth part of a Hassani peseta. Coins of 2, 5 and 10 mouzounis have been struck. They are of the same type, differing only in size and the figure indicating their value. Spanish notes of 20 pesetas are in circulation in the Spanish zone.

The metric system of weights and measures are current in the French zone; the metric and native systems in the Spanish zone and the Tangier zone. Native measures:—The *Kantar*, used for the produce of the country sold by weight, contains 100 *Rotals*, and is generally equal to about 168 lb., but varies in different districts. The *Kantar*, 100 *Rotals*, equal to 112 lb. English. The *Drah*, 8 *tominis*, about 22 English inches. The Tangier *Mudd*, 8 *tominis*, equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ English bushel. Oil is sold, wholesale, by the *kula*; that of Tangier actually weighs 28 *rotals*, 47 lb. English, and is equal to about $5\frac{1}{2}$ British imperial gallons.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MOROCCO.

Agent and Consul-General.—M. A. Robertson, C.M.G.

Second Secretary.—W. M. Codrington.

Vice-Consul.—H. B. Johnstone.

There are also Consuls at Casablanca (Dar-al-Baida) and Fez; Vice Consuls at Casablanca (Dar-al-Baida), Larache, Mazagan, Rabat, Saffi, Tetuan, Mogador, and Marrakesh, and Consular Agent at Alcazar and Arzila.

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NEPÁL.

An independent Kingdom in the Himálayas, between $26^{\circ} 25'$ and $30^{\circ} 17'$ N. lat., and between $80^{\circ} 6'$ and $88^{\circ} 14'$ of E. long.; its greatest length 500 miles; its greatest breadth about 150; bounded on the north by Tibet, on the east by Sikkim, on the south and west by British India.

The sovereign is His Majesty Mahārājadhīrāja **Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahádur Shah Bahádur Shumshere Jung**, who was born on June 30, 1906, and succeeded his father on December 11, 1911. The Prince-Royal and Heir-apparent was born on June 11, 1920. The government of Nepál is a military oligarchy. All power is in the hands of the Prime Minister, to whom it was permanently delegated by the Mahārājadhīrāja Surendra Bikram Shah under pressure of the Bharadars or nobles of the State in 1867. The present Prime Minister is His Excellency Mahārāja Sir Chandrá Shumshere Jung, Bahádur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., who was appointed on June 26, 1901. He holds the rank of General in the British army.

The Gurkhas, a Rájput race originally from Udaipur in Rajputana, who had settled in the province of Gurkha in Nepál, overran the whole country during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and have maintained their supremacy ever since. A commercial treaty between India and Nepál was signed in 1792, and a British Resident was sent to reside at Katmandu, but was recalled two years later. A frontier outrage, in 1814, compelled the Indian Government to declare war; and a British force advanced to within three marches of the capital. Peace was concluded and the Treaty of Segowlie signed in March 1816. Since then the relations of the British with Nepál have been friendly. In 1854 hostilities broke out between the Nepalese and Tibetans, and in 1856 a Treaty was concluded between the Nepalese

and Tibetan Governments by which the Tibetans bound themselves to pay an annual tribute of Rs.10,000 to Nepál, to encourage trade between the two countries, and to receive a Representative of Nepál at Lhasa. Besides, trade agents are maintained at Gyantse, Kuti, Kerrong, and other trade marts in Tibet.

The Prime Minister of Nepál practically placed the main power of the State at the disposal of the Government of India during the great war. Besides arranging for the enlistment of special battalions of Gurkhas for the Indian Army (in excess of those normally maintained), the Nepál Government sent to India large contingents of their own troops to replace troops sent abroad. In recognition of help freely rendered, an annual present of ten lakhs of rupees is made by the Government of India to the Nepál Government.

In accordance with the treaty of Segowlie, which amongst other things provides that accredited ministers of each shall reside at the Court of the other, a British Envoy, with a small escort of Indian sepoy, lives at the capital; but he does not interfere in the internal affairs of the State.

Area and Population.—Area about 54,000 square miles; population estimated at about 5,600,000. The estimated gross revenue is 15,000,000 rupees. The races of Nepál, besides the dominant Gurkhas, include earlier inhabitants of Tartar origin, such as Magars, Gurangs, and Bhutias. The Newars, who came from Southern India, live in the valley or adjacent to it.

Capital, Katmandu; population about 80,000, and of the surrounding valley 300,000.

Religion.—Hinduism of an early type is the religion of the Gurkhas, and is gradually but steadily overlaying the Buddhism of the primitive inhabitants. The people are in general prosperous. Charitable hospitals have been built at Katmandu and other towns, and charitable dispensaries are established, two in each of the districts east and west.

Defence.—There is a standing regular army of about 30,000, organised in battalions and armed with Lee Enfield and Martini-Henry rifles. An irregular force, nearly as numerous, is armed with old Snider and Enfield rifles. The artillery force has about 250 guns, two batteries being light field pieces, fairly modern, but the rest old smooth-bore muzzle-loading guns.

Trade.—The trade of Nepál with British India during three years ending March 31, 1920, has been as follows (merchandise and treasure):—

From or to Nepál	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£
Imports into India . . .	3,180,884	1,936,300	2,820,300
Exports from India . . .	1,520,489	3,467,500	5,969,300

The principal articles of export are cattle, hides and skins, opium and other drugs, gums, resins and dyes, jute, wheat, pulse, rice and other grains, clarified butter, oil seeds, spices, tobacco, timber, saltpetre. The chief imports are cattle, sheep and goats, salt, spices, sugar, tobacco, drugs and dyes, petroleum, leather, brass, iron and copper wares, raw cotton, twist and yarn, silk, cotton and woollen piece goods. Nepál possesses very valuable forests in the southern part of the country.

The silver mohar is valued at 6 annas and 8 pies of British Indian currency. Copper pice, of which 50 go to a silver mohar, are also coined. The Indian rupee passes current throughout Nepál.

British Envoy at the Court of Nepál, Kathmandu.—Lt.-Colonel W. F. T. O'Connor, C.I.E., I.A.

Legation Surgeon.—Lt.-Colonel R. E. Molesworth, R.A.M.C.

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NETHERLANDS (THE).

(KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, born August 31, 1880, daughter of the late King Willem III., and of his second wife, Princess Emma, born August 2, 1858, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck; succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, November 23, 1890; came of age August 31, 1898, and was crowned September 6 of that year; married to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, February 7, 1901. Offspring: Princess Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina, born April 30, 1909.

The royal family of the Netherlands, known as the House of Orange, descends from a German Count Walram, who lived in the eleventh century. Through the marriage of Count Engelbrecht, of the branch of Otto, Count of Nassau, with Jane of Polanen, in 1404, the family acquired the barony of Breda, and thereby became settled in the Netherlands. The alliance with another heiress, only sister of the childless Prince of Orange and Count of

Châlons, brought to the house a rich province in the south of France; and a third matrimonial union, that of Prince Willem III. of Orange with a daughter of King James II., led to the transfer of the crown of Great Britain to that prince. Previous to this period, the members of the family had acquired great influence in the United Provinces of the Netherlands under the name of 'stadthouders,' or governors. The dignity was formally declared to be hereditary in 1747, in Willem IV.; but his successor, Willem V., had to fly to England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French republican army. The family did not return till November, 1813, when the United Provinces were freed from French domination. After various diplomatic negotiations, the Belgian provinces, subject before the French revolution to the House of Austria, were ordered by the Congress of Vienna to be joined to the Northern Netherlands, and the whole to be erected into a kingdom, with the son of the last stadthouder, Willem V., as hereditary sovereign. In consequence, the latter was proclaimed King of the Netherlands at the Hague on the 16th of March, 1815, and recognised as sovereign by all the Powers of Europe. The union thus established between the northern and southern Netherlands was dissolved by the Belgian revolution of 1830, and their political relations were not readjusted until the signing of the treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which constituted Belgium an independent kingdom. King Willem I. abdicated in 1840, bequeathing the crown to his son Willem II., who, after a reign of nine years, left it to his heir, Willem III. This king reigned 41 years, and died in 1890; in default of male heirs, he was succeeded by his only daughter Wilhelmina.

The Sovereign has a civil list of 600,000 guilders. There is also a large revenue from domains, and in addition an allowance of 50,000 guilders for the maintenance of the royal palaces. The family of Orange is, besides, in the possession of a very large private fortune, acquired in greater part by King Willem I. in the prosecution of vast enterprises tending to raise the commerce of the Netherlands.

Government and Constitution.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The first Constitution of the Netherlands after its reconstruction as a Sovereign State was promulgated in 1814, and was revised in 1815 (after the addition of the Belgian provinces, and the assumption by the Sovereign of the title of King); in 1840 (after the secession of the Belgian provinces); in 1848, in 1887 and in 1917. According to this charter the Netherlands form a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture: in default of male heirs, the female line ascends the throne. In default of a legal heir, the successor to the throne is designated by the Sovereign and a joint meeting of both the Houses of Parliament (each containing twice the usual number of members), and by this assembly alone if the case occurs after the Sovereign's death. The age of majority of the Sovereign is 18 years. During his minority the royal power is vested in a Regent—designated by law—and in some cases in the State Council.

The executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, while the whole legislative authority rests conjointly in the Sovereign and Parliament, the latter—called the States-General—consisting of two Chambers. The Upper or First Chamber is composed of 50 members, elected by the Provincial States. Members of the First Chamber not residing in the Hague, where the Parliament meets, are allowed 10 guilders (16s. 8d.) a day

during the Session of the States-General. The Second Chamber of the States-General numbers 100 deputies, who are elected directly. Members are allowed 5,000 florins (420*l.*) annually, with travelling expenses. Members of the States-General must be Dutch subjects, men or women, and recognised as such.

First chamber (elected 1913): 17 Catholics, 19 Anti-Revolutionists, 4 Protestant Party, 9 old Liberals, 6 Liberal Union, 2 Democrats and 3 Socialists, and 13 others.

Second chamber (elected 1918): 4 old Liberals, 6 Liberal Union, 30 Catholics, 13 Anti-Revolutionists, 7 Protestant Party, 5 Democrats, 22 Socialists, and 13 others.

The electoral reform act, passed December 12, 1917, provides for universal suffrage and proportional representation. The Members of the Second Chamber are, according to the Electoral Reform Act, passed August 9th, 1919, directly elected by citizens of both sexes who are Dutch subjects not under 23 years. Criminals, lunatics, and certain others are excluded; for certain crimes and misdemeanours there may be temporary exclusion. It is stipulated, however, that until further regulations are introduced, the Members of the Second Chamber will be elected by citizens of the Kingdom who are 25 years of age. The electoral body numbered May 15, 1921, 3,299,672 voters, *i.e.* 97·7 per cent. of the number of citizens of 25 years and older.

The members of the Second Chamber are elected for 4 years, and retire in a body, whereas the First Chamber is elected for 9 years, and every 3 years one-third retire by rotation. The Sovereign has the power to dissolve both Chambers of Parliament, or one of them, being bound only to order new elections within 40 days, and to convoke the new meeting within two months.

The Government and the Second Chamber only may introduce new bills; the functions of the Upper Chamber being restricted to approving or rejecting them without the power of inserting amendments. The meetings of both Chambers are public, though each of them, by the decision of the majority, may form itself into a private committee. The ministers may attend at the meetings of both Chambers, but they have only a deliberative vote unless they are members. Alterations in the Constitution can be made only by a bill declaring that there is reason for introducing those alterations, followed by a dissolution of the Chambers and a second confirmation by the new States-General by two-thirds of the votes. Unless it is expressly declared, the laws concern only the realm in Europe, and not the Colonies. The executive authority, belonging to the Sovereign, is exercised by a responsible Council of Ministers. The names of the members of the Ministry are:—

1. *President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior.*—Jonkheer Dr. Ch. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck: born December 1, 1873; appointed September 9, 1918.

2. *The Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Jonkheer Dr. H. A. van Karnebeek; born August 21, 1874; appointed September 9, 1918.

3. *The Minister of Finance.*—Jonkheer Dr. D. J. de Geer; appointed July 28, 1921.

4. *The Minister of Justice.*—Dr. Th. Heemskerk; appointed September 9, 1918.

5. *The Minister of the Colonies.*—S. de Graaff; appointed November 13, 1919.

6. *The Minister of War.*—J. J. C. van Dijk; appointed July 28, 1921.

7. *The Minister of Public Works* (Waterstaat).—Dr. A. A. H. W. König; appointed September 9, 1918.

8. *The Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry*.—H. A. van Ysselstein; appointed September 9, 1918.

9. *The Minister of Marine* (ad interim).—J. J. C. van Dijk.

10. *The Minister of Labour*.—Dr. J. P. M. Aalberse; appointed September 25, 1918.

11. *The Minister of Instruction, Science, and Arts*.—Dr. J. Th. de Visser; appointed September 25, 1918.

Each of the above Ministers has an annual salary of 18,000 guilders, or 1,500*l*. The Minister of Foreign Affairs enjoys besides 10,000 guilders for representation.

There is a State Council—'Raad van State'—of 14 members, appointed by the Sovereign, of which the Sovereign is president, and which is consulted on all legislative and a great number of executive matters.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The territory is divided into 11 provinces and 1,110 communes (January 1, 1920). Each province has its own representative body, 'the Provincial States.' The members are elected for 4 years, directly from among the Dutch inhabitants of the province who are 25 years of age. Except that they must be inhabitants of the province, the electors are the same as for the Second Chamber. The members retire in a body and are subject to re-election. The number of members varies according to the population of the province, from 82 for Holland (South) to 35 for Drenthe. The Provincial States are entitled to make ordinances concerning the welfare of the province, and to raise taxes according to legal precepts. All provincial ordinances must be approved by the Crown. The Provincial States exercise a right of control over the municipalities. They also elect the members of the First Chamber of the States-General. They meet twice a year, as a rule in public. A permanent commission composed of 6 (in Drenthe 4) of their members, called the 'Deputed States,' is charged with the executive power in the province and the daily administration of its affairs. This committee has also to see the common law executed in the province. Both the Deputed as well as the Provincial States are presided over by a Commissioner of the Sovereign, who in the former assembly has a deciding vote, but in the latter named only a deliberative vote. He is the chief magistrate in the province. The Commissioner and the members of the Deputed States receive an allowance.

Each of the communes forms a Corporation with its own interests and rights, subject to the general law. In each commune is a Council, elected for four years directly, by the same voters as for the Provincial States, provided they inhabit the commune. All the Dutch inhabitants 23 years of age are eligible, the number of members varying from 7 to 45, according to the population. The Council has a right of making and enforcing by-laws concerning the communal welfare. The Council may raise taxes according to rules prescribed by common law; besides, each commune receives from the State Treasury an allowance proportioned to the total number of its inhabitants and to the share which its non-contributing inhabitants have failed to pay towards local taxes. All by-laws may be vetoed by the Sovereign. The Municipal Budget and the resolutions to alienate municipal property require the approbation of the Deputed States of the province. The Council meets in public as often as may be necessary, and is presided over by a Mayor, appointed by the Sovereign for 6 years. The executive power is vested in a college formed by the Mayor and 2—6 Aldermen (wethouders), elected by and from the Council; this college is also charged with the

execution of the public law. The Municipal Police is under the authority of the Mayor; as a State functionary the Mayor supervises the actions of the Council; he may suspend their resolutions for 30 days, but is bound to inform the Deputed States of the province.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Population at various census periods:—

1829.	2,618,487	1869	3,579,529	1909	5,858,175
1849.	3,056,879	1889	4,511,415	1920	6,841,155

Area (excluding water) and the population, according to the communal population lists for December 31, 1914 and the Census of 1920:—

Provinces	Area: English square miles (1909)	Population		
		Dec. 31, 1914	Dec. 31, 1920	Per sq. mile 1920
North Brabant . . .	1,920	670,030	732,035	381
Guelders . . .	1,939	681,824	727,636	377
South Holland . . .	1,131	1,537,419	1,070,170	1,477
North Holland . . .	1,066	1,202,652	1,290,723	1,211
Zealand . . .	707	239,676	245,437	347
Utrecht . . .	525	307,547	341,793	651
Friesland . . .	1,243	372,625	382,891	308
Overijssel . . .	1,295	410,826	437,320	338
Groningen . . .	881	345,649	363,589	418
Drenthe . . .	1,028	188,775	208,718	203
Limburg . . .	847	382,682	440,843	530
Total . . .	12,582	6,339,705	6,841,155	544

Of the total on December 31, 1920, 3,397,597 were males and 3,443,558 females.

The area, including the interior waters, amounted in 1909 to 13,196 square miles, whilst the total area, including gulfs and bays, amounted in 1909 to 15,760 square miles.

On June 14, 1918, a law was passed for the purpose of forming a new province by the draining of the Zuiderzee to the extent of 523,000 acres. The work is expected to take 15 years, and the total outlay for the first stage is calculated at 66,250,000 florins.

The rate of increase in each year has been:—

Decade	Per cent.	Decade	Per cent.
1880-1889 . . .	1·18	1900-1909 . . .	1·39
1890-1899 . . .	1·24	1910-1920 . . .	1·42

Year	Population of the principal Towns ¹	Percentage of the whole Population	Rural Population	Percentage of the whole Population
Dec. 31, 1889 . . .	1,550,187	34·36	2,961,238	65·64
" " 1899 . . .	1,984,063	38·07	3,120,074	61·03
" " 1909 . . .	2,369,930	40·45	3,488,245	59·55
" " 1920 . . .	3,113,752	45·51	3,727,403	54·49

¹ The towns with a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants at the census of 1909.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Years	Total Births Registered as Living	• Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Stillborn
1918	167,636	3,788	115,440	49,527	52,196	6,593
1919	164,447	3,355	89,646	58,270	74,801	5,516
1920	192,987	4,112	81,525	65,425	111,462	7,506

The emigration has been as follows, mostly to North America: 1917, 867; 1918, 1,160; 1919, 2,439; 1920, 5,978 (2,977 were males, 1,940 females, and 1,061 children).

The total number of emigrants, Dutch and foreigners, who sailed from Dutch ports was, in 1919, 8,213, and in 1920, 42,337.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Population on December 31, 1920 (Preliminary Centres Returns):—

Amsterdam	642,162	Dordrecht	53,989	Emmen	40,749
Rotterdam	510,638	Maestricht	54,012	Deventer	32,013
The Hague	353,286	Leeuwarde	12,978	Helder	28,818
Utrecht	140,189	Apeldoorn	47,807	Breda	29,647
Groningen	89,895	's Hertogenbosch	38,217	Zaandam	28,846
Haarlem	76,853	Enschede	41,254	Gouda	26,267
Arnhem	70,714	Delft	39,539	Amersfoort	31,043
Leiden	65,635	Zwolle	35,619	Flushing	23,025
Nimeguen	66,899	Schiedam	10,535	Alkmaar	24,097
Tilburg	62,808	Hilversum	38,852	Hengelo	26,002

Religion.

Entire liberty of conscience is granted to the members of all religious confessions. The royal family and the majority of the inhabitants belong to the Reformed Church. The State Budget contains fixed allowances for the different churches: for Protestant Churches, about 1,388,000 guilders; for Roman Catholics, about 576,000; and for Jews, about 14,000.

The number of adherents of the different churches in the various provinces, according to the census of 1909 was: Dutch Reformed Church, 2,588,261; Other Protestants, 746,186; Catholics, 2,053,021; Jansenists, 10,082; Jews, 106,409; and other creeds or those of none, 353,158.

The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian. At the end of 1912 the Dutch Reformed, Walloon, English Presbyterian, and Scotch Churches had 1 Synod, 10 provincial districts, 44 classes, and 1,362 parishes. Their clergy numbered about 1,640. The Roman Catholic Church had one archbishop (of Utrecht), 4 bishops, and 1,133 parishes. The Old Catholics had 1 archbishop, 2 bishops, and 27 parishes. The Jews had about 171 parishes.

Instruction.

Public instruction (primary) is given in all places where needed, religious convictions being respected. Instruction was made obligatory by the Act of 1900; the school age is from 6 to 13.

In 1806, and more expressly in 1848, secular instruction was separated from religious or sectarian instruction. The law on the point of the year 1879 is still in force. By a modification of the Act of 1887 public instruction is diminished and a greater share in education is left to private instruction, if approved as efficient by the State, in which case it is paid for out of public

funds. The cost of public primary instruction is borne jointly by the State and the communes, the State contributing to the salaries of the teachers and being responsible for 25 per cent. of the costs of founding or purchasing schools.

The Secondary Education Act dates from the year 1863, but it has repeatedly been modified since. Superior instruction is given in the larger communities in public or private schools. Private schools may be endowed by the State, private professional schools also by the province and the community. The Higher Education Act dates from the year 1876, but it has repeatedly been modified since. Higher education is given at Universities, in high schools, and grammar schools, either public or private. Private institutions may be endowed by the State. Tuition in Kindergartens has not been regulated by law.

The following table is taken from the Government returns for 1919-20 :

Institutions	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils or Students	
			Total	Female
Universities (public) ¹	4	332	5,430	1,266
Technical University.	1	86	2,311	114
Private University	1	17	215	—
High School of Commerce ²	1	32	565	34
Classical (public) schools	34	582	3,526	1,417
Schools for the working people.	555	4,718	58,472	19,253
Navigation schools	12	162	1,160	—
Middle class schools	160	2,594	24,234	7,781
Elementary Schools :				
Public	3,437	19,697	650,459	280,059
Private	2,510	15,618	461,370	251,971
Infant Schools :				
Public	211	1,620 ³	35,600	16,674
Private	1,142	3,476 ³	111,457	56,039

¹ Leiden (founded 1575), Utrecht (1636), Groningen (1614) Amsterdam (1632). In 1918 Veterinary School at Utrecht and the Agricultural School at Wageningen were created the Universities.

² Rotterdam.

³ Figures for the year 1918-19.

Besides the schools named in the table, there is a great number of special schools, mostly technical. Since 1908 there is also a Government school to train functionaries of the colonial service for superior posts.

In 1919 the State spent on education 8,132,000*l.*; the provinces, 75,000*l.*; the Communes, 1,490,000*l.*

Of the conscripts called out in 1913, 0.6 per cent. could neither read nor write, the percentage being highest in Drenthe, 1.5. Of the persons married in 1918, 0.22 per cent. of the males and 0.41 per cent. of the females could not sign the marriage certificate. Of the convicts in 1911, 4 per cent. could neither read nor write. Of the total number of children from 7 to 13 years (school age) on January 15, 1919, 4.71 per cent. received no elementary instruction.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by the High Court of the Netherlands (Court of Cassation), by 5 courts of justice (Courts of Appeal), by 23 district tribunals, and by 101 cantonal courts; trial by jury is unknown in Holland. The Cantonal Court, which deals with minor offences, is formed by a single judge; the more serious cases are tried by the district tribunals, formed as a rule by 3 judges (in some cases one judge is sufficient); the courts are constituted of 3 and the High Court of 5 judges. All Judges are appointed for life by the Sovereign (the Judges of the High Court from a list prepared by the Second Chamber). They can be removed only by a decision of the High Court.

The number of persons convicted was :—

Year	By the Cantonal Courts		By the District Tribunals	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1916	145,742	15,373	17,606	3,687
1917	127,459	15,431	25,778	4,834
1918	111,981	15,807	29,028	5,680
1919	154,205	17,221	29,881	5,208

The number of inmates in the 28 prisons during the years 1918, 1919, and 1920 was respectively, 12,165, 10,146, and 8,720 males, and 978, 1,247, and 823 females; in the 27 houses of detention, 20,812, 18,682, and 19,240 males, and 1,787, 1,520, and 1,133 females. There are also 5 State-work establishments; three of which (two for males and one for females) are meant for drunkards, beggars and vagabonds; two for smugglers (males), of which one was transformed in December, 1918, into an establishment where a trial is being given to the system of imprisonment spent in common agricultural labour. The numbers of inmates of the first three establishments were respectively in the years 1918, 1919, and 1920, 2,674, 2,679, and 2,119 males, and 412, 356, and 39 females; in the establishments for smugglers there were respectively 9,611, 3,493, and 1,743 inmates (males); in the establishment where a trial is being given to the system of imprisonment spent in common agricultural labour, there were in the year 1920, 3,290 males.

In 1901 an Act was passed reforming State reformatories for the education of juvenile criminals and establishing disciplinary schools for juvenile criminals and for children admitted by request of parents or guardians (*correction paternelle*). The number of inmates during the years 1918 and 1919 in the 6 State reformatories was: 1,394, 1,341 boys, and 118, 123 girls; in the 5 disciplinary schools: 1,145, 1,176 boys, and 173, 162 girls.

There are both State and communal police. The State police consists of field-constables and cavalry. The former are spread over the country, the latter guard the frontiers (eastern and southern). The cavalry police (*maréchaussée*) numbers about 25 officers and about 1,018 men. There are about 1,339—appointed and paid by the Government—field-constables, divided into numerous brigades. Besides each commune has its own field-constables or police force.

Pauperism and Social Insurance.

The relief of the poor is largely effected by the religious societies and organised private charity. The State does not interfere, except when no relief is to be obtained from private charity; in that case the pauper must be supported by the commune where he is living. There is no poor rate in the Netherlands. Mendicity and vagabondage are treated as offences, and persons so convicted can be placed in a State-work establishment. Workhouses for the poor are found in very few communes.

Number of poor relieved in the Kingdom during the year 1919 :—Heads of families, 180,199; other persons, 53,184; lunatics and idiots, 14,422; women in child-bed, 9,666; in asylums (almshouses), 72,578; in hospitals, 74,829; in workhouses, 6,637.

The amount spent on outdoor relief in 1919 was 22,890,008 florins, for lunatics and idiots 11,919,733 florins, for maternity cases 71,464 florins, for asylums 13,364,737 florins, for hospitals 11,440,757 florins, and for workhouses 1,141,841 florins.

On September 19, 1916, a Government scheme for unemployment insurance was set up in Holland.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure in five years were (12 guilders = £1):—

REVENUE.

Year	Ordinary	Extraord. (loans, &c.)	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1916	329,193,000	30,347,000	359,541,000
1917	565,895,000	29,917,000	595,812,000
1918	591,925,000	37,120,000	629,045,000
1919	740,772,000	45,644,000	786,415,000
1920	873,884,000	43,953,000	917,838,000

EXPENDITURE.

Year	General	Debt	Defence	Extraordinary	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1916	171,969,000	73,099,000	283,779,000	53,246,000	582,093,000
1917	287,146,000	81,787,000	315,157,000	65,641,000	749,731,000
1918	505,711,000	76,915,000	417,897,000	118,183,000	1,118,706,000
1919 ¹	611,245,000	113,952,000	164,683,000	148,694,000	1,038,574,000
1920 ¹	548,157,000	138,928,000	124,227,000	222,625,000	1,033,937,000

¹ Provisional.

Budget voted for the year 1921 and estimates for 1922 were as follows:—

Branches of Expenditure	1921	1922	Sources of Revenue	1921	1922
	Guilders	Guilders		Guilders	Guilders
Civil list	900,000	900,000	Direct taxes:—		
Legislative body			Land tax	17,250,000	17,567,000
and Royal cabinet	1,868,106	1,986,829	Personal	19,780,000	21,170,000
Department of Foreign Affairs	5,116,875	5,529,520	Tax on capital	12,500,000	12,000,000
Department of Justice	38,641,646	38,686,640	Tax on incomes from trades, professions, &c.	74,000,000	88,000,000
Department of Interior	15,960,211	12,815,572	Tax on dividends	13,500,000	15,000,000
Department of Instruction, etc.	133,632,433	148,121,118	Excise duties	106,700,000	132,000,000
Department of Marine	52,264,692	59,153,751	Indirect taxes	104,000,000	111,000,000
Department of Finance	198,808,725	220,650,384	Import and export duties	47,000,000	42,600,000
Department of War	74,778,355	78,801,418	Tax on gold & silver	1,000,000	901,000
Department of Public Works, etc.	64,373,501	59,535,918	Domains	3,263,000	3,613,000
Department of Agriculture, etc.	95,211,337	69,648,012	State lottery	658,000	670,000
Department of Labour	75,500,610	66,706,380	Pilot dues	2,000,000	2,300,000
Department of Colonies	6,889,873	7,218,465	Tax on mines	500,000	500,000
Public Debt	170,249,589	173,775,596	State railways	4,248,940	4,248,940
Unforeseen expenditure	50,000	50,000	Part paid by the East Indies in the interest and sinking fund of public debt	2,047,163	1,956,368
			Share in the profits of the Bank of the Netherlands	9,480,000	15,000,000
			State mines	66,050,500	43,901,500
			Misc. receipts	68,192,466	94,162,425
Total expenditure	934,245,953 (77,853,829 <i>l.</i>)	938,139,598 (78,178,290 <i>l.</i>)	Total revenue¹	552,170,069 (46,014,172 <i>l.</i>)	606,590,238 (50,549,086 <i>l.</i>)

¹ Excludes defence taxes.

The amount of the chief taxes per head of the population was, in 1920, 106.42 guilders.

The expenditure of the 'Department for the Colonies' entered in the budget estimates only refers to the central administration. There is a separate budget for the great colonial possessions in the East Indies, voted as such by the States-General. The financial estimates for the year 1922 are distributed between the colonies and the mother country in the following proportions:—

	Guilders		Guilders
Expenditure in the colonies	710,339,019	Revenues in the mother country	44,038,070
Home Government expenditure	214,373,361	Revenues in the colonies	690,453,771
Total expenditure	924,717,380 (77,059,781L.)	Total revenue	734,491,841 (61,207,653L.)

In the Budget for 1922 the national debt is given as follows:—

	Nominal Capital	Annual Interest
Funded Debt	Guilders	Guilders
2½ per cent. debt	560,442,000	14,011,059
3 " " debt of 1895, 1898, 1899 and 1905	455,940,000	13,678,192
3½ " " debt of 1910	44,290,000	1,550,141
4 " " debt of 1916	123,650,000	4,946,000
4½ " " debt of 1916 and 1917	604,746,000	27,213,570
5 " " debt of 1918 and 1919	713,082,000	35,839,175
Floating debt	—	32,362,000
Annuities	—	1,018,559
Sinking fund	—	39,699,400
Total debt	2,502,150,000 (208,512,500L.)	170,318,096 (14,193,174L.)

During the years 1850–1920, 534,727,385 guilders have been devoted to the redemption of the public debt.

The rateable annual value of buildings was given at 229,298,627 guilders in 1920, and of land, 98,325,297 guilders.

The various provinces and communes have their own separate budgets; the provincial expenditure for 1918 was 50,148,548 guilders; the revenue at 56,514,730 guilders; the communal expenses in 1918 amounted to 850,615,000 guilders, whereof 347,812,000 guilders for debt. The communal revenues were, in the same year, 819,159,000 guilders.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

The Netherlands are bordered on the south by Belgium, on the east by Germany. On the former side the country is quite level, on the latter more hilly; the land frontier is open all round. The frontiers are defended by few fortresses. The scheme of defence adopted in 1874 contemplates concentration of the defensive forces in a restricted area, known as the 'Holland Fortress.' This comprises the provinces of North and South Holland, with parts of Zeeland and Utrecht. Two-thirds of the area is surrounded by the sea. On the land side, to the East and South, are lines of more or less permanent works, which can be rendered very difficult of attack by inundations. There are also strong works on the coast, notably

the Helder group, barring access to the Zuiderzee, and the Hollandsch Diep and Volkerak position, while the entrances to the Amsterdam and Rotterdam ship canals are defended by powerful forts. The citadel of the whole is Amsterdam, which is well fortified. Here also inundations would almost preclude a successful attack. The coast defences are in good order and are to be further strengthened, but the defences on the land side, except the position of Amsterdam, have of late years been neglected. Moreover, the control of the inundations is not entirely in military hands.

Apart from the Holland Fortress are the works on the Western Schelde. These have hitherto been unimportant, but a plan has been adopted to augment them by entirely new works at Flushing.

II. ARMY.

According to an Act of 1912, service in the army is partly voluntary and partly compulsory; the voluntary enlistments bear a small proportion to the compulsory. Every Dutch citizen and, in certain circumstances, every other resident in the Netherlands, is liable to personal service in the army (or navy) from the age of 19 up to 40. Actual service in the ranks is determined by lot, but substitution is not permitted. The maximum strength of the annual contingent is fixed at 25,500 (including 600 for the sea service).

The conscripted militiamen belong to the active army for 6 years for the unmounted corps, and 8 years for the mounted corps (sea service 5 years). The 'full' training time is 8½ months in the infantry, engineers, and garrison artillery (under certain circumstances 6½ months), and 24 months in the cavalry, horse and field artillery. A certain proportion of the full-course men of the infantry and garrison artillery (between 3,800 and 4,500 men, designed by lot) are retained for an additional 44 months. The full-course men are called up in two batches, two-thirds in January (March), one-third in October.

With regard to further training, men belonging to mounted corps are liable to be called out once in their army service for 4 weeks; the others, once for 4 and the second time for 3 weeks.

After having fulfilled their active service the militiamen pass to the 'landweer' for 5 years; they can be called out once in their 5 years, for 6 days. Men of mounted corps and of the navy are excused from landweer service. Men after they have completed their landweer service belong to the 'landstorm' up to the age of 40, together with all men who have not passed through the ranks.

The landweer forces are organised in units corresponding to those of the first line, except that there are no mounted troops. Cadres are maintained in time of peace for the landweer formations.

The field army consists of 4 divisions and an independent cavalry brigade. A division contains 3 brigades of infantry each consisting of 2 regiments of 3 battalions, 1 squadron, a field artillery regiment (16 three-gun batteries, 48 guns), a group of 2 four-gun batteries of heavy artillery, 2 companies of cyclists, 54 machine guns, and 2 companies of engineers. The total strength of a division in the field, with staff, would be about 20,000 officers and men. The cavalry brigade has 4 regiments, each of 3 squadrons, 4 companies of cyclists and 4 three-gun batteries of horse artillery. There are also 66 battalions of army troops, of which 48 are Landweer battalions. The landweer troops, with the fortress artillery of the active army, would hold the fortresses.

The peace strength of the Netherlands army, including the 'landweers,' was on April 2, 1921, 7,843 officers and 251,444 men, and comprises 137,356

rifles, 156 field and 42 heavy guns. There are 156,000 additional trained men, and 250,000 untrained men available for mobilisation. Military budget for 1922 was 73,801,418 florins. A Bill has been passed to spend about two millions sterling on the coast defences, including armament.

The Netherlands infantry is armed with the Mannlicher magazine rifle, model 95. Cavalry and engineers carry the Mannlicher carbine. The field artillery, including the horse batteries, is armed with a shielded Q.F. Krupp gun of 7.5 cm.

III. NAVY.

The Navy is maintained for a double purpose—viz. the protection of the Dutch waters and coast, and the defence of the East Indian possessions. These latter contribute to the maintenance of that division of it known as the Indian Marine. A Bill has been introduced for adding to the Navy vessels for the defence of the Dutch East Indies.

Following is a list of the principal ships of the Dutch Navy.

Name	Displacement, Tons	Armour water line	Max. Armour on gun	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed Knots	Designed
COAST DEFENCE SHIPS								
Hertog Hendrik . . .	5,080	6	10	2 9.4-in., 4 6-in.	3	6-7,000	17	'98
Koningin Regentes . . .								
De Ruijter . . .								
Tromp . . .	5,300	6	10	2 9.4-in., 4 6-in.	3	6-7,000	17	'95
Zeven Provinciën . . .	6,530	6	10	2 11-in., 4 6-in.	—	7,500	16	'08
CRUISERS								
Zeeland . . .	3,900	deck	—	2 5.9-in., 8 4.7-in.	4	10,000	20	'95
Gelderland . . .	4,030	deck	—	10 4.7-in. . .	1	„	20	'97
Java . . .	7,050	3-in.	—	10 6-in., 4 3-in.	—	65,500	30	'16
Sumatra . . .								

There are also 3 armoured gunboats, and 4 others of little value in home waters, and about 9 in the East Indies; 20 small destroyers; 14 submarines; a submarine dépôt ship and 14 mine layers. A British submarine interned was bought by the Dutch Government and taken over in June, 1917, as O8. The Hertog Hendrik, Koningin Regentes, De Ruijter, Zeven Provinciën, Java and Sumatra are assigned to the East Indies Fleet.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The surface of the Netherlands was divided in 1920 as follows (in hectares: 1 hectare=2.47 acres):—Uncultivated land (heath) 481,691; water and morass, 127,841; dykes and roads, 58,983; untaxed land, 75,212; building land, houses, &c., 55,568. Total, 798,795. Cultivated land: arable land, 905,614; pasture, 1,219,084; gardens and orchards, 93,700; forest, 247,785. Total, 2,465,183.

Large estates prevail in the provinces of Zealand, South Holland, Groningen, and North Holland; small estates in North Brabant, Guelders, Limburg, and Overijssel.

The areas under the principal crops, in acres, were as follows :—

Products.	1918	1919	1920	Products.	1918	1919	1920
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter wheat . . .	101,582	141,340	138,957	Brown mustard seed . . .	1,220	607	1,692
Summer wheat . . .	20,477	28,545	18,792	White mustard seed . . .	1,290	1,312	3,292
Winter rye . . .	450,067	498,132	494,855	Caraway seed . . .	10,052	1,522	2,427
Summer rye . . .	20,782	4,635	—	Flax . . .	30,675	24,565	54,107
Winter barley . . .	31,210	34,107	35,515	Tobacco . . .	915	666	985
Summer barley . . .	20,782	23,677	20,707	Table potatoes . . .	432,722	382,942	426,092
Oats . . .	385,372	380,270	396,410	Factory potatoes . . .	—	67,080	—
Buckwheat . . .	20,477	19,017	17,392	Sugar beets . . .	114,262	132,757	158,675
Horse beans . . .	57,275	60,775	—	Chicory . . .	2,460	2,537	2,220
Peas . . .	90,275	80,310	60,292	Onions . . .	7,925	5,320	5,630
Beans . . .	35,592	37,957	80,182				

The yield of the more important products for 3 years was as follows :—

Crop	Produce			Crop	Produce		
	1919	1920	1921		1917	1919	1920
	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters		Tons	Tons	Tons
Wheat . . .	774,918	791,750	1,083,250	Sugar beet . . .	1,458,000	1,494,108	1,905,552
Barley . . .	311,893	351,453	456,125		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Oats . . .	2,388,823	2,701,545	2,661,000	Flax . . .	3,617	5,272	7,125
Rye . . .	1,296,293	1,955,310	2,080,625				

According to the live-stock census of March 5, 1919, Holland possessed 362,011 horses, 1,968,609 cattle, 437,075 sheep, and 449,829 pigs.

II. MINING AND MANUFACTURES.

A few coal-mines are found in the province of Limburg; some of them belong to the State. The quantity of coal extracted in 1920 was 3,940,590 metric tons, valued at 102,788,000 guilders. In 1920 the private mines produced 2,168,880 tons, and the State mines, 1,772,210 tons; total for 1919, 3,940,590 tons. There is one salt mine at Bockelo.

There are no official returns of all the manufacturing industries. According to the last reports there were, in 1920: 352 distilleries, 8 sugar refineries, 21 beet-sugar refineries, 23 salt works, and 257 breweries.

III. FISHERIES.

In 1920, 6,083 vessels of all kinds were engaged in the fisheries, with crews numbering about 16,809. The produce of the herring fishery in the North Sea was valued at 20,935,230 guilders in 1920. The quantity of oysters produced in 1920 amounted to 2,946,510 kilos.

Commerce.

The Netherlands is a free-trading country. A few duties are levied, but they have only a fiscal or statistical, not a protectionist, character.

Treaties of commerce and navigation between the Netherlands and Great Britain were signed in 1837, 1851 and 1889, and (having special reference to the colonies) in 1815, 1827,

and 1871, providing, amongst other things, for the 'most favoured nation' treatment. The treaties of 1837, 1851, and 1889, are terminable on a year's notice, with exception of that of 1851, which is terminable on six weeks' notice, when the privileges granted by the Netherlands law of 1850 may be withdrawn. For the treaties of 1815, 1827 and 1871 no time of notice has been stipulated.

The following are the returns of the imports for home consumption and the export of home produce for six years (in thousands of guilders):—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1916	1,883,600	1,387,090	1919	2,825,740	1,411,310
1917	964,730	819,250	1920	3,367,772	1,748,549
1918	608,360	381,210	1921	2,288,503	1,471,564

The values of the leading articles of import and export in the last two years were (in thousands of guilders, 12 guilders = 1*l.*):—

	Imports		Exports	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
Iron and steel of all kinds	298,825	137,160	50,204	32,822
Textiles, raw and manufactured	338,970	274,499	259,409	148,548
Cereals and flour	282,962	272,128	75,267	63,683
Coal	230,634	126,770	16,378	36,423
Rice and flour thereof	1,319	18,422	15	2,857
Mineral oil	103,515	63,223	4,004	4,176
Coffee	65,593	44,986	16,735	23,324
Butter	132	3,990	56,810	48,670
Margarine (raw and eatable)	9,246	10,827	101,177	58,324
Sugar	27,376	17,295	51,789	68,353
Cheese	258	610	64,297	67,716
Gold and silver	36,110	48,993	47,207	102,423
Wood	186,900	125,834	6,519	10,454
Skins	46,637	23,308	24,850	22,022
Indigo	1,579	349	45	56
Copper	33,684	17,778	2,796	4,175
Paper	59,783	29,977	69,696	33,974
Soot, grease, tallow, suet	22,058	23,024	16,163	13,275
Saltpetre	37,758	24,953	985	733
Zinc	5,587	3,587	2,093	2,396
Tobacco	87,902	50,489	31,763	18,429
Tin	2,752	411	1,795	330
Colours (painters' wares)	24,369	12,633	17,419	10,710
Seeds (colza, linseed, &c.)	66,240	66,602	25,650	9,234
Manures (all sorts)	39,999	27,529	13,016	10,221

Value of the trade with the leading countries for two years in thousands of guilders:—

Imports		1920	Exports		1920
	1919			1919	
Germany	893,935	905,396	Germany	578,026	423,335
Great Britain	592,301	556,709	Great Britain	485,320	329,878
Belgium	221,476	314,262	Belgium	184,764	179,237
Dutch East Indies	328,935	239,610	United States	57,208	87,456
Russia	—	53,754	Dutch East Indies	163,443	263,065
United States	549,429	526,090	Austria-Hungary	31,671	14,156
British India	23,296	18,167	Sweden	27,668	26,857
France	42,350	80,184	France	47,842	60,735
Sweden	56,204	85,358	Switzerland	16,476	45,134

The principal articles of trade between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands (Board of Trade Returns) in two years were :—

Imports into U.K. from Netherlands	1919	1920	Exports of produce and manuf. of U.K. to Netherlands	1919	1920
	£	£		£	£
Flax	987,403	1,049,096	Cottons	3,270,106	3,143,060
Fish	247,720	281,569	Cotton yarn	5,621,597	8,434,598
Cheese	668,289	724,194	Coal	1,368,951	923,744
Butter	20,812	1,583,482	Iron	3,395,269	4,572,030
Margarine	2,223,017	5,231,770	Machinery	908,907	2,033,814
Paper, Strawboard	1,868,118	3,253,261	Boots and Shoes	192,574	480,210
Sugar	1,215,613	50,763	Woollens	2,753,333	3,314,795
Tomatoes	412,127	768,281	Soda compounds	160,125	215,883
Condensed milk	1,084,221	2,639,372	Cottonseed oil	1,240,478	382,761

Much of the trade here entered as with the Netherlands consists of goods on transit from and to Germany, notably the imports of silk goods and metal goods.

Total trade between the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) :—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Netherlands to U.K.	19,903	7,670	21,658	39,253	38,857
Exports to Netherlands from U.K.	20,796	14,986	34,316	47,699	27,328

Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels in the mercantile navy at the end of 1919 was :—
Sailing vessels 283, of 27,713 English tons ; steamers 570, of 804,307 English tons.

The following table gives the number and tonnage (in English measurement) of vessels which entered and cleared the ports of the Netherlands :—

<i>Entered.</i>						
Year	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1919	5,647	6,009,525	1,435	1,088,191	7,082	7,097,716
1920	8,317	6,691,234	2,797	1,359,166	11,114	8,050,400
1921	10,702	6,422,519	3,372	1,628,584	14,074	8,051,114
<i>Cleared.</i>						
1919	4,408	3,663,276	3,062	3,587,044	7,470	1,700,309
1920	7,712	4,911,739	3,708	3,184,277	11,420	7,250,320
1921	9,995	5,129,672	4,143	2,631,012	14,138	7,760,684

Of the total number in 1921, 4,340 Dutch vessels entered with a tonnage of 2,847,144, and 9,734 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 5,203,969 ; 4,322 Dutch vessels cleared, with a tonnage of 2,572,359, and 9,816 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 5,188,327.

The vessels with cargoes which entered at the chief ports were as follows :—

Port	<i>Entered</i>					
	1920			1921		
	Number	Tons	per cent.	Number	Tons	
Rotterdam	4,015	4,032,352	58·7	5,750	3,935,275	
Amsterdam	1,650	1,143,417	22·0	2,122	1,340,248	
Flushing	308	209,040	4·1	337	156,942	
Hook of Holland	333	237,538	4·4	370	180,951	
<i>Cleared.</i>						
Rotterdam	3,823	2,825,161	56·6	5,557	3,182,376	
Amsterdam	1,222	856,291	18·0	1,682	943,124	
Flushing	310	204,691	4·5	349	155,697	
Hook of Holland	298	229,342	4·4	325	167,725	

Internal Communications.

I. CANALS AND RAILWAYS.

The total extent of canals is about 2,000 miles; of roads about 3,000 miles.

In 1920 the total length of the principal tramway lines was 1,830 miles; 347,557,000 passengers were carried, and 1,402,000 kilogrammes of goods. Their revenue amounts to 37,028,000 guilders.

In 1920 the 2 principal railways had a length of 2,377 miles. The breadth of the railway gauge is 1·50 metres, or 4 ft. 11 in. In 1920 54,794,000 passengers and 16,884,000 metric tons of goods were carried on the railways. The revenue was 196,234,000 guilders. All railway companies are private; there is a State railway company, only so named because the road is owned by the State. A project is on foot for bringing the four railway companies under one control.

II. POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal traffic was as follows in 2 years :—

—	Letters	Post Cards	Newspapers and Printed Matter	Parcels	Letters with Money Orders
1919					
Internal .	193,189,000	157,794,000	405,789,000	13,083,000	823,206
Foreign .	45,085,000	13,402,000	22,270,000	1,097,000	135,236
1920					
Internal .	192,868,000	131,892,000	401,018,000	8,822,000	671,784
Foreign .	59,383,000	18,725,000	29,747,000	1,967,000	181,800

The receipts of the Post Office in 1920 were 40,160,000 guilders, the expenditure in 1920 61,052,000 guilders.

There are several private telegraph lines, but most of the lines are owned by the State. The length of State lines on Dec. 31, 1920, was 5,440 miles, the length of wires 29,209 miles. The number of State offices was, on December 31,

1920, 1,455. The number of paid messages by State and private lines in 1920 was 9,763,300. The receipts of the State amounted in the same year to 10,006,000 guilders, and the ordinary expenses in 1920 to 12,451,000 guilders.

In 1920 the interurban telephone system had 2,512 miles of line and 85,397 miles of wire, and is administered by the State; 10,482,883 interurban and 758,558 international conversations were held. The receipts were in the same year for interurban and international intercourse 14,443,000 guilders; the total expenses in 1920 8,485,000 guilders.

Money and Credit.

The money in general circulation is chiefly silver. Before 1875 the Netherlands had the silver standard; but a bill which passed the States-General in the session of 1875 allowed an unrestricted coinage of ten-guilder pieces in gold, whereas the coinage of silver was suspended for an unlimited time.

Value of money minted during the following years (in thousands of guilders):—

Year	Gold	Silver	Copper and Nickel	For the East and West India Colonies	Total value	Total number of pieces
1881-1900	8,564	13,710	1,310	10,834	34,418	452,342,090
1901-1910	992	33,870	2,005	15,230	52,097	400,679,000
1914-1919	11,385	53,100	1,703	19,278	120,061	561,638,476
1920	—	—	—	124	114	11,400,000

The Bank of the Netherlands is a private institution, but it is the only one which has the right of issuing bank-notes. This right, granted in 1863 for 25 years, was prolonged in 1888 for 15 years, and prolonged again for the same term in 1903, with some alterations in the conditions; e.g. all the paper money is to be issued by the Bank. In 1918 the Charter was once more prolonged for a further 15 years. The Bank does the same business as other banks, only with more guarantees. Two-fifths of the paper money in circulation must be covered. It has agencies in all places of importance.

Year	Notes in Circulation, March 31	Total Exchanges years ending March 31	Stock of Gold, March 31	Stock of Silver, March 31
1920	1,051,722,000	1,618,251,658	1,000 guilders 634,871	1,900 guilders 8,432
1921	1,039,316,000	1,847,486,105	621,033	16,687
1922 ¹	2,823,000,000	—	613,027 ²	—

¹ February 21.

² Gold and silver.

The capital amounts to 20,000,000 guilders, the reserve fund in 1915 to 5,000,000 guilders. The Bank keeps the State-Treasury and the cash of the State Postal Savings-Bank and of other institutions. It receives $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the clear gains; the remainder is divided between the State and the Bank in proportion of 2 : 1.

There are many savings-banks, all private. Besides these there is a State postal savings-bank, established in 1881. The following table gives some particulars of both :—

Year	Number of Savings Banks	Amount deposited (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Amount withdrawn (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Total Deposits at end of year (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Number of Depositors at end of year	Amount per inhabitant. Gldrs.
1918						
State P. S. B.	—	104,885	91,768	241,755	1,816,735	35·67
Private banks	291	82,669	65,218	176,407	561,179	26·02
1919						
State P. S. B.	—	137,836	117,919	268,188	1,887,362	30·26
Private banks	287	106,618	83,105	205,240	603,133	30·04
1920						
State P. S. B.	—	124,983	127,038	272,954	1,908,305	39·90

On June 30, 1921, the total deposits in the Postal Savings-Bank was 274,632,863 guilders, credited to 1,912,355 depositors.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The standard coin is the 10-florin piece weighing 6·720 grammes, ·900 fine, and thus containing 6·048 grammes of fine gold. The unit of the silver coinage is the gulden or florin, weighing 10 grammes, ·945 fine and containing 9·45 grammes of fine silver.

Gold is legal tender, and the silver coins issued before 1875.

The principal coins are :—

The *gulden*, *guilder* or *florin* of 100 cents = 1s. 8d. ; or 12 g. = £1.

The *rijksdaalder* = 2½ guilders.

The gold-piece of ten guilders and of five guilders.

½ guilder, ¼ guilder (*kwartje*), ⅛ guilder (*dubbeltje*).

Cent coins are: of nickel, 5 cents; of bronze, 1 cent, ½ cent, and 2½ cents.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of weights and measures, and, with trifling changes, the metric denominations are adopted in the Netherlands.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF THE NETHERLANDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Jonkheer R. de Marees van Swinderen (October 13, 1913).

First Secretary.—R. C. T. Roosmale Nepveu.

Attaché.—A. Loudon.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. K. F. Sluys.

Commercial Attaché.—F. 's Jacob.

Director of the Chancery.—H. N. Brouwer.

Consul-General in London.—H. S. J. Maas ; appointed 1897.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir C. M. Marling, K.C.M.G., C.B. Appointed November 25, 1921.

First Secretary.—H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G.

Third Secretary.—Sir Adrian Baillie.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. A. C. Temperley, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Commercial Secretary.—R. V. Laming, O.B.E.

Consul-General at Rotterdam.—W. N. Dunn.

There are consular representatives at Amsterdam (C.G.), Dordrecht, Flushing, The Hague, Groningen, Harlingen, and Ymuiden.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands, situated in the East Indies and the West Indies, embrace an area of about 783,000 English square miles. The total population, according to the last returns (December 31, 1917), was, approximately, 47,149,903, or nearly seven times as large as that of the mother-country.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

The Dutch possessions in Asia, forming the territory of Dutch East India (Nederlandsch Oost Indie), are situated between 6° N. and 11° S. latitude, and between 95° and 141° E. longitude.

In 1602 the Dutch created their East India Company. This Company conquered successively the Dutch East Indies, and ruled them during nearly two centuries. After the dissolution of the Company in 1798 the Dutch possessions were governed by the mother-country.

Government and Constitution.

Politically, the territory, which is under the sovereignty of the Netherlands, is divided into (1) Lands under direct government ; (2) Subject native States.

With regard to administration, the Dutch possessions in the East Indies are divided into residencies, divisions, regencies, districts, and *dessas* (villages). They are also very often divided into: (1) Java and Madura ; (2) the Outposts—Sumatra, Borneo, Riau-Lingga Archipelago, Banca, Billiton, Celebes, Molucca Archipelago, the small Sunda Islands, and a part of New Guinea.

Java, the most important of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, was formerly administered, politically and socially, on a system established by General Johannes Graaf Van den Bosch in 1832, and known as the 'culture system.' It was based in principle on the officially superintended labour of the natives, directed so as to produce not only a sufficiency of food for themselves, but a large quantity of colonial produce best suited for the European market. To-day, however, the old system no longer exists.

The whole of Java—including the neighbouring island of Madura—is divided into seventeen residencies, each governed by a Resident, assisted by several Assistant-Residents and a number of subordinate officials, called *Contrôleurs*. The Resident and his assistants exercise almost absolute control over the province in their charge ; not, however, directly, but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials. The Outposts are administered by functionaries with the titles of 'Governor,' 'Resident,' 'Assistant-Resident,' 'Contrôleur,' &c.

The superior administration and executive authority of Dutch India rest in the hands of a Governor-General. He is assisted by a Council of five members, partly of a legislative, partly of an advisory character. The members of the Council, however, have no share in the executive. The Governor-General and the members of the Council are nominated by the Queen. In 1917 a 'Volksraad' was installed to discuss the budget, and to advise the Government on matters of general importance as a first step towards the development of self-government in the colony. Some of the members are appointed by the Government, some are elected by the local councils. It includes Europeans, natives and foreign Orientals (Chinese, Arabs).

Governor-General.—Dr. D. Fock, appointed September 28, 1920.

The Governor-General represents not only the executive power of government, but he has a right of passing laws and regulations for the administration of the colony, so far as this power is not reserved to the legislature of the mother-country. However, he is bound to adhere to the constitutional principles on which the Dutch Indies are governed, and which are laid down in the 'Regulations for the Government of Netherlands India,' passed by the King and States-General of the mother-country in 1854, and altered many times since.

Area and Population.

	Area: English square miles	Population 31 Dec. 1905 (Census)	Population Nov. 1920 (Census)
Java and Madura	50,557	30,098,008	35,017,204
Sumatra, West Coast	15,494	1,308,771 ¹	1,522,227
Tapanceli	16,167	413,301 ¹	840,371
Sumatra, East Coast	35,312	568,417 ²	1,197,554
Island of Benkulen	9,399	204,269 ²	257,140
Sumatra { Lampongs	11,284	166,518 ¹	233,903
Palembang	32,574	589,734 ¹	827,965
Djambi	19,038	206,620 ¹	233,344
Atjeh	20,471	582,175 ²	736,348
Riau-Lingga Archipelago	16,301	112,216 ³	223,104
Banca	4,446	115,189 ¹	154,114
Billiton	1,863	36,858 ¹	68,582
Borneo, West Coast	55,825	450,929 ²	605,399
Borneo, South and East Districts	156,912	782,726 ²	1,020,054
Island of Celebes {	49,390	415,999 ²	2,328,587
Celebes { Menado	22,680	436,406 ³	760,676
Molucca { Amboina	13,118	299,491 ²	243,543
Islands { Ternate	9,663	108,415 ³	149,241
New Guinea ⁴	121,339	—	—
Timor Archipelago	17,698	308,600 ²	1,146,657
Bali and Lombok	4,065	523,535 ²	1,565,014
Approximate total	683,000	38,000,000	49,161,047 ²

¹ Tolerably accurate.

⁴ A province created in 1920.

⁵ Excluding New Guinea.

² Approximate.

³ Mere conjecture.

⁶ No information available.

According to the Census of 1920, 24,443,902 were males and 24,717,145 were females; 169,355 were Europeans, 48,112,706 natives, and 878,986 other Orientals, chiefly Chinese and Arabs.

Marriages, births, and deaths among Europeans and persons assimilated to them :—

	Marriages		Births		Deaths	
	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918
Java and Madura	1,178	1,105	3,419	3,655	1,732	2,484
Outposts	159	164	1,040	1,025	411	551

The whole population of the colony is legally divided into Europeans and persons assimilated with them, and natives and persons assimilated with these. The former generally live under the same laws as the inhabitants of the mother-country, while in the government of the latter the Indian customs and institutions are considered. The Governor-General, however, is, in agreement with the Council, authorised to make individual exceptions to this rule.

Religion.

Entire liberty is granted to all religious denominations. The Reformed Church counted, in 1921, 37 ministers and 29 assistants, the Roman Catholic 33 curates and 90 priests, not salaried out of the public funds. In 1921, about 570 missionaries of various societies were at work.

The bulk of the natives are Mohamedans, there are also some millions of converted Christians and Animists, and a small number of Buddhists.

Instruction.

There are public (Government) primary schools, where instruction is given through the medium of the Dutch language, for (1) Europeans and persons assimilated with them (a 7 years' course); (2) Chinese ('Dutch-Chinese schools,' with a 7 years' course); and (3) Natives ('Dutch-Native schools,' with a 7 years' course). Public schools where instruction is given through the medium of a native tongue are (1) the 'second class' schools (with a 3, 4, or 5 years' course); and (2) 'Désa schools' (with a 3 years' course of extremely elementary instruction). Besides, there are schools with an extended primary instruction (in the Dutch language) with a 3 years' course (Mulo-schools) open to all, without distinction of race. Side by side with the public schools, there are various private schools.

For secondary education there are public secondary schools with 5 and 3 year courses in connection with the primary schools, and also with 3 year courses in connection with the extended primary school. In addition to the Government institutions there are private secondary schools for girls with a 3 years' course. Higher education is given at the Technical High School at Bandoeng, erected in 1920.

The following table shows the number of schools, the school attendance, the teaching staff, and the expenditure on education in 1921 :—

Schools	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils	Cost (in guilders)
Public European primary schools	196	840	27,160	11,144,440
Private " " "	58	326	9,840	
Public Dutch-Chinese " "	34	210	7,975	
Private " " "	14	62	2,240	
Public Dutch-Vernacular " "	148	988	30,589	
Private " " "	67	211	7,239	

Schools	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils	Cost (in guilders)
Public second-class for Natives	1,845	7,044	241,414	
Private schools for Natives	2,368	3,773	118,556	
Désa-schools	7,183	—	396,408	
Public Mulo-schools (extended primary)	18	156	2,634	858,434
Private " " "	5	21	280	61,000
Public secondary schools	7	194	2,546	1,765,968
Private " " "	6	78	349	102,000

Furthermore, there were in 1921 the following training schools :—Four public schools for training in engineering, architecture, and mining (4 years' course) and one trading school (3 years' course), with 117 teachers and 1,817 pupils; one private trade school (3 years' course), with 14 teachers and 110 pupils; one 2 years' and one 3 years' commercial school with 110 pupils; one 1 year's navigation course with 14 pupils; two training schools for physicians (9 years' course) with 38 teachers and 397 pupils; a training school for native jurists (6 years' course) with 9 teachers and 92 pupils; a training school for civil-service officers, a training school for police officers, 9 training schools for native officials (7 years' course) with 76 teachers and 853 pupils; 6 training schools for European teachers (2 and 3 years' course) with 141 pupils, and 13 private schools with 251 pupils.

For native teachers there are the following schools with instruction in the Dutch language: 13 (1 for girls) public training schools (5 years' course), and two higher training schools (3 years' course) with 970 pupils (143 girls); with instruction in the native tongue; 21 (5 for girls) normal schools (4 years' course, 1,432 pupils, 228 being girls), 16 normal classes (2 years' course, 562 pupils), and 106 classes (2 years' course) for native teachers for Désa-schools. Besides, there are 20 private training schools with the Dutch language (6 years' course, 1,129 pupils), and 16 with a native tongue (4 years' course, 776 pupils).

For Chinese teachers there is a school with instruction in the Dutch language (77 pupils)

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice for Europeans is entrusted to European judges, while for natives their own chiefs have a large share in the trial of cases. There is a High Court of Justice at Batavia—courts of justice at Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Padang, Medan and Makassar—Resident courts and police courts for Europeans; native courts, magistrate courts, police courts, Regent courts, district courts, and courts of priests for natives.

Finance.

The local revenue is derived from land, taxes on houses and estates, from licences, customs duties, poll and income taxes, and a number of indirect taxes; from the Government monopolies of salt, pawnshops, and opium, railways, and from the sale of Government products.

Revenue and expenditure :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1920	669,793,127	1,011,509,054	— 341,715,927
1921	731,929,156	866,219,955	— 134,290,799
1922	734,491,841	924,717,380	— 190,225,539

The sources of revenue in 1922 are stated as follows (in guilders):

Receipts in the Netherlands from sales of cinchona, 643,000; railways, 350,000; share of the State in the profits of the Biliton Company (not stated); various, 43,045,070. Receipts in India from sales of opium, 48,055,000; import, export, and excise duties, 123,140,000; land revenues, 25,887,500; sales of salt, 19,717,500; forests, 26,400,000; railways, 118,750,000; coal, 28,932,000; income-tax, 63,500,000; from all other sources, 246,021,771.

Public debt on December 31, 1921, was 446,868,584 guilders.

Defence.

The Dutch forces in the East Indies constitute a colonial army which is entirely separate from the home army. The colonial army consists of about one-quarter Europeans to three-quarters Natives, and comprises 32 battalions and 4 dépôt battalions of infantry, 4 machine-gun companies, 2 companies of cyclist-soldiers, 6 squadrons, 1 dépôt squadron of cavalry, 6 field batteries, 3 mountain batteries, 2 howitzer batteries, 4 motor batteries, 2 fortress and coast-companies of artillery, 3 field companies, 1 motor-car company, 1 railway and telegraph company, and 1 dépôt-company of engineering troops, and a flying corps with 25 officers and 40 aeroplanes. In 1918 compulsory service was introduced in the militia for Europeans between 19 and 32 years of age, and in the landstorm between the ages of 33 and 45. It is calculated that this will yield 25,000 men.

In most battalions there are 4 companies composed either of Europeans or of Natives; the greater part of the officers, and a proportion of the non-commissioned officers, are Europeans. The artillery has European and Native gunners and Native drivers. The Europeans (except the militia) and Natives are recruited by volunteers. The strength of the colonial army in 1921 was 1,320 officers, 36,114 volunteers, of whom 6,326 were Europeans and 8,876 militiamen.

Besides the Army there are different armed troops, viz.: (1) The Legion of the Native Prince Mangkoe Negara, consisting of infantry, numbering 3,600 men. In case of war this Legion would be placed at the disposal of the Government. (2) The Barisan, being a native infantry of Madura, 2,833 men, designed to maintain peace in the island and to participate in campaigns in case of war. (3) The police-soldiers, numbering about 9,600 men. (4) Different voluntary corps, composed of Europeans and Natives, to assist in case of war or insurrection.

The expenditure for defence (army and navy) estimated for 1922 amounts to 156,000,000 guilders.

The Netherlands Navy in the East Indies numbers 229 officers and 1,215 European and 1,441 native non-commissioned officers and sailors, and consists of 30 men-of-war, many of them old and unserviceable. There is, besides, the Colonial Navy, consisting of 22 smaller ships of no naval value, with 173 Europeans and 811 natives, employed for civil service duties.

Production and Industry.

The greater part of the soil of Java is claimed as Government property, and it is principally in the residencies in the western part of Java that there are private estates, chiefly owned by Europeans and by Chinese. The bulk of the people are agricultural labourers. Formerly the Government or private landowners could enforce one day's gratuitous work out of seven, or more, from all the labourers on their estates; in 1882 the greater part of these enforced services for the Government was abolished, in return for the payment of one guilder per head yearly, and the remainder were abolished in 1914 in return for an increased poll tax.

The harvested area under various 'native' cultures (first and second) in Java and Madura were as follows, in acres:—In the year 1920: rice, 7,964,000; maize, 4,885,000; cassava, 2,006,000; arachis, 500,000; soya beans, 401,000; and other secondary crops, 2,347,000; sugar-cane, 44,000; tobacco, 242,000; indigo, 24,000; capsicum, 84,000; native tea, 312,000.

Owing to the 'agrarian law' (1870), which has afforded opportunity to private energy for obtaining waste lands on hereditary lease (emphyteusis)

for seventy-five years, private agriculture has greatly increased, as well in Java as in the Outposts. In 1920 were ceded on lease in Java by the Government to 929 companies and Europeans, 1,288,000 acres; to 145 foreign Orientals, 88,400 acres; to 9 natives, 2,500 acres—total, 1,359,000 acres. The total area in use for native agriculture in Netherlands-India was, in 1920, 7,576,000 acres, of which 3,010,000 acres were in Java (1,359,000 acres land on lease, and 1,651,000 private lands).

The following table gives a comparison of the production of sugar for the last 3 years:—

—	1918	1919	1920
Planted area . . . acres .	402,961	340,146	369,213
Total production . . . tons .	1,778,207	1,336,112	1,577,528
Production per acre . . . do .	4.41	3.96	4.27
Factories . . . number .	186	179	183

The production of coffee in Dutch India was, for 4 years, as follows:—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920
Government—	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Java (Arabica) . . .	265	360	1,195	} abolished
Liberia . . .	14	21	—	
Robusta . . .	1,479	2,411	659	
Private—				
Java (Arabica) . . .	9,560	11,144	8,574	} 45,547 (approx.)
Liberia . . .	2,140	1,887	1,178	
Robusta . . .	59,982	55,484	44,063	
Total . . .	73,440	71,307	55,669	45,547

The production of cinchona, in kilogrammes, in Java was as follows in 1920:—1,131,435 on government plantations, 8,724,171 on estates on emphyteusis, and 601,866 on private lands, making a total of 10,457,472 kilos. The production of tobacco, in kilogrammes, was as follows in 1920:—21,696,082 in Java and 9,769,119 in Sumatra: total 31,465,201 kilos.

The production of tea in Java, in kilogrammes, was as follows: 1916, 147,028,000; 1917, 43,271,000 (estimated); 1918, 34,406,064; 1919, 40,392,323; 1920, Java, 41,489,000, Outer Possessions, 6,621,000, total 48,110,000.

The production of cacao in Java was (in kilogrammes): 1916, 1,209,650; 1917, 1,189,790; 1918, 978,717; 1919, 1,019,729; 1920, 840,745.

The tin mines of Banca are worked by the Government; those of Biliton and Riau by private enterprise. Their total yield was, in tons: 1916, 22,281; 1917, 21,504; 1918, 19,703; 1919, 20,724; 1920, 22,560.

The yield of the principal coal mines in Java, Sumatra and Borneo was, in tons: 1916, 748,815; 1917, 832,129; 1918, 835,154; 1919, 947,915; 1920, 1,055,882.

The production of the principal mineral oil enterprises was, in thousands of kilogrammes: 1916, 1,730,180; 1917, 1,605,610; 1918, 1,764,203; 1919, 2,159,862; 1920, 2,365,320.

Commerce.

No difference is made between Dutch and foreign imports and vessels. There is a tariff on certain goods; on some articles there is a small export duty.

Imports and exports in guilders (12 guilders = £1):—

<i>Imports</i>							
Year	Government			Private			Grand Total
	Merchandise	Specie	Total	Merchandise	Specie	Total	
1918	28,869,577	3,050,014	31,419,591	530,415,870	5,968,390	536,384,170	567,803,761
1919	101,692,487	11,708,840	113,401,327	639,029,401	40,802,497	679,831,898	793,233,225
1920	108,713,312	11,051,608	119,764,920	1,125,903,748	65,155,231	1,191,058,979	1,310,823,899

<i>Exports</i>							
1918	3,710,837	—	3,710,837	675,900,331	232,713	676,133,049	679,843,886
1919	5,224,227	—	5,224,227	2,162,115,836	130,455	2,162,246,291	2,167,470,518
1920	3,137,437	—	3,137,437	2,260,309,944	4,424,348	2,264,734,292	2,267,871,729

The principal exports are sugar (1,480,346 tons in 1920), coffee (2,241,000 kilos in 1920), tea (42,545,000 kilos in 1920), indigo, cinchona (4,526,000 kilos in 1920), tobacco (78,392,000 kilos in 1920), rubber (31,166,000 kilos in 1920), copra (49,733,000 kilos in 1920), and tin (13,648,000 kilos in 1920).

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Java (Board of Trade figures, for five years:—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Java to U.K. . .	13,410,672	5,786,020	17,425,359	28,775,277	5,541,567
Exports to Java from U.K. . .	6,046,741	5,841,933	7,111,561	18,383,309	11,363,263

Shipping and Communications.

Year		Entered		Whereof, under British Flag:	
		Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1919	Steamers . .	8,500	4,424,819	5,969	1,389,987
	Sailing vessels . .	6,558	418,260	4,676	273,421
1920	Steamers . .	8,974	4,815,025	6,369	1,539,725
	Sailing vessels . .	3,193	291,131	1,293	147,146

At the end of 1919 the total length of railways (State and private) and tramways was about 3,923 miles (3,130 in Java and 793 in Sumatra); the gross receipts (1918) about 79,070,090 guilders; working expenses, 42,550,106 guilders; number of passengers about 134,617,698.

The Government telegraphs extended in 1919 over 6,822 miles, the Government telegraph cables over 6,260 miles, together over 13,082 miles. The number of post and telegraph stations in 1919 was 645 for Java and Madura, and 390 for the other islands, while the numbers of telegrams were 2,610,468 (internal) and 937,232 (foreign intercourse). Internal letters and postcards carried in 1919, 32,063,921, while there were 25,105,163 newspapers, &c., for the interior.

The Government telephone aerial lines extended in 1919 over 22,565 miles, the Government telephone cables over 21,711 miles. At the end of 1919 there were 228 telephone exchanges and 21,841 telephones, while the number of the long distance calls in that year was 977,241.

Money and Credit.

The 'Java Bank,' established in 1828, has a capital of 6,000,000 guilders, and a reserve on March 31, 1921, of 3,753,423 guilders. The Government has a control over the administration. Two-fifths of the amount of the notes, assignats, and credits must be covered by specie or bullion. In March, 1921, the value of the notes in circulation was 328,812,140 guilders, and of the bank operations 235,040,881. There are some other Dutch and Chinese banks, besides branches of British, American, and Japanese banks.

In the savings-banks, including the Postal savings-bank, there were in 1919, about 190,000 depositors, with a deposited amount of 27,000,000 guilders.

Weights and Measures.

The *Amsterdamsch Pond.* = 1.09 lb. avoirdupois.

„ *Pikol* . . . = 133½ „ „

„ *Catty* . . . = 1½ „ „

„ *Tjengkal* . . . = 4 yards

The legal coins of 10, 5, 2½, 1 and ½ guilders, as well as the weights and measures, of Dutch India, are those of the Netherlands. But the country has coins of its own, viz., 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1, and ½ cent. pieces.

Consular Representatives.

British Consul-General at Batavia.—F. G. Gorton.

There are also consular officers at Samarang, Sourabaya, Makasser, Medan, Padang, and Koepang.

DUTCH WEST INDIES.

The Dutch possessions in the West Indies are (a) *Surinam*, or *Dutch Guiana*, and (b) the colony *Curaçao*.

Surinam or Dutch Guiana.

Dutch Guiana or Surinam is situated on the north coast of S. America between 2 and 8° N. latitude, and 53° 50' and 58° 20' E. longitude, and bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the river Marowijne, which separates it from French Guiana, on the west by the river Corantyn, which separates it from British Guiana, and on the south by inaccessible forests and savannas to the Tumuc-Humac Mountains.

At the peace of Breda, in 1667, between England and the United Netherlands, Surinam was assured to the Netherlands in exchange for the colony of New Netherlands in North America, and this was confirmed by the treaty of Westminster of February, 1674. Since then Surinam has been twice in the power of England, 1799 till 1802, when it was restored at the peace of Amiens, and in 1804 to 1816, when it was returned according to the

Convention of London of August 13, 1814, confirmed at the peace of Paris of November 20, 1815, with the other Dutch colonies, except Berbice, Demerara, Essequibo, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The administration and executive authority is in the hands of a governor assisted by a council consisting of the governor as president, a vice-president and three members, all nominated by the Queen. The Colonial States form the representative body of the colony. The members (13) are chosen for 6 years.

Governor.—Baron van *Hermstra*. Appointed December, 1920.

Dutch Guiana is divided into thirteen districts.

Area, 46,060 English square miles; population (January 1, 1921) 113,181 exclusive of the negroes and Indians living in the forests. Capital, Paramaribo, 50,560 inhabitants (January 1, 1920).

Births and deaths for 3 years :—

	Births			Deaths		
	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920
Males	1,538	1,302	1,607	1,449	1,705	1,142
Females	1,511	1,291	1,617	1,067	1,183	938
Total	3,049	2,593	3,224	2,516	2,888	2,080

There is entire religious liberty. At the end of 1919 the numbers of the different religious bodies were : Reformed and Lutheran, 9,594 ; Moravian Brethren, 23,927 ; Roman Catholic, 19,319 ; Jews, 778 ; Mohammedans, 15,431 ; Hindus, 21,500, &c.

There were, in 1920, 33 public schools with 4,331 pupils, and 44 private schools with 7,457 pupils. There is a Government normal school.

There is a court of justice, whose members are nominated by the Sovereign. There are three cantonal courts and two circuit courts.

The relations of the Government to pauperism are limited not only to subventions to orphan-houses and other religious or philanthropical institutions, but the Government itself maintains an almshouse.

The local revenue, derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on houses and estates, personal imposts, and some indirect taxes, is shown as follows for 4 years in thousands of guilders :—

—	Expenditure	Local Revenue	Subvention	—	Expenditure	Local Revenue	Subvention
1918	5,053	3,576	1,477	1920	6,728	4,583	2,145
1919	5,172	3,907	1,265	1921	8,193	6,440	1,753

The Dutch forces in Surinam consist of a civic guard and infantry, the latter containing, in 1920, 11 officers and 237 non-commissioned officers and men.

In 1920 sugar was produced to the amount of 10,091,720 kilogrammes ; cacao, 1,602,299 kilogrammes ; bananas, 397,354 bunches ; coffee, 1,705,251 kilogrammes ; rice, 10,592,175 kilogrammes ; maize, 2,076,185 kilogrammes ; rum, 682,520 litres ; and molasses, 315,480 litres.

In 1920 the export of gold, mostly alluvial, was 458,740 grammes, valued at 706,561 guilders. Gold production in 1920 was 407,764 grammes, and of balata 442,071 kilos.

In 1920 there entered 214 vessels of 409,878 tons, and cleared 214 ships of 409,972 tons.

Imports and exports for 6 years :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	Guilders	Guilders		Guilders	Guilders
1915	5,445,866	6,949,315	1918	6,157,727	7,080,019
1916	5,911,326	8,054,002	1919	8,946,144	8,987,870
1917	7,645,941	8,852,170	1920	13,718,026	7,477,512

Principal exports in 1920 : Sugar, 7,299,773 kilogs.; rum, 195,791 litres; cocoa, 1,793,897 kilogs.

The communication between several districts of the colony is carried on by vessels and small steamers. A Colonial steamship service extends to British Guiana.

Vice-Consul at Paramaribo.—Rev. W. L. Kissack.

Curaçao.

The colony of *Curaçao* consists of two groups of islands about 500 miles apart. One group is made up of the first three islands in the following list; the other of the last three :—

	Square Miles	Population Dec. 31, 1920
Curaçao	210	32,709
Bonaire	95	7,119
Aruba	69	8,265
St. Martin ¹	17	2,633
St. Eustache	7	1,815
Saba	5	1,661
	403	53,702

¹ Only the southern part belongs to the Netherlands, the northern to France.

There is a Governor, assisted by a Council composed of a vice-president and three members, nominated by the Sovereign. There is also a Colonial Council consisting of thirteen members nominated by the Sovereign. The city of Willemstad (population 12,500), on Curaçao, is the seat of government. The different islands, except Curaçao, are under officials called 'Gezaghebbers,' nominated by the Governor. In 1920 there were 47,387 Roman Catholics, 5,706 Protestants, 565 Jews. Schools in 1920 numbered 40 with 7,304 pupils. In 1920, 1,442 births were registered, 1317 marriages and 1,255 deaths.

The revenue is derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on land, and some indirect taxes. In the Budget for 1922 the revenue is estimated at 1,302,529 guilders, and the expenditure at 2,723,916 guilders; the difference is supplied by the mother-country.

The militia (*Schutterij*) of the Isle of Curaçao consisted at the end of 1920 of 23 officers and 445 men; the garrison of 7 officers and 167 men.

The imports of Curaçao and the other islands in 1920 were valued at 7,307,823 guilders; the exports of Curaçao and the other islands at 10,903,597 guilders. The chief products are maize, beans, pulse, cattle, salt, and phosphate of lime. The chief industry is oil-refining.

There entered the ports of the different islands in 1920, 3,144 vessels of 2,654,234 tons net.

Consul at Curaçao.—Jacob Thielen.

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NICARAGUA.

(REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua is that which came into operation on April 5th, 1913. This is the same as was promulgated on March 12, 1912, with the exception of Articles 168 and 170. Previous constitution was that of March 30, 1905. It vests the legislative power in a Congress of two houses consisting of 40 deputies, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, and 13 Senators elected for 6 years. The Executive power is with a President appointed for 4 years.

President.—Dr. Diego Manuel Chamorro. (Inaugurated January 1, 1921. Term of office expires December 31, 1924.)

The President exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of the heads of the departments of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction; Finance; Interior, Justice, and Police; War, and Marine; Public Works.

The Republic is divided into 13 departments and 2 comarcas, each of which is under a political head, who has supervision of finance, instruction and other matters, and is also military commandant. The Mosquito Reserve now forms a department named Bluefields. The Indians in this region were long under the protection of Great Britain; but under the treaty of April 19, 1905 (ratified August 24, 1906), the treaty of 1860 was abrogated, and Great Britain agreed to recognise the absolute sovereignty of Nicaragua over the territory.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme Court of Justice, three chambers of second instance, and judges of inferior tribunals.

On February 18, 1916, a treaty between Nicaragua and the United States was ratified, under which the United States in return for 3 million dollars acquires the canal route through Nicaragua and also a naval base in the Bay of Fomesca on the Pacific coast and Corn Island on the Atlantic coast. Ratified by Nicaragua on April 7, 1916.

Area and Population.

Area estimated at 49,200 English square miles, and it has a coastline of about 300 miles on the Atlantic and of about 200 miles on the Pacific. The population according to the census of 1920, was 638,119. At least 75 per cent. of the inhabitants live in the western half of the country. The two halves of the Republic differ greatly in many respects and there is little communication between them, the journey by trail and river being so slow and difficult that passengers usually go by way of Costa Rica, while the small amounts of merchandise shipped from one side to the other are sent mainly by way of Panama.

The people of the western half of the Republic are principally of mixed Spanish and Indian extraction, though there are a considerable number of pure Spanish descent and many Indians. The population of the eastern half is composed mainly of Mosquito and Zambo Indians and negroes from Jamaica and other islands of the Caribbean, with some Americans and a comparatively small number of Nicaraguans from the western part of the Republic.

There are within the Republic 105 municipalities of which 28 have from 2,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. The capital of the Republic and seat of government is the town of Managua, situated on the southern border of the lake of the same name, with (1920) 60,342 inhabitants. Leon, formerly the capital, has a population of 47,234; Granada, 21,925; Matagalpa, 32,271; Masaya, 17,287; Jinotega, 16,990; Chinandega, 14,415; Esteli, 10,583; Matapa, 10,561; Somoto, 8,182; Boaco, 14,342; Jinotepe, 9,317; Diriamba, 11,151; Bluefields, 4,706. Other towns are Corinto, and San Juan del Sur on the Pacific.

Religion and Instruction.

The prevailing form of religion is Roman Catholic. In 1914 the Republic constituted one archbishopric and ecclesiastical province (Nicaragua). The Seat of the Archbishop is Managua. There are three bishoprics, Leon, Granada and Matagalpa, the Bishop of Matagalpa being coadjutor to the Archbishop at Managua.

There are about 356 elementary schools and ten secondary schools. Secondary education is neither obligatory nor free, the secondary schools being carried on not by the state, but by private individuals. Nicaragua has three universities, in the cities of Managua, León, and Granada, called respectively, Universidad Central (Central University), Universidad de Occidente y Septentrión (Western and Northern University), and Universidad de Oriente y Mediodía (Eastern and Southern University). There are also a number of state normal schools.

A national Industrial, Commercial, and scientific Museum has been established at Managua.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 5 years :—

—	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1921-22 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	460,470	480,321	598,547	850,478	677,105
Expenditure .	396,159	351,553	424,167	427,203	559,704

¹ Budget Estimates.

A five (formerly six) per cent. loan for 1,250,000*l.* was issued in 1909 for the construction of railways, &c., and for conversion purposes. Of this 298,240*l.* has been redeemed. Total debt, December 31, 1921, 951,580*l.*

Defence.

The active army consists of 2,000 men; in war it may rise to 7,000. Military service is obligatory between 17 and 55 years of age. The period of active service is a year. The marine consists of one very small boat, on the Pacific coast, capable perhaps of carrying a machine gun and 25 men.

Production and Industry.

The agricultural, timber and mining industries are the principal source of national wealth. The area of cultivation in Nicaragua has extended in recent years and would probably extend still further but for the scarcity of labour. The banana is the principal agricultural product of the eastern part of the Republic. Coconuts are also of some importance, and a few plantains, oranges, and pineapples, and some yucca are raised. Rice is grown to a small extent, and some wheat in the hilly Nueva Segovia district, while tobacco is cultivated round Masaya. The products of the western half are much more varied, the most important being coffee, sugar cane, cacao, corn, and beans. The annual average coffee crop is estimated at 22,500,000 lbs. With the exception of bananas, plantains, and yucca or cassava, the greater part of the food supply of the eastern section is imported from the United States. The western half of the country produces much of its own food, and occasionally exports small quantities of beans, corn, cheese, lard, and sugar to the neighbouring Republics.

The forests contain mahogany and cedar, which are largely exported, many valuable timber trees, dye-woods, gums, and medicinal plants. They are worked both from the Atlantic and Pacific.

There are 1,200,000 cattle in Nicaragua.

There are several gold mines, worked by American and British companies, one having also silver. The gold export amounted in 1917 to 185,125*l.* The mines towards the east coast in Mico, Tunkey, Cuicuina and Pizpiz districts are showing increased activity. Copper and precious stones are also found.

Commerce.

The foreign trade of Nicaragua was as follows in 5 years :—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	955,519	1,278,613	1,185,961	1,582,530	2,772,877
Exports . .	1,056,972	1,195,051	1,550,988	2,481,894	2,157,669

The customs receipts in 1919 were 302,736*l.*; in 1920, 454,470*l.*

In 1920 the value of the principal imports (in dollars) was:—Cotton goods, 5,242,188; chemicals, 581,569; iron and steel, 754,074; wheat flour, 665,659. The principal countries of import were (values in dollars):—United States, 11,247,588; United Kingdom, 1,634,623; France, 220,957; and Panama, 189,567.

In 1920 the value of the principal exports (in dollars) was:—coffee, 2,874,140; bananas, 817,142; timber, 1,953,768; hides and skins, 316,798; and sugar, 2,345,904. The principal countries of export were (values in dollars):—United States, 9,294,809; Great Britain, 306,491; Panama, 261,455; and France, 546,043.

A treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Nicaragua, signed at Managua in July, 1905, and ratified at London on August 14, 1906, provides mutually for the most favoured nation treatment, except that Nicaragua may accord certain advantages to other Central American States.

Total trade between Nicaragua and United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years:—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Nicaragua to U.K. .	7,461	4,081	119,944	91,401	101,371
Exports to Nicaragua from U.K. .	200,255	139,685	167,720	438,517	151,869

Shipping and Communications.

Western Nicaragua has two seaports, Corinto and San Juan del Sur, through which pass approximately 64 per cent. of the imports and 86 per cent. of the exports of the Republic. The eastern ports are Bluefields, Cape Gracias a Dios, Las Perlas (Pearl Lagoon), and San Juan del Norte (Greytown). In 1920, 779 ships of 463,925 tons entered the five ports of Nicaragua, and 846 of 460,779 tons cleared.

There are few good roads in the country, but contracts have been made for roads and transport from Momotombo to Matagalpa, 79 miles, and for 3 roads leading respectively from Matagalpa, from New Segovia, and from the Pizpiz mines in the Cape Gracias district to the head of steamboat navigation on the Cuco Wanks river, about 160 miles from its mouth. A good cart road has recently been completed between Matagalpa and Jinotega, about 24 miles. There is also a road between Puerto Diaz and Juigalpa, of which 7 miles have been constructed; a highway from the capital to Sierras de Managua, 3 miles constructed; there will be two branches from this road, one leading to la Cuchilla and the towns to the south by way of Camino del Ventarron, and the other to Cuchilla and the Pacific coast by way of Camino de Chiquilistagua. There will also be a highway from Tipitapa to Matagalpa, of which the last 2 miles are the most difficult of all the stretch of road in the Tamarindo region. Improvements are being made on the roads from Granada to Nandaime, Boaca to Tipitapa, Masaya to Tipitapa, and from Leon to the Pacific coast. For the repairing and making of roads a tax varying from 1 peso (about 22*d.*) to 10 pesos is imposed on all male inhabitants over 18 years of age.

The Pacific Railroad of Nicaragua is the only line in the republic, having a total length of 171 miles. The line runs from Corinto to Leon, Managua, Granada, and Diriamba, with branches to El Viejo and Monotombo. There are 20 miles of private railway on the Atlantic coast near the Rio Grande,

and, on the west side of Lake Nicaragua, 3 private steam tramways aggregating 3 miles in length. A contract for the construction of a railway from El Bluff (Bluefields) to Lahone Grande (a small place on the line from Managua to Granada), passing through Matagalpa, was entered into by the Government with a New Orleans Syndicate in 1918.

The national railways have been sold to an American company for two million dollars, 51 per cent. of stock being owned by Brown Bros. and J. W. Seligman and Co. of New York, and 49 per cent. by the Government, but held on escrow by American bankers for a loan of 1,060,000 dollars due.

There are 3,637 miles of telegraph wire, and 130 offices; also 805 miles of telephone wire and 29 telephone stations. Between December 1, 1915 and October 31, 1916, 351,786 telegrams were sent, and 3,921 cablegrams. Receipts 3,0517.

The Government has contracted for the installation of wireless telegraph stations at Managua, Granada, San Carlos, San Juan del Norte and Castillo.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The National Bank of Nicaragua, with a capital of over 100,000 dollars, was established in Managua in 1912. Other banks are the Commercial Bank of Spanish America and the Anglo Central American Commercial Bank, Ltd.

In 1912 a new monetary unit was introduced, the gold *cordoba*, equivalent to the American dollar, containing 1.672 gr. of gold nine-tenths fine, and divided into 100 equal parts. Other gold coins provided for by the monetary law of 1912 are 10, 5 and 2½ cordobas, but no gold coins have ever been struck. As the National Bank suspended the sale of gold drafts on the United States in October, 1914, the monetary reform has fallen to pieces as there is presumably no gold reserve at all behind the circulation of 2 million paper cordobas. No statements are published either by the Bank or by the Government, and very little silver is in circulation. The country again has an unconvertible paper currency, and exchange keeps at 2 to 5 per cent. on account of general shortage of currency. On October 31, 1919, there were in circulation 3,559,100 cordobas.

The silver coins are the silver cordoba, containing 25 grammes of silver nine-tenths fine; the half and quarter cordoba; 10 cents, a coin containing 2½ grammes of silver eight-tenths fine; 5 cents, a coin three-quarters of copper and one of nickel; 1 cent, ninety-five parts of copper and 5 of zinc; ½ cent, in same proportion. 300,000 dollars' worth of cordobas in silver were coined at Birmingham in 1912. There are also paper cordobas.

Since January 7, 1893, the metric system of weights and measures has been in use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF NICARAGUA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Eduardo Perez-Triana.

There are Consular Representatives at Manchester, Birmingham, and Nottingham.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NICARAGUA.

Minister and Consul-General.—Hugh William Gaisford (resident at Guatemala).

Consul at Bluefields.—S. H. Hammond.

Acting-Consul-General for Nicaragua.—R. C. Michell. (Absent since 1914.)

Vice-Consul at Managua and Acting-Consul-General.—A. J. Martin, F.R.G.S.

There are Vice-Consuls at Managua, Matagalpa and Corinto.

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NORWAY.

(NORGE.)

Reigning King.

Haakon VII., born August 3, 1872; the second son, Carl, of Frederik King of Denmark, elected King of Norway by the Storting, November 18, 1905; accepted the crown through his grandfather, the late King Christian of Denmark, November 18, 1905; landed in Norway November 25, 1905; married, July 22, 1896, to Princess *Maud*, born November 26, 1869, the third daughter of the late Edward VII., King of Great Britain and Ireland.

Son.—Prince *Olav*, Crown Prince, born July 2, 1903.

According to the Constitution, Norway is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The royal succession is in direct male line in the order of primogeniture. In default of male heirs the King may propose a successor to the Storting, but this assembly has the right to nominate another, if it does not agree with the proposal.

By Treaty of January 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to the King of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people declared themselves independent and elected Prince Christian Frederick of Denmark as their King. The foreign Powers refused to recognise this election, and on August 14 a convention was made proclaiming the independence of Norway in union with Sweden. This was followed on November 4 by the election of

Karl XIII. as King of Norway. Norway declared this union dissolved, June 7, 1905, and after some months' negotiation, a mutual agreement for the repeal of the union was signed, October 26, 1905. The throne of Norway was offered to a prince of the reigning house of Sweden, but declined, and, after a *plebiscite*, Prince Carl of Denmark was formally elected King. In October, 1907, a treaty guaranteeing the integrity of Norwegian territory was signed at Kristiania by the representatives of Norway, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, and on January 8, 1908, received the unanimous approval of the Storting.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns of Norway since the year 1204, with the date of their accession.

Inge Baardsson	1204	Erik af Pommern	1380
Haakon Haakonsson	1217	Kristofer af Bayern	1442
Magnus Lagabøtter	1263	Karl Knutsson	1440
Erik Magnussøn	1280	Same Sovereigns as in Denmark	
Haakon V. Magnussøn	1290		1450-1814
Magnus Eriksson	1319	Kristian Fredrik	1814
Magnus VI. Magnussøn	1355	Same Sovereigns as in Sweden	
Olav Haakonsson	1381		1814-1905
Margræta	1388	Haakon VII.	1905

The King has a civil list of 700,000 kroner, or 38,546*l*.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Norway, called the Grundlov, bears date May 17, 1814, with several modifications passed at various times. It vests the legislative power of the realm in the Storting, the representative of the sovereign people. The royal veto may be exercised twice; but if the same bill pass three Stortings formed by separate and subsequent elections, it becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign. The King has the command of the land and sea forces, and makes all appointments, but except in a few cases, is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown.

The Storting assembles every year. The meetings take place *suo jure*, and not by any writ from the King or the executive. They begin on the first weekday after January 10 each year, and the Storting can sit as long as it may find it necessary. Every Norwegian citizen of twenty-three years of age (provided that he resides and has resided for five years in the country) is entitled to elect, unless he is disqualified from a special cause. Women are, since 1913, entitled to vote under the same conditions as men, and since 1915 are eligible as members of the Cabinet. The mode of election is direct, and the method of election is proportional. Every third year the people choose their representatives, the total number being 150. The country is divided into districts, each electing from three to eight representatives. Representatives must not be less than thirty years of age, must have resided in Norway for ten years, and be voters in the district from which they are chosen. Former members of the Cabinet can be elected representatives of any district of the Kingdom without regard to their residence. At the election in 1918 the number of electors was 1,201,312 or 45·64 per cent. of total population, while 717,446 votes, or 59·72 per cent. of the whole number, were recorded.

Storting (1922): Conservatives and Moderate Liberals 57, Liberals 37, Communists 29, Agricultural Party 17, Socialists 8, Democrats 2.

The Storting, when assembled, divides itself into two sections, the 'Lagting' and the 'Odelsting.' The former is composed of one-fourth of

the members of the Storting, and the other of the remaining three-fourths. The Ting nominates its own presidents. Questions relating to laws must be considered by each section separately. The inspection of public accounts and the revision of the Government, and impeachment before the Rigsret, belong exclusively to the Odelsting. All other matters are settled by both sections in common sitting. The Storting elects five delegates, whose duty it is to revise the public accounts. All new laws must first be laid before the Odelsting, from which they pass into the Lagting to be either accepted or rejected. If the Odelsting and Lagting do not agree, the two sections assemble in common sitting to deliberate, and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the voters. The same majority is required for alterations of the Constitution. The Lagting and the ordinary members of the supreme court of justice (*Höjesteret*) form a High Court of the Realm the *Rigsret* for the impeachment and trial of Ministers, members of the *Höjesteret*, and members of the Storting. Every member of the Storting has a salary of three thousand kroner per annum, besides travelling expenses, and, in recent years, an additional grant to cover the higher cost of living.

The executive is represented by the King, who exercises his authority through a Cabinet called a Council of State (*Statsraad*), composed of a Prime Minister or Minister of State (*Statsminister*), and at least seven ministers (*Statsraader*). The ministers are entitled to be present in the Storting and to take part in the discussions, but without a vote. The following are the members of the Cabinet, originally appointed June 22, 1921.

Premier and Minister of Finance.—Otto Albert Blehr.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs.—Arnold Christopher Ræsted.

Ministry for Justice.—Olaf Amundsen. •

Ministry for Social Affairs.—Lars Oftedal.

Ministry for Agriculture.—Haakon Frie.

Ministry for Commerce, Navigation, Industry and Fishery.—Johan Ludwig Mowinckel.

Ministry for Defence.—Ivar Aarætsmark.

Ministry for Worship and Instruction.—Fredrik Anton Martin Olsen Nalun.

Ministry of Public Works.—Ole Monsen Mjælde.

Ministry for Provisioning.—Raunus Olai Mortensen.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The administrative division of the country is into twenty districts, each governed by a chief executive functionary (*Fylkesmann*), viz., the town of Kristiania and Bergen, and 18 *Fylker* (counties). There are 43 towns, 22 'Ladesteder,' and 640 rural communes (*Herreder*), mostly parishes or sub-parishes (wards). The government of the Herred is vested in a body of representatives (from 12 to 48), and a council (*Formannskap*), elected by and from among the representatives, who are four times the number of the 'Formannskap.' The representatives elect conjointly every third year from among the 'Formannskap' a chairman and a deputy chairman. All the chairmen of the rural communes of a Fylke form with the Fylkesmann the Fylkesting (county diet), which meets yearly to settle the budget of the Fylke. The towns and the ports form 63 communes, also governed by a council (5 to 21), and representatives (four times the size of the council). The members of the

local governing bodies are elected under the same conditions as those of the Storting. Since 1910 women are entitled to vote and to be elected, under the same conditions as men.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Fylker	Area : English square miles	Census Population Dec. 1, 1920 ¹	Population Dec. 1, 1910	Pop. per square mile 1920
Kristiania (town) . . .	6·3	258,341	241,834	41,006·50
Akershus	2,058·9	179,152	128,042	87·01
Østfold	1,614·1	160,443	152,306	99·40
Hedmark	10,635·7	149,505	134,555	14·05
Opland	9,751·9	129,100	119,236	13·24
Buskerud	5,717·7	137,423	123,643	24·03
Vestfold	901·8	124,144	109,076	137·66
Telemark	5,863·8	125,588	108,084	21·42
Aust-Agder	3,608·2	74,793	76,456	20·73
Vest-Agder	2,804·7	82,857	82,067	29·54
Rogaland	3,526·9	166,105	141,040	47·09
Hordaland	5,991·5	156,345	146,006	26·09
Bergen (town)	13·5	91,081	76,867	6,746·74
Sogn og Fjordane . . .	7,132·3	89,919	90,040	12·60
Møre	5,811·5	158,411	144,622	27·25
Sør-Trøndelag	7,211·6	166,155	148,306	23·03
Nord-Trøndelag	8,652·9	88,945	84,948	10·29
Nordland	14,700·3	173,365	164,687	11·77
Troms	10,420·8	90,637	81,902	8·68
Finmark	18,539·9	43,997	38,065	2·38
Total	124,964·3	2,646,306	2,391,782	21·18

¹ Preliminary figures.

In 1920, 1,861,424 were domiciled in rural districts, and 784,882 in towns.

In 1910 there were 1,155,673 males, and 1,236,109 females.

Conjugal condition of the present population, 1910 :—

—	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not stated
Males	713,318	364,642	41,778	769	2,653
Females	755,187	382,679	94,128	1,380	1,256

Of the population in 1910 2,296,344 were born in Norway, 38,647 in Sweden, 1,832 in Finland, 2,986 in Germany. In 1910 the number of Laps was 18,590, and of Fins, 7,172.

For the distribution of the population above the age of 15, divided according to occupation and according to the 1910 census, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 1192.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

Year	Marriages	Births (exc. still- born)	Stillborn	Illegiti- mate, living	Deaths (exc. still- born)	Excess of Births
1916	17,312	66,055	1,350	4,689	34,362	31,693
1917	18,086	64,746	1,460	4,637	34,106	30,640
1918	20,019	63,508	1,516	4,180	43,408	20,100
1919	15,608	58,452	1,507	3,824	33,751	22,701
1920	18,394	70,691	1,722	5,253	83,502	37,189

2. *Emigration.*

Place of Destination	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
United States	7,723	4,388	4,865	2,344	1,179	2,236	5,216
British North America .	775	169	320	168	30	130	325
Other Non-European countries	24	15	27	6	17	16	40
Total	8,522	4,572	5,212	2,518	1,226	2,432	5,581

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

At the census taken December 1, 1920, the number of towns with a population of above 100,000 was one, above 20,000 five, above 10,000 eighteen, above 5,000—twenty-six in all. The population of the principal towns (preliminary census returns) was:—

Kristiania	258,341	Ålesund	16,347	Larvik	11,391
Bergen	91,081	Kristiansand	16,543	Fredrikshald	11,218
Trondhjem	54,520	Skien	16,503	Sarpsborg	10,881
Stavanger	43,883	Fredrikstad	15,579	Horten	10,413
Drammen	26,174	Kristiansund	15,183	Arendal	10,358
Haugesund	16,563	Tønsberg	12,588		

Religion and Instruction.

The evangelical Lutheran religion is the national Church and the only one endowed by the State. Its clergy are nominated by the King. All religions (except Jesuits) are tolerated. Ecclesiastically Norway is divided into 6 *Bispedømmer* (bishoprics), 90 *Prostier* (provostships, or archdeaconries), 514 *Prestegjeld* (clerical districts). In 1910 there were 62,553 dissenters, including 2,046 Roman Catholics, 10,986 Methodists, 1,659 Baptists, 714 Mormons, 143 Quakers. The Roman Catholics are under a Vicar Apostolic resident at Kristiania.

Education is compulsory, the school age being from six and a half in towns and seven in the country to fourteen. In 1917-18 (the latest date for which there are statistics) there were in the country 5,999 public elementary schools with 282,117 pupils, and in towns 3,379 classes with 96,784 pupils; the amount expended on both being 30,313,225 kroner, of which 12,242,046 kroner was granted by the State, the rest being provided locally. There are 113 secondary schools: 15 public, 88 communal, with 20,714 pupils in 1920-21, 10 schools are private. Most of the secondary schools are mixed. There were in 1918-19, 6 public normal schools and 4 private, with 1,263 students. Norway has one University, viz. at Kristiania (founded 1811), attended in 1917-18 by 1,500 students. In the financial year 1917-18 it had

its own income, 534,460 kroner, and a State subsidy of 2,571,948 kroner. There is one technical high school at Trondhjem, attended in 1920-21 by 672 students, and one agricultural high school in Aas, with 170 students in the same year. There are also many special schools.

There are 10 schools for abnormal children, deaf, blind, and feeble-minded. There are 9 reformatory schools for neglected children. The number of children in reformatories in 1918 was 482 boys and 332 girls. There are, besides, 4 communal compulsory schools, established mainly for children neglecting the ordinary school.

Norwegian is an independent language side by side with Danish and Swedish. As to the written language, there exists two idioms ('riksmaal' and 'landsmaal') and both may be officially used.

Justice and Crime.

For civil justice Norway is divided into 110 districts, each with an inferior court. There are 3 superior courts, having each one chief justice and two other justices, and one supreme court for the whole kingdom (*Höiesteret*), consisting of 1 president and at least 6 other justices. There is a court of mediation (*Forlikskommission*) in each town and *Herred* (district), consisting of two men chosen by the electors, before which, as a rule, civil cases must first be brought.

According to the law of criminal procedure of July 1, 1887, all criminal cases (not military, or coming under the *Rigsret*—the court for impeachments) shall be tried either by jury (*Lagmandsret*), or *Meddomsret*. The *Lagmandsret* consists of three judges and 10 jurors. The Kingdom is divided into 4 jury districts (*Lagdømmer*), each having its chief judge. Each district is divided into circuits, in which courts are held at fixed times. The *Meddomsret* consists of the judge and is held in the district of the inferior court, and 2 assistant judges (not professional) summoned for each case. The *Lagmandsret* takes cognisance of the higher classes of offences, and is also a court of appeal. The *Meddomsret* is for the trial of other offences, and is also a court of first instance.

There are four convict prisons; inmates, June 30, 1921, 371 males and 8 females. There are 135 local prisons, in which were detained, June 30, 1921, 529 males and 25 females.

Pauperism.

The relief of the poor is mostly provided for by local taxation by the State. The number of persons receiving relief amounted to 62,606 in 1919.

Finance

Revenue and expenditure in thousands of kroner (18 kroner = 1*l.*):—

Years ending June 30	Revenue				Expenditure				
	Direct Taxes	Indirect Taxes	Other Sources	Total	Defence	Debt	Public Works	General	Total
1918	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.
1919	314,240	131,607	148,715	619,853 ¹	72,732	24,442	128,650	275,935	501,759 ⁴
1920	409,279	134,200	244,179	787,658 ²	65,425	28,785	187,655	390,247	672,262 ⁵
1921	374,415	198,729	277,340	850,484 ³	58,760	32,518	240,368	465,244	802,890 ⁶

¹ Including 25,290,641 kr. raised by loans (whereof for railways, 16,408,135 kr.).

² Including 68,781,862 kr. raised by loans (whereof for railways, 26,376,462 kr.).

³ Including 56,237,137 kr. raised by loans (whereof for railways, 30,342,349 kr.).

⁴ Exclusive of 55,813,888 kr. spent on neutrality measures.

⁵ Exclusive of 35,322,807 kr. spent on neutrality measures.

⁶ Exclusive of 6,972,742 kr. spent on neutrality measures.

Budget for two financial years, July 1 to June 30, 1920-21, and 1921-22 :—

Sources of Revenue	1921-22	1920-21	Branches of Expenditure	1921-22	1920-21
Ordinary :	Kroner	Kroner	Ordinary :	Kroner	Kroner
Income Tax . . .	280,000,000	182,000,000	Civil list . . .	924,100	815,100
Customs . . .	65,000,000	80,000,000	Starting . . .	3,225,500	2,665,500
Excise on spirits .	3,100,000	2,100,000	The Ministries . .	7,248,400	7,133,300
" " beer . .	11,000,000	8,000,000	Church, arts, and		
" " tobacco .	9,010,000	12,010,000	education . . .	71,716,100	50,768,000
Succession duties .	7,000,000	7,000,000	Justice . . .	15,022,700	14,627,300
Stamps . . .	14,150,000	14,150,000	Interior . . .	82,409,700	55,522,400
Judicial fees . . .	3,000,000	2,000,000	Post, telegraphs .	104,144,800	78,666,700
Tax on luxuries . .	5,000,000	3,150,000	State railways		
Mines . . .	3,220,000	2,442,700	(traffic) . . .	140,403,400	128,954,700
Post Office . . .	35,300,000	33,800,000	Do. (construction)	7,000,000	5,000,000
Telegraphs and			Roads, canals, ports,		
telephones . .	32,000,000	29,000,000	&c.	28,232,000	24,296,600
State property . .	14,854,600	11,914,900	Finance and customs	19,256,800	17,036,300
Railways . . .	129,570,000	117,663,000	Mines . . .	2,561,700	2,654,600
Miscellaneous . .	33,086,400	26,369,400	Redemption of debt	5,149,400	6,180,200
Total, ordinary .	645,300,000	511,600,000	Interest . . .	36,816,800	28,525,500
Extraordinary :			Army . . .	30,356,700	42,357,900
Excess profits tax	16,000,000	174,000,000	Navy . . .	16,862,300	17,249,900
Tax on tonnage . .	—	5,646,100	Foreign affairs . .	3,206,500	2,291,800
From earlier sur-			Scarcity Allowances		
pluses . . .	2,070,000	6,560,800	for public func-		
From loans . . .	53,402,300	74,717,900	tionaries . . .	50,816,900	23,000,000
Miscellaneous . .	305,500	364,200	Miscellaneous . . .	5,944,500	3,953,700
Total, extraordinary	71,777,800	261,289,000	Total, ordinary	645,300,000	511,600,000
Total, ordinary and			Extraordinary :		
extraordinary .	717,077,800	772,889,000	Special expenditure		
			for defence . .	—	—
			Construction of		
			railways . . .	35,078,700	47,168,400
			Construction of tele-		
			graph & telephone		
			lines	6,512,100	10,055,800
			Water-power de-		
			velopments . .	11,310,000	18,334,000
			Other public works	2,070,000	40,610,200
			Set aside to special		
			funds	—	500,000
			Scarcity allowances		
			to public func-		
			tionaries, &c. .	16,000,000	66,200,000
			Scarcity measures .	—	61,835,000
			Miscellaneous . .	807,000	16,585,600
			Total, extraordinary	71,777,800	261,289,000
			Total, ordinary and	717,077,800	772,889,000
			extraordinary .		

The public debt :—

Years ending June 30	Amortisation ¹	Growth ¹	Interest	Amount at the end of the year ¹
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
1918	8,829,657	289,925,000*	19,928,318	736,599,940*
1919	5,956,929	277,395,750	22,946,585 ³	1,008,038,762 ⁴
1920	43,905,552	103,531,900	27,258,536*	1,129,605,110*
1921	—	—	—	1,220,555,000

¹ Nominal value.² Including unfunded debt 240,520,000 kroner (temporary advances to the Government Food Commission).³ Interest on unfunded debt not included.⁴ Including unfunded debt 420,188,000 kroner (temporary advances to the Government Food Commission).⁵ Including unfunded debt 396,643,000 kroner (temporary advances to the Government Food Commission).

Defence.

The most important fortresses of Norway are Oscarsborg, Tönsberg, Kristiansand, Bergen, and Agdenes; the old fortresses, Karljohansvaern, Akershus in Kristiania, Bergenhus in Bergen, Munkholmen near Trondhjem, and Vardóyhus, are of no importance.

ARMY.

The army of Norway is a *national militia*. Service is universal and compulsory, liability commencing at the age of 18, and continuing till the age of 55. The men are called out at 21, and for the first 12 years belong to the line; then for 12 years to the landvärn. Afterwards they pass to the landstorm, in which they remain until they have attained 55 years of age. The initial training is carried out in recruits' schools; it lasts for 48 days in the infantry and garrison artillery, 62 in the mountain batteries, 72 in the engineers, 92 in the field artillery, and 102 in the cavalry. As soon as their courses are finished the men are passed to the units to which they will permanently belong, and with them go through a further training of 24 days. Subsequent training consists of 24 days in the second, third and seventh years of service.

The line is now organised in 6 divisions of all arms, besides which there is the garrison artillery. There are 55 battalions of infantry, 5 companies of cyclists (skiers), 3 regiments of cavalry (19 squadrons), 27 four-gun field batteries, 3 batteries of mountain artillery, 9 batteries of heavy artillery, and 1 regiment and 2 battalions of engineers. The Flying Corps is organised in 3 divisions. The divisions are of unequal strength, according to the importance of the district in which they are recruited. In event of war, each division would mobilize 2 or 3 regiments of infantry (of 3 battalions), 3 or 4 squadrons of cavalry, a battalion of field artillery (of 3 batteries), a battalion of heavy artillery, a sapper company, a telegraph company, a medical company, a company of train and a company of automobiles. Each regimental district also forms one battalion of landvärn (of 6 companies), and the other arms would form landvärn units in the same proportion. The total peace strength is 138,500 men and comprises 71,836 rifles, 228 field and 36 heavy guns. The additional numbers available on mobilisation amount to 282,000 men.

The Norwegian infantry is armed with the Krag-Jørgensen rifle of 6·5 mm. The field artillery has Erhardt Q.F. guns of 7·5 cm.

The budget of the army for 1921-22 is 2,185,000*l*.

NAVY.

The principal vessels of the Norwegian navy are:—

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	H.P.	Max. Speed
			Bel	Big Guns			
1896	{Harald Haarfaagre Tordenskiold}	3,900	7	8	2 8in.; 6 4·7in.	4,500	17
1899	{Norge Eidsvold}	4,200	6	8	2 8in.; 6 6in.	5,200	17

None of the above possess any other than local value. The whole navy is designed for coast-defence duties.

There are also 2 gunboats, 4 destroyers, 29 torpedo boats, 4 submarines and 10 minelayers.

The navy numbers about 190 officers on active service and about 160 in the reserve, and about 1,000 petty officers and seamen on permanent engagement. All seafaring men between the ages of twenty and forty-four are enrolled on the lists of the active fleet, and are liable to the maritime conscription. The conscripts (about 1,000) have to go through a training of at least 6 months.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

As Norway is a barren and mountainous country, there is little opportunity for agriculture. The arable soil is found in comparatively narrow strips, gathered in deep and narrow valleys and around fjords and lakes. Large continuous tracts fit for cultivation do not exist. Of the total area, 74.7 per cent. is unproductive, 21.9 per cent. forest, and 3.4 per cent. under cultivation. On January 1, 1918, there were 216,545 real estates separately registered, and the number of farms was 261,484. The 241,484 farms were classified as follows according to their cultivated area:—

Without cultivated area (not including gardens).	19,495
Up to 2 hectares „	162,608
2.01-10 „ „	64,046
10.01-50 „ „	15,079
Above 50 „ „	265

261,484

The 19,495 farms without cultivated area are most of them special estates of gardens, and not cultivated meadow land.

The acreage and products of the principal crops for 3 years were as follows :

Crops	Acreage			Produce (quarters)		
	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920
Wheat .	40,970	40,941	40,451	132,056	119,811	121,386
Barley .	156,002	156,060	155,785	677,250	607,245	619,616
Oats .	343,087	342,837	341,871	1,723,461	1,570,069	1,567,178
Rye .	36,863	36,661	36,339	122,691	119,145	117,621
Mixed Corn	20,495	29,482	29,060	142,081	137,878	131,137
Potatoes .	132,587	132,479	130,413	31,058,838 ¹	40,667,600 ¹	33,334,911 ¹
Hay .	—	—	—	1,885,701 ²	1,715,363 ²	1,883,279 ²

¹ Bushels.

² Tons.

On June 20, 1918, the country possessed live stock as follows:—Horses, 221,062; cattle, 1,049,642; sheep, 1,207,923; goats, 203,099; swine, 214,305.

The value of cereals imported (including flour) was 172,577,500 kroner in 1919; the principal articles being rye, wheat, maize, barley, wheat and rye-flour. The imports of animal products amounted to 150,843,400 kroner in 1919, and their exports to 204,546,800 kroner in 1919.

II. FORESTRY.

The forests and the fisheries are the two chief natural sources of wealth. The total area covered with forests is estimated at 27,434 square miles, of which 75 per cent. is under pine trees. The State forests occupy about 3,678 square miles. The value of unwrought or partly wrought timber exported from Norway in 1919 and 1920 was respectively 77,840,900 and 109,846,200

kroner, and of wrought timber (mostly wood pulp) 113,048,100 in 1919 and 226,669,000 kroner in 1920.

III. MINES AND MINERALS.

The pyrite is the most important mineral product for both its sulphur and copper content. Iron-ore deposits occur in many places, but there is a shortage of coal for smelting. The total value of mineral products in 1918 was 37,131,000 kroner (10,834,000 in 1907); of furnace products, 28,369,000 kroner (3,135,000 in 1907). The chief mineral products are silver, 1,110,000 kroner in 1918; copper ore, 7,151,000 kroner; pyrites, 20,106,000 kroner; iron ore, 2,515,000 kroner; felspar, 306,800 kroner; nickel ore, 480,000 kroner. Of the smelting products in 1917, silver was valued at 1,120,000 kroner; copper, 16,100,000 kroner; electrolyte pig iron, 3,622,000 kroner. At the end of 1918 there existed about 127 mining establishments employing 8,424 workpeople, and 14 smelting furnaces with 1,034 workpeople.

IV. FISHERIES.

Fish and fish-products comprise about a third of Norway's total annual export values. The number of persons in 1918 engaged in cod fishery was 64,253; in summer-herring fishery, 18,388; and in mackerel fishery, 6,016.

The value of the fisheries in kroner in 1918 was: Cod, 36,154,341; herring, 67,330,033; mackerel, 7,964,833; salmon and sea trout, 1,905,066; other fisheries, 21,607,364; lobsters, 328,459; total, 135,890,096.

Other fisheries are the whale, walrus, seal, and shark fisheries which in 1918 produced a total of about 41,493,718 kroner.

Whale oil production in metric tons, 1917, 40,425; 1918, 25,725; 1919, 28,525; 1920, 37,275.

V. MANUFACTURES.

Though the country lacks coal and is dependent entirely on imported supplies, it possesses an enormous amount of water power, which produces motive power for manufacturing industry. The chief manufacturing use of this power has been for the production of pulp and paper and of electrochemical products, which are important Norwegian industries. The principal products of the electrochemical industry are ammonium nitrate, calcium nitrate, sodium nitrate, calcium carbide, and ferrosilicon.

The numbers of establishments and workers in the principal industries on December 31, 1920, were as follows:—

Industries	Estab-lish-ments	Workers over 18 years		Workers under 18 years		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Chemicals, paints, oils, and soaps	347	11,068	890	412	196	12,566
Clothing	510	3,242	6,539	618	845	11,244
Electrical industry	308	4,128	32	87	—	4,247
Food products	1,880	11,180	8,462	1,252	1,926	22,820
Leather and rubber	127	1,185	199	122	26	1,532
Machinery and metal work	1,295	30,811	1,417	3,591	404	36,023
Mining	57	3,814	84	145	5	4,048
Paper	213	14,272	1,883	646	386	17,187
Printing	340	2,672	1,098	427	239	4,436
Quarries and ceramics	390	8,338	533	871	209	9,951
Textiles	251	2,971	5,819	452	920	9,667
Wood, bone, horn, meerscham, etc	2,348	20,782	437	1,781	80	23,080
Miscellaneous	55	1,161	195	41	61	1,458
Total	8,069	115,424	27,088	10,450	5,297	158,259

Commerce.

Total imports and exports in five years (18 kroner = 1l.) :—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Imports (foreign) . .	1,353,664,900	1,661,307,700	1,252,563,900	2,580,390,600	3,021,000,000
Exports (Norwegian) .	975,475,600	788,015,600	752,033,000	739,305,500	1,183,000,000
„ (foreign) . .	12,857,400	3,356,600	3,022,400	42,759,600	59,000,000

Trade with different countries in 1919, including indirect as well as direct trade, but not direct transit goods :—

Country	1919		Country	1919	
	Imports	Exports		Imports	Exports
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Sweden	189,969,800	70,780,100	Italy	12,522,300	14,634,000
Denmark, Iceland, and Faeroe . . .	151,436,000	47,379,800	Austria	2,313,600	1,446,500
Russia	6,255,600	9,233,700	Greece	788,500	1,305,900
Germany	140,255,890	205,198,000	Turkey and Rou- mania	47,400	1,194,200
Switzerland . . .	34,282,000	2,101,200	Africa	2,940,000	5,871,700
Netherlands . . .	52,229,200	14,050,900	Asia	113,430,000	15,549,100
Belgium	11,932,300	16,510,000	Australia . . .	16,660,100	9,224,600
Great Britain and Ireland	780,736,800	221,624,900	America	928,544,500	49,101,600
France	53,596,400	43,774,000	Not stated . . .	26,520,800	28,243,200
Portugal & Madeira	2,455,100	3,591,000			
Spain	56,820,500	21,272,900	Total	2,583,746,700	782,087,400

The total amount of the import duties collected in 1919 was 112·7 millions of kroner ; for the year ending June 30, 1921, 72·7 millions of kroner. The value of imports subject to duty (1919) was 1,370,311,100 kroner and of duty-free 1,213,434,600 kroner.

Under the treaty of 1826 there is the 'most-favoured-nation' treatment between the United Kingdom and Norway.

The recorded values are calculated according to information supplied by Exchange Committees and merchants. Those of imports include the invoice price, freight, packing, and insurance, but not duty ; those of exports give the price free on board in Norwegian port, excluding freight and insurance, but including packing and Norwegian commercial profit. The returns of quantities are compiled from the officially controlled declarations of importers and exporters. These declarations stated prior to 1909 the countries from which the articles were *directly* imported and to which they were *directly* exported. An article coming, for example, from the East Indies *via* London was recorded as coming from England. From January 1, 1909, the declarations state the countries from which the articles are bought and to which they are sold. The recorded imports include all articles imported, whether for consumption inland or for re-exportation, but not the direct transit goods. The exports are divided into exports of Norwegian articles (special trade) and exports of foreign articles.

Values of imports and exports, divided into classes, for 1919 :—

Classes of Goods	1919		Classes of Goods	1919	
	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods		Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Animals, living .	1,261,400	1,208,500	Minerals, unwrought .	243,045,700	15,144,000
Animal produce (malty food) .	154,198,500	204,546,800	Minerals, manufactured .	64,905,000	63,340,100
Breadstuffs .	172,677,500	5,132,100	Metals, unwrought or partly wrought	93,616,200	15,146,300
Groceries .	199,593,000	818,800	Metals, manufactured .	150,284,800	4,614,100
Fruits, plants, &c. .	88,551,000	697,000	Vessels, carriages, machinery, &c. .	342,121,500	34,129,100
Spirits, &c. .	47,819,300	436,900	Total .	2,583,745,700	739,327,200
Yarn, rope, &c. .	113,502,100	3,185,600	Re-exports .		42,760,200
Textile manufactures, &c. .	448,776,300	612,300	Grand Total .		782,087,400
Hair, skins, &c. .	154,835,700	25,206,700			
Tallow, oils, tar, &c. .	164,336,400	90,447,700			
Timber & wooden goods .	72,166,900	191,359,000			
Dye stuffs .	11,294,700	309,000			
Different vegetable produce .	37,370,900	181,500			
Paper and paper manufactures .	14,487,900	82,811,800			

Imports and exports to and from the principal Norwegian ports :—

	Imports			Exports		
	1917	1918	1919	1917	1918	1919
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Kristiania .	718,268,100	498,826,300	1,388,524,600	119,274,800	113,916,000	150,496,400
Bergen .	308,135,600	183,963,300	365,090,100	62,520,900	62,276,300	62,871,500
Trondhjem .	101,734,400	83,583,500	152,086,900	76,194,300	51,893,800	48,926,400

Total trade between Norway and United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) :—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Norway to U.K. .	18,372,593	23,654,895	17,067,379	23,819,349	10,326,095
Exports to Norway from U.K. .	8,453,221	5,408,483	27,437,693	33,399,353	14,059,813

Shipping and Navigation.

The total registered Norwegian mercantile marine on January 1, 1921, was as follows: Sailing: 409 vessels, 203,944 net tons; steam and motor: 3,419 vessels, 1,324,160 net tons; total: 3,828 vessels, 1,528,104 net tons.

The vessels entered and cleared at Norwegian ports in 1920 were as follows :—

1920	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Net Tonnage	No.	Net Tonnage	No.	Net Tonnage
Entered						
Norwegian	2,987	1,929,337	628	395,838	3,615	2,325,175
Foreign	2,849	915,359	1567	1,161,743	4,416	2,077,102
Total entered	5,836	2,844,696	2195	1,557,581	8,031	4,402,277
Cleared						
Norwegian	2,863	1,664,612	659	565,260	3,522	2,229,872
Foreign	3,009	1,789,615	1393	246,887	4,402	2,036,002
Total cleared	5,872	3,454,227	2052	811,647	7,924	4,265,874

Vessels entered and cleared in 1920 at the following ports :—

1920	Number	Net Tonnage	1920	Number	Net Tonnage
Kristiania			Trondhjem		
Entered	2,215	1,494,552	Entered	270	180,177
Cleared	1,637	1,219,884	Cleared	342	198,217
Bergen			Fredrikstad		
Entered	693	555,591	Entered	348	104,491
Cleared	639	462,015	Cleared	359	128,568

Internal Communications.

The length of State Railways on December 31, 1920, was 1,771 miles; of private companies 271 miles; total 2,072 miles. 1,325 miles have a gauge of 4ft. 8½in.; 649 miles, 3ft. 6in.; 16 miles, 3ft. 3½in.; 52 miles, 2ft. 5½in. Total receipts year ending June 30, 1920: State railways, 101,729,550 kroner; companies, 18,808,969 kroner. Total expenses: State railways, 104,626,323 kroner; companies, 19,445,551 kroner. Goods carried: State railways, 5,411,588 tons (of 1,000 kilogs.); companies, 1,958,014. Passengers carried: State railways, 27,273,844; companies, 6,076,131. The State railways have been constructed partly by subscription in the districts interested and partly at the expense of Government. The receipts, expenses and traffic refer to the year July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920. A beginning is made for the electrification of the State Railways in Norway.

The following are the postal statistics :—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Letters	103,258,016	94,985,181	110,292,121	123,075,227	115,517,673
Post-cards	16,650,375	15,922,855	18,227,739	16,942,466	15,658,909
Letters with declaration of value	6,841,449	6,713,411	7,219,912	6,815,885	6,611,674
Registered letters	3,517,093	3,860,366	4,596,400	4,785,734	5,045,527
Journals	152,252,182	155,556,346	184,521,243	192,626,882	185,269,797
Other printed matter	17,105,068	15,886,593	18,527,492	18,252,200	16,032,640
Samples and parcels	3,899,068	3,998,458	4,860,091	5,512,228	4,787,029

Length of telegraph and inter-urban telephone lines and wires, June 30, 1921 : 16,330 miles of line, 91,600 miles of wires. Number of paid messages on the State lines, 5,900,969. Number of telephone conversations on trunk lines, 11,344,579. State telegraph offices, 2,067 ; receipts, 26,886,999 kroner ; expenses, 33,291,626 kroner.

The Government possesses 11 wireless telegraph stations in Norway and one at Spitsbergen.

Money and Credit.

On June 30, 1920, the nominal value of the coin minted (the coinage after the monetary reform deducting the coins melted down) was : Gold coin, 22,639,850 kroner ; silver coin, 25,697,701 kroner ; nickel coin, 390,500 kroner ; bronze and iron coin, 2,026,116 kroner ; total, 50,754,167 kroner.

There exists no Government paper money.

The value of income in 1919 and property at the end of 1919 assessed for taxes in the fiscal year 1920-21 was :—

	Income.		Property.	
The towns	2,134·6	millions of kroner	5,943·1	millions of kroner
The rural districts	1,567·7	„ „	6,737·0	„ „
The whole kingdom	3,702·3	„ „	12,680·1	„ „

The 'Norges' Bank is a joint-stock bank, of which, however, a considerable part is owned by the State. The bank is, besides, governed by laws enacted by the State, and its directors are elected by the Storting except the president and vice-president of the head office, who are nominated by the King. It is the only bank in Norway that is authorised to issue bank notes for circulation. The balance-sheets of the bank for 1920 show the following figures :—Assets at the end of the year—bullion, 147,283,704 kroner ; outstanding capital, mortgaged estates, foreign bills, &c., 501,137,085 kroner ; total, 648,417,789 kroner. Liabilities—notes in circulation, 491,916,223 kroner ; the issue of notes allowed was 497,283,704 kroner ; deposits, cheques, unclaimed dividends, unsettled losses, &c., 178,932,263 kroner (of which the deposits amounted to 132,463,768 kroner) ; dividends payable for the year, 4,200,000 kroner, 12 per cent. ; total, 670,848,486 ; balance, 32,430,797.

The 'Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank' was established in 1852 by the State to meet the demand for loans on mortgage. The capital of the bank is mostly furnished by the State, and amounted to 32,000,000 kroner in 1920. At the end of 1920 the total amount of bonds issued was 249,143,200 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 236,434,943 kroner.

The Norwegian 'Arbeiderbruk og Boligbank' was established in 1903 by the State to meet the demand for loans on mortgage from labourers and small proprietors. The capital of the bank is furnished by the State, and amounted to 7,200,000 kroner in 1920. On June 30, 1920, the total amount of bonds issued was 32,465,120 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 40,810,727 kroner. This bank will shortly be replaced by the 'Norske Stats Småbruk og Boligbank,' which was established in 1917. Its capital amounted to 6,000,000 kroner in 1920 ; on June 30, 1920, the total amount of bonds issued was 20,000,000 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 25,560,400 kroner.

There were at the end of 1920, 192 private joint-stock banks reported, with a collective subscribed capital of 528,247,805 kroner and a paid-up capital of 509,130,671. The reserve funds amounted to 345,774,378. The deposits and withdrawals in the course of the year amounted to 9,476,601,375

kroner and 9,301,525,436 kroner respectively. Deposits at the end of the year 3,112,451,786 kroner, of which 205,675,227 kroner deposits on demand, and 2,906,776,559 kroner on other accounts.

All savings-banks must be chartered by royal licence. Their operations are regulated, to a considerable extent, by the law, and controlled by the Ministry of Finance. In 1920 their number was 562; depositors 1,697,048, with 2,040,073,642 kroner to their credit at the end of the year.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

By a treaty signed October 16, 1875, Norway adopted the same monetary system as Sweden and Denmark. The Norwegian krone, of 100 öre, is of the value of 1s. 1½d., or about 18 kroner to the pound sterling. The gold 20-kroner piece weighs 8·960572 grammes, '900 fine containing 8·0645 grammes of fine gold, and the silver krone weighs 7·5 grammes, '800 fine, containing 6 grammes of fine silver. The standard of value is gold. National Bank notes for 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 kroner are legal means of payment, and the Bank is bound to exchange them for gold on presentation. In 1920 the duty of the bank to pay the notes in gold was temporarily suspended.

The metric system of weights and measures is obligatory.

SPITSBERGEN, BEAR ISLAND, AND ADJACENT ISLANDS (SVALBARD).

An archipelago situated between 10° and 35° longitude east of Greenwich and between 74° and 81° latitude north. The distance from Norway to Bear Islands is 250 miles north, and to Spitsbergen 375 miles.

It is claimed that in all probability the archipelago was discovered by Norwegians in 1194 and re-discovered by the Dutch navigator Barents in 1596. The English explorer Henry Hudson visited Spitsbergen in 1607. In the 17th century a very lucrative whale fishery was started and for some time there were Dutch, British, and Norwegian claims to sovereignty and quarrels about the fishing places. But when in the 18th century the whale-fishery ended, the question of the sovereignty of Spitsbergen lost its actuality, and it was not until the beginning of this century that the question was again raised, owing to the discovery and exploitation of rich coalfields. It was settled by a Treaty, signed on February 9, 1921 at Paris, in which Norway's sovereignty over the Archipelago was recognised by the United States of America, the British Empire, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands and Sweden. Claims to land by nationals of the interested Powers are fully protected by the Treaty.

Total area about 25,000 square miles. The chief islands are West Spitsbergen or Mainland, North East Land (about half the former), Prince Charles Foreland, Edge Island, Barents Land, King Karl's Land, Hope Island, and Bear Island. The climate is essentially arctic, tempered by the Gulf Stream. For over 300 years the islands have been frequented by sailors of various nationalities engaged in the whale and seal fisheries, and hunters in search of fur-bearing animals. Spitsbergen has attracted much greater interest than before on account of the discovery of extensive resources. Coal occurs in several formations and of various qualities.

For over 300 years the islands have been frequented by sailors of various nationalities—in the last 100 years practically only Norwegians—engaged in

the whale and seal fisheries, and hunters in search of fur-bearing animals. Since the beginning of this century Spitsbergen and Bear Island have attracted much greater interest than before on account of the discovery of extensive coal resources. Coal occurs in several formations and of various qualities. In Bear Island is found coal of Devonian and Carboniferous age. The first kind has been mined since 1915 by a Norwegian Company. The shipping season lasts about six months. In Spitsbergen there occurs carboniferous, cretaceous, and tertiary coal. Only the last kind of coal is actually worked. There are two or three seams about 3 to 4 feet thick, each of which covers an area of at least 460 square miles with a contents of probably more than 2,000 million tons. The coal is of excellent quality. The number, extent and contents of the coal-seams of the other formations are not known and their coal is not so good as the tertiary coal. The coalfields belong to British, Norwegian, Swedish, Russian, and Dutch companies, and coal is at present mined at and exported from four places. Shipping is only possible in three or four months of the year. There are five mining camps inhabited all the year round. The largest is Longyear "City" in Advent Bay with about 350 inhabitants.

The export of coal and the population of Spitsbergen and Bear Island were :—

	Population		Export
	Summer 1921	Winter 1921-22	Summer 1921
Spitsbergen	1,315	825	Tons 153,000
Bear Island	188	85	19,500
Total	1,503	980	172,500

Besides coal there is found lowgrade iron in a few places, but of no economic value. The same is true of gypsum that occurs in great quantities, and of asbestos, which is found in one place.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF NORWAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister in London.—Paul Benjamin Vogt. (Appointed June 2, 1910.)

Counsellor.—Peter Hersleb Birkeland.

Secretary.—Reidar Kildal.

Naval Attaché.—Captain S. Scott Hansen.

Commercial Counsellor.—G. K. Conradi.

Press Attaché.—M. M. Mjelde.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NORWAY.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Mansfeldt de Cardonnel Findlay, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Second Secretary.—W. St. C. H. Roberts.

Military Attaché.—Colonel W. Robertson.

Naval Attaché.—Captain J. Wolfe Murray, D.S.O.

Commercial Secretary.—C. L. Paus, C.B.E.

Consul at Kristiania.—Edward F. Gray.

There are consular representatives at Bergen, Skien, Stavanger, Trömsø, Trondhjem, Larvik, and other places.

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OMAN.

AN independent State, in South-eastern Arabia, whose integrity has been guaranteed by Great Britain and France. Oman extends along the southern shore of the gulf of that name from the entrance into the Persian Gulf to the extreme eastern point of Arabia, and thence S.W. as far as Ras Sajir, lat. 16° 8' N. The coast line is nearly 1,000 miles long. Inland Oman is bounded on the S.W. by the great desert. Area, 82,000 square miles; population, estimated at 500,000, chiefly Arabs, but there is a strong infusion of negro blood, especially along the coast. The towns of Muskat and Muttrah hardly contain an Arab, being inhabited almost entirely by Baluchis and Negroes. The capital, Muskat, and the adjacent town of Muttrah have together about 20,000 inhabitants. Less than a fifth of this number now live in Muskat itself, which is in the last stages of decay and mostly in ruins. Muskat was occupied by the Portuguese from 1508 to the middle of the seventeenth century. After various vicissitudes it was recovered in the eighteenth century by Ahmed bin Sa'eed, of Yemenite origin, who was elected Imam in 1741, and whose family has since ruled, though under the title of Sultans for the last three generations. From 1913, the last year of the reign of the late Sultan, till October 1920, the interior of Oman Proper was in rebellion. The tribes elected an Imam, who, assisted by a Council of Sheikhs established paramount authority over the whole of the interior, and even threatened the coast towns. By an agreement signed at Sib, in October 1920, between the tribes and the Sultan through the mediation of the Political Agent, peaceful relations were re-established between the two parties, on the basis of home rule for the tribes of the interior and complete freedom of intercourse and trade. The Sultan's direct control therefore now only extends along the sea coast.

The present Sultan is *Seyyid Taimur bin Feysil*, eldest son of the late *Seyyid Feysil bin Turki*, who succeeded his father October 5, 1913.

In the beginning of last century the power of the Imam of Oman extended over a large area of Arabia, the islands in the Persian Gulf, a strip of the

Persian coast, and a long strip of the African coast south of Cape Guardafui, including Socotra and Zanzibar. On the death of Sultan Sa'eed in 1856, one son proclaimed himself Sultan in Zanzibar and another in Muskat. Eventually the rivals agreed to submit their claims to the arbitration of Lord Canning, Viceroy of India, who formally separated the two Sultanates. Subsequent troubles curtailed the area of the state in Asia. The island of Kishm or Tawilah, near the entrance of the Persian Gulf, formerly belonging to the Imam of Oman, is now under Persian government and is ruled by a Shaikh, but the port of Basidu at the western extremity of the island is British. Further south on the Persian coast of the Gulf of Oman is the Port of Jask, formerly belonging to Oman, but now Persian. The sole remaining possession of the Sultan on the Persian coast is the town of Gwadar, which is of considerable importance, as through it passes a fair amount of the trade of Mekran. The closest relations have for years existed between the Government of India and Oman, and a British Consul and Political Agent resides at Muskat.

The revenue of the Sultan from all sources varies between ten and eleven lakhs of rupees yearly. Since the end of 1919 the Customs have been reorganised under trained customs officials and a considerable increase in revenue has resulted. The population is poor. In the valleys of the interior, date cultivation has reached a high level, and there are possibilities of agricultural development where the water supply is more certain. Inland camels are bred in large numbers by the tribes, and these are said to be the best breed in Arabia, but in size and strength they are inferior to those of north-western India. As to the mineral resources of the country little is known.

Commerce is mostly by sea, statistics being given only for the ports of Muskat and Muttrah, but large caravans under protection carry on traffic with the interior.

Total exports 1919-20, 314,851*l.*; chiefly dates, 198,101*l.*; fruit, 1,844*l.*; fish, 6,653*l.*; limes, 3,724*l.*; cotton goods, 260*l.*; hides and skins, 6,694*l.* Total imports for 1919-20, 260,756*l.*; chiefly rice, 5,812*l.*; piece goods, 1,257*l.*

Total imports from India, 246,315*l.*; Persia, 2,174*l.* Trade is mainly in the hands of British Indians, and the imports and the exports are mostly from and to India. All imports are subject to 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty. There are no export duties; imports for re-export by the importer within 6 months are not subject to transit duty.¹

The number of vessels that cleared at the port of Muskat in 1919-20, including the native craft, was 141, of 99,621 tons. The Arabs of Sur, near Ras el Hadd, maintain a large coasting trade, and also traffic in native craft with India, and the East African coast and islands.

There is a mail weekly from and to Bombay, and Muskat is connected by cable with the Indo-European telegraph system.

The common medium of exchange is the Maria Theresa dollar. On the coast, but not in the interior, the rupee circulates (rupee exchange 100 dollars equal to from Rs.237 to Rs.256 in 1919-20). There is one Omani copper coin, which fluctuates in value. The muhammadi of 20 *gaj* (1 dollar = 11½ muhammadi) is only money of account. The weights in use are 1 Kujas = the weight of 6 dollars or 5·9375 oz.; 24 Kujas = 1 Maskat Maund; 10 Maunds = 1 Farāsala; 200 Maunds = 2 Bahār. Rice is sold by the bag; other cereals by the following measures:—40 Palis = 1 Farrah; 20 Farrahs = 1 Khandi.

Political Agent and H.B.M.'s Consul.—Major M. E. Rae, I.A.

¹ The above figures of imports and exports include trade carried on by sailing vessels which, however, is very imperfectly registered.

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PANAMA.

(REPÚBLICA DE PANAMÁ.)

Government.—Panama, formerly a department of the Republic of Colombia, asserted its independence on November 3, 1903, and the *de facto* Government was on November 13 recognised by the Government of the United States, and soon afterwards by the other Powers. In 1914 Colombia, in virtue of the Treaty of Bogota entered into with the United States (*see* under Colombia), undertook to agree to recognise the independence of Panama. This Treaty has been ratified by Colombia but not by the United States.

The Constitution, adopted February 13, 1904, and amended on December 26, 1918, provides for a Chamber of Deputies of 33 members (one for every 10,000 inhabitants), which meets biennially on September 1, and for a President of the Republic, elected by direct vote for 4 years, and not eligible for the succeeding term. Neither is the President who has been called to exercise the executive power owing to the death or resignation of a President eligible for re-election if he has exercised the power during any of that time. Nor is the President eligible for re-election if he has been called to exercise the executive power on account of the accidental or temporary absence of the titular President, and remains in power during any part of the six months immediately preceding the date of election for the new President. Beginning with 1924, elections of deputies are to be held every four years.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Belisario Porras. Assumed office, October 1, 1920.

There are three Vice-Presidents, and a Cabinet of five Ministers. The Republic is divided into eight provinces, each under a Governor.

A treaty for the demarcation of the boundary line between Panama and Costa Rica was signed on behalf of the respective Governments on March 17, 1910, and has been ratified by the congresses of both countries. By this treaty the question of what is the true boundary line was submitted to the arbitration of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who gave his decision in 1914. Panama, however, refused to accept the award. The United States Government has, however, insisted upon the acceptance of the White Award, with the result that in September, 1921, the disputed region was occupied by Costa Rica. Panama, however, has protested against the decision, and does not recognise the occupation.

Area and Population.—Extreme length is about 480 miles; breadth between 37 and 110 miles; total area is 32,380 square miles; population according to the census of 1920 (excluding the Canal Zone), 401,428. The inhabitants are of a mixed race, comprising Spanish, Indian, and Negro elements, with a small number of temporary immigrants from the United States and European countries. Chinese subjects are estimated at 3,500. There are about 55,000 British subjects in the Republic, chiefly from the West Indies. There are 8 provinces as follows (the capitals in brackets):—Bocas del Toro (Bocas del Toro), 14,408 inhabitants; Coclé (Penonomé), 47,146 inhabitants; Colón (Colón), 40,886 inhabitants; Chiriquí (David), 70,846 inhabitants; Herrera (Chitré), 28,737 inhabitants; Los Santos (Las Tablas), 34,944 inhabitants; Panamá (Panamá), 104,003 inhabitants; Veraguas (Santiago), 60,458 inhabitants. The capital, Panamá, founded in 1518, on the Pacific coast, has (1917) 61,369 inhabitants (33,559 males and 28,810 females), and Colón on the Atlantic coast, (1917) 26,076. Smaller ports on the Pacific are Aguadulce, Pedregal, Montijo, and Puerto Mutis; on the Atlantic Bocas del Toro, Portobello, and Mandiunga (opened September 26, 1916).

Movement of population for three years:—

Year	Births					Marriages	Deaths
	Total	Boys	Girls	Legitimate	Illegitimate		
1918	11,283	5,938	5,345	3,513	7,770	354	5,649
1919	10,713	—	—	—	—	356	5,403
1920	11,616	5,811	5,805	3,603	8,013	840	5,801

Religion.—The religion of the country is Catholicism, but other denominations are represented and have a fair following. In the Canal Zone Protestantism chiefly prevails. There are 71 Catholic churches and 58 parishes, served by 70 priests of various nationalities (20 are Panamanians, 27 Spaniards, 5 Italians, 4 French, 1 English, 3 North Americans, 3 Germans, 4 Colombians, 2 Venezuelans, and 1 Swiss).

Education.—Elementary education is obligatory for all children from 7 to 15 years of age. The Government maintains 398 public schools throughout the eight provinces (1917), and 22,000 children (excluding 1,721 children enrolled in the Canal Zone public schools) received free instruction in 1917, from 315 teachers. A University (Instituto Nacional) has been opened in buildings constructed at a cost of about 300,000. In addition there are about a dozen private institutions. Many young men and women are being educated in Europe and the United States at the cost of the Panamá Government.

Justice.—The laws have been codified and took effect on October 1, 1917, with the exception of the Administrative Code which was brought into force on November 15, 1918. These codes—civil, penal, commercial, judicial, administrative, fiscal, and mining—are designed to meet national needs and modern conditions, and will replace the old Colombian laws that have been in use since the separation of Panamá. The death penalty has been abolished.

Finance.—All the revenue collected on importations into the Republic or zone belongs to the Panamá Government, but the United States reserve

the right to import supplies of all descriptions required for canal construction and for the use of their employees free of all taxes.

The national revenue and expenditure for 5 years were as follows :—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919-21	1921-23
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	729,802	793,882	640,752	2,450,971	2,934,599 ¹
Expenditure . . .	1,164,600	732,170	707,464	1,770,087	2,934,599 ¹

¹ Budget estimate.

The finances of the Republic have been reorganised by a fiscal agent of the United States. Under the new regime, the budget is for biennial periods.

The Republic has 1,260,000*l.* in United States banks and 410,000*l.* in the National Bank. The foreign debt consists of bonds to the value of 556,600*l.* issued in the United States for railway construction, &c. The internal debt amounts to 119,400*l.*

The Republic has no army or navy to support. The National Police Force numbers 69 officers and 750 men.

Production.—The soil of Panama is of great fertility. Of the whole area about five-eighths are unoccupied, and of the remainder only a small part is properly cultivated. Immigration is encouraged, and land is offered to small farmers on favourable terms. The most important product is the banana. Caoutchouc (about 130 tons annually) is collected by the Indians of the Cordillera, or is obtained from trees planted by Europeans near the coast. Coffee (about 500,000 bushes) is grown in the province of Chiriqui, near the Costa Rican frontier. In the province of Coclé (Atlantic coast) there is one large agricultural undertaking, begun in 1894 with German capital. Here about 75,000 cocoa trees, 50,000 coffee bushes, and 25,000 caoutchouc trees have been planted and are now beginning to yield returns. Other products of the soil of Panama are coconuts, mahogany and other woods, copaiba, sarsaparilla and ipecacuanha. Sugar and tobacco growing are assuming importance. The total production of sugar for 1918 is estimated at 40,000 quintals. The country has great timber resources. Cattle rearing is carried on successfully, and hides form an important article of export. In 1916 the live stock was estimated at 200,000 head of cattle, 15,000 horses, 2,000 mules, 30,000 pigs, and 5,000 goats.

Pearl fishing is carried on at the Pearl Islands in the Gulf of Panama, and at Coiba Island to the west. Turtle-shell is also exported to a considerable amount. It is claimed that Panama possesses nearly every common mineral except coal.

Commerce, Shipping, Communications.—The imports and exports (excluding the Canal Zone) for 6 years are shown as follows :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1915	1,861,095	669,652	1918	1,609,895	1,067,923
1916	1,879,478	1,141,845	1919	2,281,876	785,711
1917	1,921,490	1,155,413	1920	8,516,928	769,840

Of the total imports in 1920, 76 per cent. came from the United States exclusive of canal materials) and of the exports about 90 per cent. went to the United States. The principal exports in 1920 were bananas, coconuts, balata, hides, and gum.

Total trade between Panama and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years :—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Panama to U.K. . . .	20,248	84,731	250,261	238,476	138,972
Exports to Panama from U.K. . . .	243,586	173,246	211,588	508,434	304,580

The Isthmus on both sides is in communication with European and American countries by several lines of steamers. All the maritime traffic (International commerce) for Colón and Panama now runs through the Canal Zone ports of Cristobal and Balboa ; Bocas del Toro remains for the provincial trade. The new port of Mandinga, about 80 miles from the city of Colón, was opened on September 26, 1916.

A railway, 47 miles (first built in 1850-55), connects the ports of Colón and Panama. It belongs to the Panama Railroad Company (United States Government). In the Province of Bocas del Toro the United Fruit Company (American) owns about 140 miles of track with branches, which is used to transport bananas and passengers to the port of Almirante in the Chiriqui lagoon. At present the line extends into Costa Rica for a distance of about 30 miles. This line is being extended towards Port Limon (Costa Rica) and its terminal is now distant from that port 30 miles. The Chiriqui line is 65 miles long, and is being extended for 16 miles more. A concession was granted in 1917 for the construction of a railway on the Atlantic Coast of Panama, starting from the mouth of the river Chagres and running south-west to Almirante for at least 31 miles.

There are telegraph cables from Panama to North American and South American ports, and from Colón to the United States and Europe. Roads are being constructed throughout the country. There are 96 post-offices and 37 telegraph offices.

Money and Credit.—The monetary unit is the gold *Balboa* weighing 1·672 gramme ·900 fine, to which the United States gold dollar is legally equivalent. Silver coins are the peso (of 25 grammes ·900 fine), and the half, fifth, tenth and twentieth peso pieces and nickel coins of 2½ cents. There is no paper money. Two silver pesos of Panama currency are taken as equivalent to one U.S. gold dollar. Altogether four millions of silver dollars of the new currency have been coined and placed in circulation. In November, 1916, the sum of 1,000,000 pesos was withdrawn from circulation by the Canal Zone Government, and in August and September of 1917, the local banks withdrew 952,000 pesos ; total amount withdrawn 1,952,000 pesos, equal to 976,000 dollars U.S. currency.

Part of the 10,000,000 dollars (canal money) paid by the United States has been applied to the establishment of a real estate loan bank, part to public improvements in the several provinces, and 6,000,000 dollars have been invested in the United States.

The Panama Canal and the Canal Zone.

On November 18, 1903, a treaty between the United States and Panama was signed, providing facilities for the construction and maintenance of the inter-oceanic Canal. In this treaty, Panama granted in perpetuity the use of a zone (Canal zone) five miles wide on each side of the Canal route, and within this zone the exclusive control for police, judicial, sanitary and other purposes. For subsidiary canals other territory was ceded and, for the defence of the Canal, the coastline of the zone and the islands in Panama Bay were also ceded. The cities of Panama and Colón remain under the authority of Panama, but complete jurisdiction was granted to the United States in both the cities and in their harbours in all that relates to sanitation and quarantine. In return for these grants the United States paid 10,000,000 dollars on the ratification of the treaty, and is paying 250,000 dollars yearly, beginning after nine years. The treaty was ratified on February 23, 1904, and in July, 1904, the provisional delimitation of the boundaries of the United States territory on the Isthmus was signed. According to this agreement the city of Panama is, for all practical purposes, left without a seaport for foreign commerce, as the anchorage of vessels at Flamenco Island and the wharves at Balboa, both lie within the territory of the zone. Moreover, a similar port was opened on the Atlantic entrance to the Canal, called Cristobal.

Governor of Canal Zone.—Colonel Jay J. Morrow (U.S. Army). Appointed March 28, 1921.

The area of the Canal zone within the limits of 5 miles on either side of the centre line of the canal, including land and water, but not including the area within the 3-mile limit from the Atlantic and Pacific ends, is 441·4 square miles made up of : Land area, 332·35 square miles ; Gatun Lake, 106·5 square miles ; Miraflores Lake, 1·9 square miles ; and the area of the channels from the coast to Gatun and Miraflores Locks, 0·85 square mile. Including all the waters of Gatun Lake, over which and its shores to the elevation of 100 ft. above the sea level the Panama Canal has absolute control, the total area of the Canal Zone is 502·5 square miles, plus the territory between the 85 and 190 foot contours, the area of which has not been computed. The area of Gatun Lake, when its surface is at its normal elevation of 85 feet above sea level, is 164 square miles. The civil population of the Canal Zone on June 30, 1921, was 23,757, of whom 8,158 were Americans. Of this population, 2,825 American men, and 323 American women, and 5,102 men and 66 women of other nationalities (chiefly British West Indian negroes) were employed by The Panama Canal and Railroad. There are in the Canal Zone 2,672 American women and 2,661 American children, and 3,553 women and 5,777 children of other nationalities. The Zone has been depopulated of landowners in order to make it a military reservation, and therefore no private individuals or traders are permitted to settle or to acquire land.

The Canal has a summit elevation of 85 feet above the sea. It is 43·84 nautical miles in length from deep water in the Caribbean Sea to deep water in the Pacific Ocean. The distance from deep water to the shore line in Limon Bay is about 4 miles, and from the Pacific shore line to deep water is about 4½ miles ; hence the length of the Canal from shore to shore is approximately 35½ miles. The channel ranges in width from 300 to 1,000 feet. The average bottom width of the channel in this project is 649 feet, and the minimum width is 300 feet. The Canal has a minimum depth of 41 feet. The average time of passage through the Canal is from 7 to 8 hours. The record passage

is 4 hours 10 minutes. The maximum traffic capacity of the Canal is estimated at 36 ships per day.

The Gatun dam along the crest is 8,000 feet long, including the spillway, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and 2,100 feet wide at its greatest width. The crest of the dam is at an elevation of 105 feet above sea level, or 20 feet above the normal level of Gatun Lake, and 100 feet wide. The width of the dam at the normal water level of the lake, *i.e.*, 85 feet above sea level, is about 388 feet. The length of the cut through the Continental divide (Culebra, now Gaillard Cut), is 6.97 nautical miles. The minimum bottom width of the cut is 300 feet. The bottom is 49 feet above sea level, giving a normal depth of 45 feet.

The cost of the construction of the Canal to June 30, 1921, including the balance available for expenditure, was 373,563,136 dollars. This amount includes 40,000,000 dollars paid to the new French Canal Company and 10,000,000 dollars to the Republic of Panama for property and franchises. It does not include 4,600,000 dollars spent and to be spent for colliers and barges to carry coal to the Isthmus, 2,093,000 dollars for a new pier at Cristobal, and 720,000 dollars for repairing steamships. The current expenses of operation and maintenance in 1921 were 9,328,300 dollars. In the period from the opening of the Canal to June 30, 1921, the total expenses of operation and maintenance amounted to 45,986,067 dollars, while the revenue amounted to 46,466,791 dollars.

The Canal was informally opened to commerce by the passage of the 9,000 ton steamer *Ancon* on August 15th, 1914, with specially invited guests. The journey was made without mishap in ten hours. The Canal has been in use since, except that owing to landslides in the Gaillard Cut traffic was interrupted for various short periods in 1915, and from September 18, 1915, to April 15, 1916, the channel was entirely blocked. Since April 15, 1916, traffic has moved with only slight delays, save only that in the latter part of August, 1916, Cucaracha slide became active, causing a suspension for six days, and Culebra slide caused a stoppage on January 10 and 11, 1917. Since that time the channel has been maintained at full depth, and there has been no interruption of traffic.

The President of the United States proclaimed the official and formal opening of the Canal on June 12, 1920.

Particulars of the traffic through the Canal are given as follows:—

Fiscal year ending June 30	Northbound (Pacific to Atlantic)		Southbound (Atlantic to Pacific)		Total		Tolls levied
	Vessels ²	Cargo, tons	Vessels	Cargo, tons	Vessels	Cargo, tons	
1915 ¹	530	2,125,785	558	2,844,057	1,088	4,969,792	Dollars 4,343,383
1916	411	1,484,286	376	1,705,810	787	3,140,046	2,399,830
1917	905	3,076,843	971	4,152,412	1,876	7,229,255	5,631,781
1918	1,209	4,922,667	921	2,639,466	2,130	7,562,133	6,439,083
1919	1,168	4,029,742	861	2,778,065	2,029	6,877,649	6,149,598
1920	1,298	5,281,983	1,180	4,092,516	2,478	9,374,499	8,493,082
1921	1,471	5,892,078	1,421	5,707,136	2,892	11,599,214	6,172,828

¹ 10½ months only, from August 15 to June 30.

² *i.e.*, ocean-going vessels, excluding Canal vessels and launches.

Of the total number of commercial ships that passed through the Canal during the year ended June 30, 1921, 1,212 were American, 970 British, 140 Norwegian, 136 Japanese, 63 Chilean, 60 Peruvian, 44 French, 44 Spanish, 60 Danish, 50 Dutch, 25 Swedish, 25 Italian, and 19 German.

The (Hay-Pauncefote) treaty between Great Britain and the United States signed November 19, and ratified by the United States Senate December 16, 1901, provides for the use of the Canal on equal terms by vessels of all nations. On August 24, 1912, the United States Congress passed the Panama Canal Act whereby privileges were given to certain classes of American shipping using the canal. The British Government lodged a protest against some of the provisions which it regarded as involving violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. After much discussion and many suggestions, President Wilson, on March 5, 1914, requested Congress to repeal that provision of the Act which discriminates between American and other vessels, holding that the exemption was 'in plain contravention of the treaty with Great Britain concerning the Canal concluded on November 19, 1901.' The repealing Bill was signed on June 15, 1914.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF PANAMA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires.—Señor Don Carlos R. Zachrisson.

Attaché.—Señor Don Enrique Stagg.

Consul-General.—J. B. Chevalier (January, 1919).

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PANAMA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—A. P. Bennett, C.M.G. Appointed March, 1919. (Residing in Costa Rica.)

Consul for the Republic.—Constantine Graham (in charge of the Legation at Panama).

Vice-Consul at Panama.—W. Ewing (in charge of the Consulate at Colón).

There are also Vice-Consuls at Colón, and one at Bocas del Toro, and a Consular Agent at David.

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PARAGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Paraguay gained its independence from Spanish rule in 1811, and after a short government by two consuls, the supreme power was seized, in 1815, by Dr. José Gaspar Rodríguez Francia, who exercised autocratic sway as dictator till his death, September 20, 1840. Dr. Francia's reign was followed by an interregnum, which lasted till 1842, when a National Congress, meeting at the capital, Asuncion, elected Don Mariano Roque Alonso and Don Carlos Antonio Lopez joint consuls of the Republic. Another Congress voted, March 13, 1844, a new Constitution, and, March 14, elected Don Carlos Antonio Lopez sole President; he was continued by another election, March 14, 1857. At the death of Don Carlos, September 10, 1862, his son, Don Francisco Solano Lopez, born 1827, succeeded to the supreme power. President Lopez, in 1864, began a dispute with the Government of Brazil, the consequence of which was the entry of a Brazilian army, united with forces of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, into the Republic, June, 1865. After a struggle of five years, in which Paraguay lost probably 500,000 men, Lopez was defeated and killed at the battle of Cerro Cora, March 1, 1870.

A new Constitution was proclaimed on November 25, 1870, whereby the legislative authority is vested in a Congress of two Houses, a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, the executive being entrusted to a President, elected for the term of four years, with five ministers. There is also a non-active Vice-President, who is at the same time President of the Senate. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies are elected directly by the people, the former in the ratio of one representative to 12,000 inhabitants, and the latter one to 6,000 inhabitants, though in the case of the sparsely populated divisions a greater ratio is permitted. The new electoral law of November 30, 1916, provides for 20 Senators and 40 Deputies. The Senators and Deputies receive each 3,000 dollars per month.

Provisional President of the Republic.—Dr. Eusebio Ayala. (Assumed office on October 29, 1921, on the resignation of Senor Gondra.)

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of responsible ministers, five in number, presiding over the departments of the Interior; of Finance; of Justice, Worship and Public Instruction; of War and Marine; and of Foreign Affairs. The President receives a salary of 20,000 dollars per month, and each of the ministers 10,000 dollars. The total administrative expenses are estimated (year ending August 15, 1922) at 1,071,882 dollars gold and 105,189,819 dollars currency (together about 768,006*l.*). The apparent large decrease of expenditure compared with that estimated for the years 1919, 1920 and 1921, is due solely to the great depreciation of the paper currency.

The country is divided into 2 sections: the 'Oriental,' east of Paraguay river, and the 'Occidental,' west of the same river. The Oriental section is divided into 12 departments, subdivided into 93 'partidos'; the Occidental section is divided into 3 'comandancias militares.'

The 12 departments are: Concepción, San Pedro, Caraguatay, Villarrica, Yhú, Caazapá, Encarnación, San Ignacio, Quiyindy, Villeta, Paraguari and Pilar. The capital, Asunción, formed a district subdivided into 'secciones policiales.' The civil authority is exercised by a *jefe político* in each of the latter, who is subject to the control of Government *delegados*, or *comisionados*, 12 in number, among whom are included the military commanders of the five military zones.

Area and Population.

The approximate area of Paraguay proper, which is situated between the rivers Paraguay and Alto Paraná, is estimated at 196,200 square kilometres, or 75,673 square miles. An area officially stated to be 100,000 square miles in extent, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo, known as the Chaco, is claimed by Paraguay, whose rights, however, are disputed by Bolivia. In 1917 the total population was estimated at 1,000,000, not including the Chaco Indians, roughly estimated at 50,000, but these figures are probably too high. The population of Paraguay proper consists of people of Guaraní Indian, European (chiefly Spanish) and Negro blood, the Guaraní largely predominating. Of foreigners in Paraguay, in 1916, there were probably upwards of 60,000, including 25,000 to 30,000 Argentines, 10,000 to 15,000 Italians, 1,400 Brazilians, 7,000 Spanish, 3,000 German, 800 to 1,000 French, 1,000 Uruguayans, 400 English. On September 30, 1920, the population of the capital, Asunción (founded 1537), was estimated to be 99,836; other towns are Villarrica, 26,000; Concepción, 15,000; Encarnación, 12,500; San Pedro, 8,700; Luque, 15,000; Carapeguá, 15,000; Paraguari, 10,000; Villa del Pilar, 10,000. These figures include the surrounding districts in each case, and the figures are estimated.

In 1913 the immigrants assisted by Government numbered 1,512; in 1917, 326; in 1918, 270; in 1919, 349; in 1920, 330. Very little land is now national property, most of it having been transferred to private ownership, much of it in very large tracts.

In 1916 the number of marriages was 2,526; of births, 29,381 (13,256 legitimate, and 16,125 illegitimate); of deaths, 8,273.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic Church is the established religion of the State, but the free exercise of other religions is permitted. Asuncion, Suffragan to Buenos Aires, is the only Paraguayan Episcopal See. The law of civil marriage came into force on August 1, 1899. Roman Catholic and other religious marriage ceremonies are allowed, but the civil ceremony alone gives validity to a marriage.

Education is free and nominally compulsory, but schools are not everywhere available. In 1919 there were 1,268 government primary schools with 78,399 pupils (44,137 boys and 34,262 girls). The teachers numbered 1,808 (653 men and 1,155 women). There were also 74 private schools, with 4,021 pupils (2,173 boys and 1,848 girls). There are National Colleges (*i.e.*, high schools) at Asuncion, Villarrica, and Pilar. The aggregate number of students is 740 and of teachers 46. There is also a University which grants degrees in law, medicine, and social sciences, and certificates to notaries public and practitioners in pharmacy and obstetrics. Number of students in 1919, 247; of professors, 34. There are also 6 normal schools (Asuncion, Villarrica, Concepcion, Encarnacion, Barrero Grande, and San Juan Bantista), with 27 male and 195 female students. Besides contributions from general taxes, there is a special Government fund for education consisting of a proportion of the proceeds of land sales, customs dues, &c. A national library, the national archives, and a natural history museum and botanic zoological garden are under the care of the department of Public Instruction.

Justice is administered by a Supreme Court, two courts of appeal (one for civil causes and another for commercial and criminal causes), a court of jurymen, 10 judges of First Instance, and (at the capital) 3 police magistrates. The functions of magistrates are exercised in the provinces by upwards of 100 *juces de paz* (all laymen), who are at the same time registrars of births, deaths, and marriages.

Finance.

The revenue is derived from import and export duties, inland revenue, transit dues, post and telegraph and other dues. The estimated revenue and expenditure for six years are given as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1916	591,971	673,537	1920 ¹	1,069,530	1,082,846
1917-18 ¹	523,311	577,182	1920-21 ²	675,690	768,006
1919 ¹	1,105,911	1,071,332	1921-22	1,140,542	1,266,274

¹ The budget for the year ending June 30, 1918, remained in force until December 31, 1918.

² Estimated.

On December 31, 1920, the outstanding external debt amounted to 1,202,200*l.*, and the acknowledged internal debt to 762,629*l.* (not including the paper currency, viz., 182,983,500 dollars). The war debt to the Argentine and Brazil (the portion due to Uruguay was condoned) is not included in Government accounts. It may be said to exist only as a political weapon in the hands of those countries, and is by some considered an effective guarantee of the independence of Paraguay.

Defence.

The small army of Paraguay is drilled and trained and armed on the German model. Total about 100 officers and 2,500 men, distributed at 5 centres. In the event of war the National Guard is called to the colours. Service is compulsory in the ranks for 2 years, but the law is not enforced. The territory of the Republic is divided into 5 military zones.

The navy consists at present of a flotilla of 3 small converted merchant vessels armed with modern guns. The largest is about 200 tons gross register (three larger vessels having been sold).

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of the Republic, which is officially given at 111,250,000 acres, 57,231,250 acres are utilised in various ways, and 54,018,750 acres are unexploited land. The utilised land comprises 30,000,000 acres of grazing land, 7,031,250 acres of yerbales land, and 20,000,000 acres of timber land. In 1921 rural property holdings numbered 38,348, and extended to 81,917,345 acres.

The soil of Paraguay is productive and the climatic conditions favourable to the cultivation of many sub-tropical products. But in its present condition much of the country is admirably suited to pastoral purposes. Excellent grazing land is abundant in Paraguay proper and in the Chaco region. The cattle census of 1915 showed that there were in the Republic 5,249,043 cattle, 600,000 sheep, 478,000 horses, 17,000 mules, 18,000 asses, 61,000 pigs, and 87,000 goats. The meat packing and curing industry is encouraged by Government; hides, jerked beef, and other animal products are exported. *Yerba maté*, or Paraguay tea, which is a natural product of the virgin forests, is one of the chief articles of export; in 1918, 11,032,758 kilos were produced. The cultivation of the tree from seed is being undertaken on an extensive scale in many parts of the country, particularly by Germans, and is liable within a few years to revolutionise the industry. The total export of *yerba* in 1920 was 4,760,000 kilos. Tobacco is also one of the principal products. The normal output is about 220,000 cwts., of which about 60 per cent. was (before the war) exported to Europe, chiefly to Germany. Paraguay also produces quebracho extract; in 1920 the output amounted to 24,061 tons. Fruit-growing, especially oranges, is general; 133,360,000 oranges were exported in 1920. The export of petit grain oil, the essential oil made from the leaves of the sour orange, amounted in 1920 to 73,600 kilos. The total area devoted to sugar cultivation (largely for the manufacture of spirit) is about 11,120 acres; estimated sugar production in 1920, 5,230 tons; 1919, 2,504 tons. There are 7 sugar refineries in Paraguay, the most important of which is at Tebicuary. Roots (chiefly mandioca, sweet potatoes, and ground-nuts), maize, beans, rice, &c. are grown for local consumption, but agriculture is primitive. The cultivation of cotton is encouraged by the authorities, but has not yet assumed commercial importance for want of labour.

Iron, manganese, copper, and other minerals are encountered in abundance. The Ibicuí iron mines were worked as early as 1863. The Quiquió and Ibicuí manganese mines contain ore deposits estimated at 60,000,000 tons. Copper has also been found at San Miguel and Quiquió.

Commerce.

The following is the value of the imports and exports (5 dollars = £1):—

—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	481,174 ¹	930,305 ¹	1,021,240 ¹	2,210,324 ²	3,167,194 ²	2,623,701 ²
Exports . .	1,778,200	961,492	1,300,040	1,234,264	3,558,204	3,037,116

¹ The comparison between the import values with the export values is apt to be misleading, since these figures represent the *conventional values* only (assigned by the customs tariff as the basis on which duties are collected) and not the ascertained value of the goods.

² The actual, or ascertained, value.

Import duties (estimated) in 1917-18, 235,657%, in 1919, 444,500%, in 1921-22, 213,700%. The export duties were estimated in 1917-18, at 179,390%, in 1919 at 163,000%, in 1921-22, 123,600%.

The chief imports are textiles, provisions, hardware, wines and spirits, drugs, and fancy goods. The chief exports are hides (198,965), yerba (4,760,000 kilos), oranges, tobacco (8,565,000 kilos) in 1920, timber, canned and preserved beef, cattle, petit grain oil, and quebracho extract. Of the imports in 1920, the most important were foodstuffs, 503,497%; hardware, 702,761%; and textiles, 1,056,370%. Of the total exports in 1920, goods to the value of 1,776,930% went to Argentina, whence the bulk is re-exported. The imports from Great Britain (chiefly consisting of textiles and hardware) amounted in 1920 to 521,163%, or only 20 per cent. of the total. The exports from Paraguay to the United Kingdom were valued at 95,900%. The 'most favoured nation treaty' of 1884 between Great Britain and Paraguay is in force. A free trade treaty was signed in 1916 between Paraguay and Argentina, but has not yet been ratified.

The trade between Paraguay and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years:—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Paraguay to U.K. .	390	320	1,250	2,413	9,952
Exports to Paraguay from U.K. .	144,338	245,919	294,882	169,350	60,816

Communications.

In 1920, 3,776 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 270,952 tons, entered at the port of Asuncion, and 3,742 with a tonnage of 269,773 cleared. These figures include sailing vessels. The principal company engaged in the river service is the Argentine Navigation Company, Ltd., the controlling interest in which is British.

There is a railway (the Paraguay Central Railway) from Asuncion to Encarnacion, on the Rio Alto Paraná, a distance of 232 miles. The change of gauge from 5½ ft. to the standard 4 ft. 8½ ins., was effected in 1910 and a through train service without break of bulk from Asuncion to Buenos Aires was opened in 1911. Opposite Encarnacion is Posadas, to which an

Argentine line is extended, and the two lines are connected by a train ferry (opened October 10, 1913). El Ferrocarril del Norte, owned by a Paraguayan company, runs from Concepcion as far as Horqueta, a distance of 43 kilometers (26 miles). This road is projected to run as far as Pedro Juan Caballero on the Brazilian border. The Azucarera Paraguaya, in the Department of Ibytymi, has 13 kilometers (8 miles) of its line open to the public. It is owned by Paraguayan capital. The country roads are in general mere bullock tracks, and transport is difficult and costly.

There is a line of telegraph at the side of the railway. The national telegraph (915 miles of line and 1,440 miles of wire) connects Asuncion with Corrientes and Posadas in the Argentine Republic, and thus with the outside world; there are altogether 1,436 miles of telegraph line and 61 telegraph offices in 1919. Number of messages in 1918, transmitted, 127,892; received, 100,378. The telephone at Asuncion was destroyed by fire in 1913. Wireless telegraph stations have been erected at Asuncion, Encarnacion, Concepcion, and Paraguari. They are said to have a radius of 500 kilom. by day and 1,000 kilom. by night. Paraguay joined the postal union in 1881; in 1917 the number of post offices was 385. In 1919 the total number of pieces of mail matter handled was 5,028,896.

Money and Credit.

The principal banks in Paraguay are the Bank of the Republic, opened in June, 1908 (capital, 4,000,000 dollars gold); London and River Plate Bank, opened early in 1920; the Mercantile Bank, established 1891, with a capital of 25,000,000 dollars paper; the Banco de España y Paraguay, with a capital of 5,300,000 dollars paper; the Banco Constructor, with a capital of 2,000,000 dollars paper; and the Agricultural Bank, established 1887, with a capital of 35,664,468 currency dollars advanced by Government. The total currency in circulation on December 31, 1921, was 182,983,500 dollars. The total gold credit, chiefly in Buenos Aires banks, was 2,830,555 dollars.

There is no gold and silver current, and paper is the only circulating medium with the exception of nickel coins to the value of 2,983,500 dollars currency. The average rate of exchange in 1920 was 20 dollars paper to 12. The exchange is subject to fluctuation and transactions are frequently made in Argentine gold or paper dollars. On January 20, 1916, a law was passed establishing an Office of Exchange or Conversion. For the purpose of buying gold currency the office had placed at its disposal (1) 10,000,000 pesos paper currency, (2) the amounts received from the sale of gold currency, and (3) the available funds in hand at the Agricultural Bank. The Office of Conversion had on December 31, 1918, a capital of 1,394,356 gold pesos and 1,017,211 pesos paper, but, owing to insufficient resources, has been unable so far to effectively control the fluctuations of exchange for which purpose the institution was originally created.

Weights and Measures.

The metric system was officially adopted on January 1, 1901, and is now in general use, but the following are still used in certain cases:

The 1 <i>Cuadra</i>	.	.	= 100 varas (97 yards, about).
„ 50 <i>Cuadras</i>	.	.	= 1 league (2½ miles, about).
„ 1 <i>cuadra cuadrada</i>	.	.	= 2 acres (nearly).
„ <i>Legua cuadrada</i>	.	.	= about 7½ sq. miles.

1 arroba	.	.	.	.	= 25·35 lbs.
1 quintal	.	.	.	.	= 101·4 „
1 almuda	.	.	.	.	= 5·28 gallons (dry measure).
1 fanega	.	.	.	.	= 7·9 bushels.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF PARAGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Dr. Don Cecilio Bacz, May, 1920).

Consul-General in Great Britain.—Alfred James. Appointed November 20, 1897.

There are Consuls at Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff, Liverpool, Bradford, and Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PARAGUAY.

Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir J. W. R. Macleay K.C.M.G. (residing at Buenos Aires).

Consul at Asuncion (Local rank of Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires in absence of Minister).—F. W. Paris.

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PERSIA.

(IRÂN.)

'Reigning Shah.

Sultan Ahmad Shah, born January 20, 1898 (27th Shaban 1315), succeeded his father, Muhammad Ali Shah (who abdicated) July 16, 1909, under regency of Ali Riza Khan, Azud ul Mulk, chief of the Kajar tribe. Azud ul Mulk, the Regent, died September 22, 1910, and on the 25th of the same month the National Council elected Abul Kasim Khan, Nasir-ul-Mulk, who was then in Europe, as his successor. The Regent arrived in Teheran on February 8, 1911, and definitely assumed his functions by taking the oath before the National Council on March 4. The coronation of the Shah took place on July 21, 1914.

Brothers of the Shah.—I. Itezzad es Saltaneh. II. Muhammad Hasan Mirza, Valiahd (heir apparent), born February 19, 1899 (9th Shaban 1316). III. Muhammad Mehdi Mirza. IV. Mahmud Mirza.

Uncles of the Shah.—I. Abu'l Fath Mirza, Salar ed Dowleh, born 1881. II. Abu'l Fazl Mirza, Azud es-Sultan, born 1883. III. Husein Kuli Mirza, Nusrat-es-Sultaneh, G.C.V.O., born 1894. IV. Nâsr-ed-dîn Mirza, born 1896.

The Royal Family is very numerous: there are some thousands of princes and princesses.

The Shah of Persia—by his official title, 'Shâhinshâh' (a corruption of Shâhân Shâh), or King of Kings—was until 1906 absolute ruler within his dominions, and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects. The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent sovereigns of Persia were able to amass a large private fortune.

The present sovereign of Persia is the seventh of the dynasty of the Kajârs, which took possession of the crown by the overthrow of the Zand dynasty. The date of accession of each of the sovereigns of the dynasty was as follows:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Agha Muhammad . . . 1779-1794 | 5. Muzaffar-ed-dîn, son of Nasir-u-dîn . . . 1896-1907 |
| 2. Fath Ali, nephew of Agha Muhammad . . . 1797-1834 | 6. Muhammad Ali, son of Muzaffar-ed-dîn . . . 1907-1909 |
| 3. Muhammad, grandson of Fath Ali . . . 1835-1848 | 7. Sultan Ahmad, son of Muhammad Ali . . . July 16, 1909 |
| 4. Nasir-u-dîn, son of Muhammad . . . 1848-1896 | |

According to the Constitution the Shah must belong to the Shi'a faith and his successor must be his eldest son, or next male heir in succession, whose mother was a Kajar princess.

Constitution and Government.

The form of government in Persia up to the year 1906 was, in its most important features, similar to that of Turkey. The Shâh, within the limitations imposed by the Moslem religion, was an absolute ruler, but had to reckon with the power of the leading doctors of law (*Mujtahid*), who resided at Najaf and Kerbela in Mesopotamia. Unlike the Sultan of Turkey he had no religious standing. In 1905, the Persian people demanded representative institutions, and in January, 1906, the Shâh gave his consent to the establishment of a National Assembly, or 'Majlis,' which sat from October, 1906, to June, 1908, and drew up a 'Constitution' which received

the Shah's approval on December 30, 1906. The 'Majlis' has had Sessions in 1909 and 1915 and was re-opened on June 22, 1921, by the present Shah. The government of the country is in the hands of the Cabinet, which was formed on January 21, 1922, as follows:—

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior.—Mushir-ed-Dowleh.

Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Hakim-ul-Mulk.

Minister of War.—The Sardar Sepah (Riza Khan).

Minister of Education.—Mayer-ul-Mulk.

Minister of Finance (Acting).—Mudir-ul-Mulk.

Minister of Justice.—The Sardar Muazzam.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Ettela-es-Saltaneh.

Minister of Public Works.—Adib-es-Saltaneh.

The country is divided into thirty-three provinces, which are governed by governors-general, who are directly responsible to the central Government, and can nominate the lieutenant-governors of the districts comprised in their own governments. Some of the governments are very small, and do not bear subdivision into districts, &c.; others are very large, and comprise several provinces. Governors-general and governors are generally called Hâkim, the former also often have the title of Wâli. Every town has a mayor or chief magistrate called Kalântar, or Darogha, or Beglerbegi. Every quarter of a town or parish, and every village, has a chief who is called Katkhuda. These officers, whose chief duty is the collection of the revenue, are generally appointed by the governors, but sometimes elected by the citizens. Most of the governors have a vizir or a pîshkâr, a man of experience, to whom are entrusted the details of the government. The chiefs of nomad tribes are called Ilkhânî, Ilbegi, Wâli, Sirdâr, Sheikh; they are responsible for the collection of the revenues to the governors of the province in which their tribes reside.

A law of May, 1907, provides for the election of rural and town councils. In these elections practically all subjects have a right to vote, and it was intended that the councils should be in direct communication with the Majlis.

Area and Population.

Persia, which has an area of about 628,000 square miles, lies between 25° and 40° north latitude and between 44° and 63°30' east longitude. A vast portion of this area is an absolute desert, and the population is everywhere so scanty as not to exceed, on the average, fifteen inhabitants to the square mile.

The population is estimated at between 8 and 10 millions, but all figures are largely conjectural. It is estimated that the country contains some three million nomads. Of these, 260,000 are Arabs, 720,000 Turks, 675,000 Kurds and Leks, 20,700 Baluchis and Gipsies, 234,000 Lurs. These figures, however, are merely round numbers, and estimates vary.

The number of Europeans residing in Persia does not exceed 1,200. There are about 600 British subjects resident in Persia (exclusive of British Indians).

The principal cities of Persia are:—Teheran, with over 220,000 inhabitants; Tabriz, with 200,000; Isfahan with 80,000; Meshed and Kerman, with 70,000 to 80,000 each; Yezd, with 45,000; Barfurush, Kermanshah, and Shiraz, with 50,000 each; Hamadan, Kazvin, Kum, Kashan, Resht, each with 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants.

Religion.

Of the population about 8½ millions are Moslems of the Shi'a sect, and of that branch of it known as the *Ihnâ-'Ashariyya*, who recognise twelve Imâms or spiritual successors of the Prophet Mahomet; 850,000 are of the Sunni sect; 10,000 are Parsis (Gabrs), 40,000 Jews, 50,000 Armenians, and 30,000 Nestorians.

The Moslems of the sect called Shi'a differ to some extent in religious doctrine, and more in historical belief, from the Moslems of the Turkish Empire, who are called Sunni. The Persian priesthood (ulemâ) is very powerful. Any person capable of reading the Koran and interpreting its laws may act as a priest (mullâ). As soon as such a priest becomes known for his just interpretation of the divine law, and for his knowledge of the traditions and articles of faith, usually gained by many years of study at Najaf and Kerbela, he is called a mujtahid, or doctor of law. There are many mujtahids in Persia, sometimes several in one town; there are, however, only four or five whose decisions are accepted as final. The highest authority, the chief priest of all, is the leading mujtahid, who resides at Najaf or Kerbela, near Baghdad, and some consider him the vicegerent of the Prophet, the representative of the Imâm. The Shah and the Government have no voice in the matter of appointing the mujtahids, but the Sheikh-ul-Islâm, chief judge, and the Imâm-i-Jama, chief of the great mosque (Masjid-i-Jama) of a city, are appointed by Government. Under the Imâm-i-Jama are the pish namâz or khatib (leader of public prayers and reader of the Khutba, the Friday oration), the mu'azzin (crier for prayers), and sometimes the mutavali (guardian of the mosque); this latter, as well as the mu'azzin, need not necessarily be a priest. All mosques and shrines have some endowments (wakf), and out of the proceeds of these are provided the funds for the salaries of the priests attached to them. The shrines of some favourite saints are so richly endowed as to be able to keep an immense staff of priests, servants, and hangers-on.

The Gregorian National Armenians form two dioceses, each under a bishop. One bishop resides at Tabriz, the other at Isfahan. There are also a few thousand Roman Catholic Armenians in Persia who have a bishop of their own rite at Isfahan, the bishop of the Latin rite residing at Urumia. There is a wide tolerance exercised towards Armenians and Nestorians, Jews, and Parsis in cities where Europeans reside; in other places, however, they occasionally suffer oppression from Moslems belonging to the lower classes.

Instruction.

In recent years many schools of various degrees, entirely on European lines, have been established; the Ministry of Education has undergone radical reforms; and female education has been greatly advanced. There are probably some 50 schools in Persia with an aggregate of 4,000 pupils of both sexes.

There are many colleges (medresseh), supported by public funds, in which students are instructed in religion and Persian and Arabic literature, as well as in a certain amount of scientific knowledge, and many schools for children, while private tutors are very common, being employed by all families who have the means. A polytechnic school with a number of European professors, opened in Teheran in 1849, has done much towards introducing the knowledge of Western languages and science into Persia. There are also military colleges at Teheran and Tabriz. At Teheran there is a French school supported by the Alliance Française. But the bulk of the population are taught only to read the Korân. A 'political college,' Medresseh i Siasi, with about 50 pupils,

was opened in 1900, and prepares candidates for service in the Foreign Office, which pays 133,000 krans per annum for its maintenance. Some 40 new schools have been opened at the cost of all who draw pay from the Government, regardless of class, who have to pay 1 per cent. on their emoluments for the upkeep of these schools. Medical schools have also been started under the supervision of French doctors.

Justice.

The Minister of Justice, assisted by an Advisory Council, composed of a legal adviser, the Attorney General, Chief of the High Court of Appeal, and three of the chief directors of the Ministry of Justice, endeavours to supervise the organisation and the proper function of justice in Persia. The "Jurisconsult" of the Ministry of Justice is a Frenchman, who has now also been made the Chief of the "Ecole des Droits."

There are in every town of Persia police magistrates, and in big towns tribunals which deal with cases coming within the sphere of public and criminal laws. There are also courts of appeal in big towns and a High Court of Appeal in Teheran which is similar to the *Cour de Cassation* in France.

Finance.

The revenue for 1911-12 amounted to 2,042,850*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,608,600*l.* In 1912-13 the revenue amounted to 1,055,792*l.*, and in 1913-14 to 1,480,778*l.* These are the latest available figures.

More than half of the revenue consists of payments in cash or kind raised by assessments upon towns, villages, and districts, each of which has to contribute a fixed sum, the amount of which is changed from time to time by tax-assessors (*mumayiz*) appointed by the Government. Almost the entire burthen of taxation lies upon the labouring classes.

Approximate gross Customs receipts for three years (£1=30 Krans in 1917-18; £1=28 Krans in 1918-19; and £1=25 Krans in 1919-20):—

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Northern Zone:—	£	£	£
Azerbaijan (Tabriz)	69,800	27,071	28,428
Astara	21,500	8,270	28,328
Gulan (Enzeli)	63,000	57,120	288,364
Meshed-i-sar	11,100	4,130	13,940
Bandar Gaz	7,900	11,031	10,732
Khurasan	88,000	82,740	158,468
Kermanshah and Hamadan	12,400	148,085	356,608
Southern Zone:—			
Bushire	200,500	281,600	225,728
Bandar Abbas	112,800	143,510	119,060
Mohammera	209,200	208,246	204,588
Teheran	9,400	12,337	3,764
Total	805,600	1,074,140	1,488,008

In December, 1921 the recognised foreign debts of Persia were:—

Loans	Original Amount	Outstanding
1. Indian 5 per cent. loan (£)	314,281 16 4	160,974 15 0
2. Imperial Bank of Persia (£)	1,250,000 0 0	1,207,488 1 0
3. British Advances 1912-14 (£)	490,000 0 0	490,000 0 0
4. Ditto, 1915-17 (£)	317,000 0 0	410,000 0 0
5. Ditto (Krans)	1,000,000	1,000,000
6. Ditto, 1918-20 (Krans)	92,500,000	92,500,000

By the Treaty of March 21, 1921, between Soviet Russia and Persia, all Loans and Advances made by the former to the latter were cancelled. This arrangement included half of the advance 4 although it was the British Government who paid the entire amount here.

The instalments of 1 and 2 are fully paid up, as are the *interests* (only) on 3. No arrangements have so far been made for the repayment of 4, 5, and 6.

Defence.

Prior to the Russian Revolution there was at the capital the 'Cossack Brigade,' of 8 squadrons, 1 infantry battalion, and a battery of 6 (Krupp) guns. The men are Persians, organised and trained by Russian officers. In 1912, Russia obtained the formal consent of the Persian Government to the formation of a similar Cossack Brigade at Tabriz under Russian officers; the consent of the Persian Government was conditional on the withdrawal of Russian troops in Azerbaijan. The 'Cossack Brigade' was in the hands of Russia until the Bolsheviks came into power. The two brigades were in 1919 formed as the Cossack Division and consisted of 56 Russian officers, 202 Persian officers and 7856 Persian rank and file. The chief expense of maintaining the Division was borne by Britain, the balance of rather more than one-third being paid by Persia. In October, 1920, the Russian officers of the Cossack Division were dismissed, and British officers were being chosen to replace them.

At the end of 1920 there were two brigades of South Persia Rifles (47 British officers, 190 Persian officers, 256 British and Indian non-commissioned officers, and 5400 Persian rank and file), with headquarters at Shiraz and Kerman respectively, also a regiment at Bandar Abbas. This force, in which was incorporated a part of the Swedish gendarmerie, is recruited locally and officered and trained by British officers, and forms the only efficient Persian force in Southern Persia.

In January, 1921, there was in north-west Persia a force of about 7,000 British and Indian troops. This force was withdrawn during the year.

The Anglo-Persian Agreement of August 9th, 1919, provided for the formation of a uniform Military Force under the command of British officers. This agreement not having been ratified, it lapsed in 1921, and all British officers and men were withdrawn. The South Persian Rifles, which were in effect a British organisation, therefore, ceased to exist. No systematic organisation of the Persian forces, after the withdrawal of British aid, had taken place up to the end of 1921.

The navy is quite unimportant. The two boats of which it consists are normally used for Customs purposes.

Production and Industry.

Besides wheat, barley, rice, fruits, gums, drugs, wool, cotton, &c., Persia produces much silk. The opium industry, as well as the production of gums, chiefly tragacanth, are increasing. The wool of Khurasan is famous. Persian carpets, of which there are many kinds, are all made by hand. The principal centres of the industry are Tabriz, Hamadan, Sultanabad, and Kerman.

The mineral deposits of Persia are considerable but undeveloped. They include iron, coal, copper, lead, manganese, marble, borax, nickel, and cobalt.

Oil is being developed with much success by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company near Ahwaz in the Karun Valley, and borings are being made in the country behind Bushire. Elsewhere in Persia, and in the island of Kishm, there are rich indications of oil. The turquoise mines of Nishapur are worked in a most primitive fashion but with profit, as also are the iron ochre and rock salt in the Persian Gulf.

Commerce.

The principal centres of commerce are Tabriz, Teheran, Hamadan, and Isfahan; the principal ports, Bandar Abbas, Mohammera, and Bushire on the Persian Gulf, and Astara, Euzeli, Mushed-i-sar, and Bandar Gaz on the Caspian. On March 21, 1899, the Government abolished the farm system in Azerbaijan and Kermanshah, and one year later in all other provinces, establishing at the same time a uniform duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on imports and exports.

According to the statistics published by the Minister of Finance the values of the imports and exports for the six years were as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1915-16	7,735,000	6,285,577	1918-19	17,010,240	9,581,080
1916-17	14,552,100	12,761,000	1919-20	25,191,704	14,712,692
1917-18	15,602,200	11,290,500	1920-21	18,982,492	14,728,264

The following table shows (in thousands of Krans : 28 Krans = 1*l.* in 1918-19 and 25 Krans = 1*l.* in 1919-20) the values of the chief imports into, and exports from, Persia:—

Imports	1918-19	1919-20	Exports	1918-19	1919-20
	1000 Krans	1000 Krans		1000 Krans	1000 Krans
Cottons	154,763	219,273	Fruits	21,798	29,939
Sugar	125,563	119,121	Carpets	4,807	29,709
Tea	58,567	35,949	Cotton	3,719	4,571
Gold and silver bars	2,000	12	Fish	2,746	—
Do. coin	3,140	27,719	Rice	650	11,622
Petroleum	7,596	11,739	Gold and silver coins	1,397	5,177
Yarn	5,218	18,237	Gums	2,598	8,889
Flour	3,117	5,543	Opium	28,595	24,166
Woolens	3,287	4,036	Wool	1,091	1,408
Indigo and kermes	4,779	3,370	Cocoons	411	1,226
Haberdashery	2,819	10,051	Skins	1,640	2,800
Rice	14,142	6,824	Animals	12,174	639
Spices	7,873	5,840	Silk stuff	1,874	1,954
Wool	914	—	Cottons	11,567	30,826
Animals	7,015	18,860	Wheat and barley	1,863	5,461
Silk Goods	2,155	2,603	Drugs	1,273	2,553
Tin, zinc and lead	1,732	3,719	Tobacco	1,874	4,184
Tobacco	858	1,747	Petroleum	155,424	180,778
Copper and nickel	—	12,696			

In the years ending March 20, 1919 and 1920, the distribution of the trade of Persia was as follows :—

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20
	£	£	£	£
Afghanistan	270,300	330,450	47,050	98,128
Germany	1,080	5,780	—	—
Austria	1,950	2,864	—	—
Belgium	9,472	116	—	—
China	145,702	157,324	7,107	11,624
Egypt	577,110	1,465,300	2,045,605	5,032,612
United States	4,024	256,776	85,265	520,396
British Empire	13,602,180	17,943,144	4,177,029	3,264,108
France and Colonies	19,574	106,496	2,741	50,268
Italy	13,941	161,280	—	1,336
Netherlands and Colonies	324,530	34,620	—	—
Russia	1,192,410	3,398,628	1,890,455	3,018,904
Switzerland	11,430	8,964	—	—
Turkey	368,651	650,892	1,333,014	2,063,726
Muscat	2,780	23,848	4,333	3,804
Oman	178,280	190,972	151,536	371,336
Japan	67,834	242,952	7,539	248,800

Of the total trade in the year ending March 20, 1920, the British Empire enjoyed 53 per cent.*

Tonnage entered at Bushire, Lingah, Bandar Abbas, Mohammera, and several smaller ports was : in 1919-20, 1,551,129 tons, of which 1,402,794 tons were British. At Caspian Sea ports in 1919-20, 808,921 tons, all Russian.

Total trade between Persia and United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years :—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Persia to U.K.	572,986	212,775	1,683,198	3,7433 0	6,561,311
Exports to Persia from U.K.	931,834	1,274,004	1,661,102	2,206,,75	1,524,368

Banking and Credit.

The Shah in 1889 granted a concession to Baron Julius de Reuter for the formation of a State Bank of Persia, with head office at Teheran and branches in the chief cities. The bank was formed in the autumn of the same year, with the title "The Imperial Bank of Persia," and incorporated by Royal Charter, dated September 2, 1889. The authorised capital is 4 millions sterling, which may be increased. The bank started with a capital of one million sterling, of which the greater part was remitted to Persia at the then reigning exchange of 32-34. In consequence of the great fall in silver and the rise in the exchange, to 50 or more, the capital was reduced in December, 1894, to 650,000*l*. The bank has the exclusive right of issuing bank-notes—not exceeding 800,000*l*. without the assent of the Persian Government. The issue of notes is on the basis of the silver krân. In virtue of one of the articles of the concession the cash reserve for the first two years was 50 per cent., and afterwards 33 per cent. There is also established at Teheran the Russian 'Banque d'Escompte,' formerly 'Banque des Prêts de Perse' (which is connected with the Russian State Bank and floated the loans of 1900 and 1902 to Persia). This Bank, with all its Concessions, was in March, 1921, handed over to the Persian Government by the Soviet authorities.

Communications.

There are several trade routes in Persia:—The Western Trade Route, from Teheran to Baghdad, is the main Persian trade route, running from the railhead of Kuraitu (near Khanikin) by a slightly metalled road to Kermanshah and Hamadan. In the north there are six trade routes, viz., (1) Julfa to Tabriz, 86 miles; (2) Astara to Ardebil, 45 miles; (3) Enzeli to Teheran, 240 miles; (4) Enzeli to Hamadan, 280 miles; (5) Bandar Gaz to Shahrud, 90 miles; and (6) Askabad to Meshed, 90 miles. There are three central trade routes, viz., (1) Teheran to Qum, 90 miles; (2) Qum to Sultanabad; and (3) Qum to Kashan, 60 miles. In the South there are five trade routes, viz., (1) Harun Valley to Isfahan, 200 miles; (2) Bushire to Shiraz and Isfahan, 520 miles; (3) Bandar Abbas to Yezd, 300 miles; (4) Bandar Abbas to Kerman, 310 miles; and (5) Duzdab to Meshed, 500 miles.

A small railway from Teheran to Shah Abdul Azim (six miles) was opened in July, 1888, and is in the hands of a Belgian company, 'Société des chemins de fer et tramways de Perse.' A Russian company has also constructed a railway from Julfa (Perso-Russian frontier) to Tabriz (opened March 7, 1916) 85 miles long; and another from Pirebazar to Resht, 7 miles long. In southern Persia a military railroad, about 52 miles in length, has been constructed from Bushire to Borazjan, in the direction of Shiraz. The railroad from Quetta to Nushki, in India, has been extended to Duzdab. Total railway mileage, 350.

The river Karun at the head of the Persian Gulf has been opened to foreign navigation as far as Ahwaz. It is served by a fortnightly steamship service subsidised by the British Government.

Persia has a system of telegraphs consisting of 6,312 miles of line, with 10,754 miles of wire, and 131 stations.—(1) 1,706 miles of line with 5,318 miles of wire are worked by an English staff, and form the 'Indo-European Telegraph Department,' a British Government department, established in virtue of a number of conventions from 1863 to 1901 between the British and Persian Governments. The last convention was for the construction and working by the British Government of a three-wire line from Kashan to British Beluchistan via Yezd Kerman, and Bam. Telegraphic communication with India was effected in May, 1904. (2) 457 miles of line with three wires, 1,371 miles of wire between Teheran and Julfa on the Russo-Persian frontier, are worked by the Indo-European Telegraph Company, Limited, according to its concession of 1868. (3) About 3,600 miles of single wire lines belong to the Persian Government, and are worked by a Persian staff.

The first regular postal service, established by an Austrian official in Persian employ, was opened January, 1877. There are 218 post offices. In 1902 the post office was joined to the Customs Department worked by Belgian officials. In August, 1909, posts and telegraphs were placed in charge of a Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, who is a member of the Cabinet, but as to the number of letters, post cards, parcels, &c., conveyed, and telegrams transmitted, very few statistics are obtainable. During the year 1912-13, about 284,000,000 letters, post cards and newspapers, of which 4,000,000 were registered, were delivered in Persia, and there were 320,000 parcels delivered from Europe via Russia.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Persia has a silver monetary standard. The monetary unit is the kran, a silver coin weighing only 24 nakhods (71 grains) or somewhat less. The proportion of pure silver was before the new coinage (commenced

1877) 92 to 95 per cent.; it was then fixed at 90, but occasionally coins with only 89½ have been turned out from the Mint. In 1874 a kran had the value of a franc, 25 being equal to 1*l*.

The coins in circulation, with their values calculated at exchange 1*l*. = 50 kran, are:—

Copper.		Silver.	
<i>Pal</i>	0·12 <i>d</i> .	Ten <i>Sháhíts</i> = ½ <i>Kran</i>	2·40 <i>d</i>
<i>Sháhít</i> = 2 <i>Pal</i>	0·24 <i>d</i> .	One <i>Kran</i> = 20 <i>Sháhíts</i>	4·80 <i>d</i>
Four <i>Sháhíts</i> = (1 <i>Abbási</i>)	0·96 <i>d</i> .	Two <i>Kran</i>	9·60 <i>d</i>
Five <i>Sháhíts</i> = 10 <i>Pal</i> = ¼ <i>Kran</i>	1·20 <i>d</i> .	Five <i>Kran</i>	2 <i>s</i> . 0·00 <i>d</i>

Copper is out of circulation. In consequence of an excess of coinage by a former mint-master the copper money greatly depreciated in value since 1896 and was circulating at less than its price of copper, viz. 80 to 83 copper shahis (weighing about ½ lb.) to one silver kran (4½*d*.). The Government then decided to introduce a nickel coinage instead; great quantities of five and ten centime pieces, of same size and weight as those current in Belgium, and of the nominal value of ½ and 1 kran, were coined at Brussels and put into circulation in the autumn of 1900.

Gold coins are: ¼ *Toman*, ½ *Toman*, 1 *Toman*, 2, 5 and 10 *Tomans*, but they are not in circulation as current money, because of their ever-varying value in *Kran* (silver) and no coins of the higher values have been struck for some years. They are a commodity and are used for presents and hoarding. A *Toman* in silver is the equivalent of 10 *kran* (now worth 3*s*. 4*d*.), but a gold *Toman* has a value of 22 *Kran* (7*s*. 4*d*.).

Accounts are reckoned in *dinârs*, an imaginary coin, the ten-thousandth part of a toman of ten *kran*s. A *kran* therefore = 1,000 *dinârs*; one *shâhí* = 50 *dinârs*.

The unit of weight is the *miskâl* (71 grains), subdivided into 24 *nakhods* (2·96 grains) of 4 *gandum* (·74 grain) each. Sixteen *miskâls* make a *sir*, and 5 *sir* make an *abbâsi*. Most articles are bought and sold by a weight called *batman* or *man*. The *mans* most frequently in use are:—

<i>Man-i-Tabriz</i> = 8 <i>Abbâsi</i>	.	.	.	= 640 <i>Miskâls</i>	= 6·49 lbs.
<i>Man-i-Noh Abbâsi</i> = 9 <i>Abbâsi</i>	.	.	.	= 720 "	= 7·30 "
<i>Man-i-Kohne</i> (the old man)	.	.	.	= 1,000 "	= 10·14 "
<i>Man-i-Shâh</i> = 2 <i>Tabriz Mans</i>	.	.	.	= 1,280 "	= 12·98 "
<i>Man-i-Rey</i> = 4 <i>Tabriz Mans</i>	.	.	.	= 2,560 "	= 25·96 "
<i>Man-i-Bandar Abbâsi</i>	.	.	.	= 840 "	= 8·52 "
<i>Man-i-Hâshemi</i> = 16 <i>Mans</i> of.	.	.	.	720 "	= 116·80 "
Corn, straw, coal, &c., are sold by <i>Kharvâr</i> = 100 <i>Tabriz Mans</i>	.	.	.		= 649·142 "

The unit of measure is the *zar* or *gaz*; of this standard several are in use. The most common is the one of 40·95 inches; another, used in Azerbaijan, equals 44·09 inches. A *farsakh* theoretically = 6,000 *zar* of 40·95 inches = 3·87 miles. Some calculate the *farsakh* at 6,000 *zar* of 44·09 inches = 4·17 miles. It is about 3½ miles in South Persia and about 4 miles in the North.

The measure of surface is *jerib* = 1,000 to 1,066 square *zar* of 40·95 inches = 1,294 to 1,379 square yards.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Mirza Davood Khan, Miftah-es-Saltaneh, K.C.M.G. (appointed November, 1920).

Counsellor.—Mahomed Ali Khan.

First Secretary.—Fathollah Khan Noury, Monazem-u-Saltaneh.

Third Secretaries.—Ibrahim Khan Gharagozlou and Abdul Hussein Khan Ansari, Mudir-u-Dola.

Honorary Attachés.—Gholam Hossein Khan Sidri, Farid-es-Saltaneh, and Prince Anushirwan Mirza Salour.

Consul-General.—Sir Harry S. Foster.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERSIA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Percy L. Lorraine Bart., C.M.G. Appointed October 1, 1921.

Counsellor.—R. Bridgeman, C.M.G., M.V.O.

Secretaries.—R. H. Hadow, E. St. J. D. Monson, and C. W. Baxter, M.C.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. M. Saunders, D.S.O.

Commercial Secretary.—B. Temple.

There are Consular representatives at Teheran, Tabriz (C.), Resht, Bushire (C.-G.), Bandar Abbas, Meshed (C.-G.), Isfahan (C.-G.), Seistan, Kerman, Mohammera, Shiraz, Kermanshah, Hamadan, Yezd, Ahwaz, Turbat-i-Haidari, Sultanabad.

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PERU.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Peru, formerly the most important of the Spanish Viceroyalties in South America, issued its declaration of independence July 28, 1821; but it was not till after a war, protracted till 1824, that the country gained its actual freedom from Spanish rule. The Republic is politically divided into departments, and the departments into provinces. According to the Constitution of January 18, 1920, the legislative power is vested in a Senate (35 members) and a House of Representatives (110 members), and renewed totally every five years. The number of senators and deputies can only be altered by reform of the Constitution. An organic law designs the departmental and provincial electoral districts, and the number of senators and deputies which corresponds to each of them. Both senators and deputies are elected by a direct vote. Congress meets annually on July 28, and sits for 90 to 120 days. It may be summoned as often as necessary, but no extraordinary session may last more than 45 days.

The executive power is entrusted to a President, elected for 5 years and not re-eligible till after another 5 years. He receives 30,000 soles (3,000*l.*) a year and an amount for administration expenses, fixed by Congress each year. There are two Vice-Presidents, who take the place of the President only in case of his death or incapacity, and they are elected for 5 years. The Vice-Presidents receive no salary as such. The President and Vice-Presidents are elected by direct vote.

President.—Señor *Agusto B. Leguía*, who assumed the Presidency by means of a *coup d'état* on July 4, 1919. His position was afterwards confirmed and legalised by Congress, and the President took the oath on October 15, 1919, for the term 1919-24.

The President exercises his executive functions through a Cabinet of five ministers, holding office at his pleasure. The ministers are those of the Interior, War, Marine, Foreign Affairs, Justice, with Worship and Instruction, Finance and Public Works. Each minister receives 16,800 soles (1,680*l.*) a year. None of the President's acts has any value without the signature of a minister.

The departments are divided into provinces (113 in all), and these are subdivided into districts (930 in all). Each department is administered by a Prefect, and each province by a Sub-Prefect. There are three regional congresses in the country, one in the north, a second in the centre, and the third in the south. Deputies to these legislatures are chosen by the provinces. Municipal councillors are elected by direct vote, and foreigners are eligible.

Area and Population.

There has been no enumeration of the population in recent years. The census returns of 1862 showed a total population of 2,487,916; that of 1876 put the number at 2,699,106, of whom about 13·8 per cent. were white, 1·9 per cent. negroes, 57·6 per cent. Indian, 24·8 per cent. mestizos (Cholos and Zambos), and 1·9 per cent. Asiatic, chiefly Chinese. An estimate in 1908 gives the population in that year as 4,500,000. An Act of the Peruvian Congress, dated October 30, 1920, authorises the Executive to take a general census.

The population of the capital, Lima, according to the official census of December 17, 1920, was 176,467; Callao 52,843, Arequipa 35,000 to 40,000, Cuzco 10,000 to 15,000, Iquitos district 12,000, Ayacucho 14,346, Huarás 7,646, Huacho 6,283.

The Republic (including Tacna) is divided into 19 departments and 3 provinces (Callao, Tumbes and Moquegua), the areas of which, according to estimates supplied by the Lima Geographical Society, are given below with the population, according to the census returns of 1876 (the latest official one) and an estimate for 1896. The estimate, however, is not to be accepted as satisfactory, grave doubts being entertained whether the population is increasing. The chief towns are shown in brackets:—

Departments and Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population		Pop. per square mile, 1896
		1876	1896	
Departments :				
Amazonas (San Carlos)	13,943	34,284	70,676	5·0
Ancachs (Huaraz)	16,562	284,830	428,703	25·0
Apurimac (Abancay)	8,187	118,525	177,387	20·4
Arequipa (Arequipa)	21,947	157,046	229,007	10·4
Ayacucho (Ayacucho)	18,185	142,215	302,469	16·6
Cajamarca (Cajamarca)	12,538	212,746	442,412	35·2
Cuzco (Cuzco)	156,270	243,032	438,646	2·8
Huancavelica (Huancavelica) . .	9,251	103,069	223,796	24·2
Huanuco (Huanuco)	14,024	78,991	145,309	10·3
Ica (Ica)	8,718	60,255	90,962	10·4
Junin (Cerro de Pasco)	23,347	209,759	394,393	16·9
Lambayeque (Chiclayo)	4,614	86,738	124,091	26·9
Liberdad (Trujillo)	10,206	147,336	250,931	24·5
Lima ¹ (Lima)	13,310	225,800	298,106	22·4
Loreto (Iquitos)	288,456	61,905	100,596	0·4
Madre de Dios ² (Maldonado) . .	24,747	—	16,000	0·6
Piura (Piura)	16,825	135,615	213,909	12·7
Puno (Puno)	41,198	259,449	537,345	13·0
Tacna (Tacna)	12,390	36,009	50,449	4·0
Total Departments	714,918	2,597,604	4,520,787	6·6
Provinces :				
Callao (Callao) ³	14	34,492	48,118	3437·0
Moquegua (Moquegua)	5,549	28,785	42,694	7·7
Tumbes (Tumbes)	1,980	—	8,602	4·3
Total Provinces	7,543	63,277	99,414	13·1
Grand Total	722,461	2,660,881	4,620,201	6·6

¹ Province of Lima, pop. (1920) 228,740.² Created in 1912.³ Province of Callao, pop. (1920) 52,843.

There are, besides, many uncivilised Indians, but their numbers are

absolutely unknown. The Peruvian Government encourages immigration of properly qualified persons, but would-be settlers entirely destitute of capital are mentioned as undesirable.

As a result of the war with Chile, the latter country has annexed the province of Tarapacá. The Chileans have also, under the Treaty of Ancon of March 8, 1884, occupied the provinces of Tacna and Arica since 1883. A popular vote should in 1894 have decided to which country they are to belong, but owing to the failure of negotiations for arriving at a *modus operandi*, the decision was deferred. In December, 1921, the Chilean Government invited the Government of Peru to concur in the holding of the plébiscite. The Government of Peru, however, suggested a settlement by arbitration, and in January, 1922, the Government of the United States invited Peruvian and Chilean delegates to Washington to discuss the Tacna-Arica controversy. By March, 1922, no definite decision had been taken in the matter.

As to the boundary dispute with Bolivia an arrangement has been come to by direct negotiations between Bolivia and Peru. The frontier line between them was fixed from the mouth of the Heath to that of the Yaverija (1912), and finally demarcated by a joint commission. Those with Colombia and Ecuador were referred to the King of Spain. The question at issue concerned the possession of over 100,000 square miles of land rich in rubber, timber, and probably gold lying about the head waters of the Amazon. The King, on the evident unwillingness of Ecuador to decide the dispute by arbitration, renounced his functions as arbitrator in November, 1910. The United States then intervened, and hostilities were for the moment averted by the agreement of the disputants to accept the mediation of the United States, Argentina, and Brazil. A definite arrangement has been made with Brazil as to boundary, favourable, on the whole, to Peru.

The region north of the Marañon from the Pongo de Manseriche is claimed by Ecuador and Colombia and Peru. This region formed in the Spanish Colonial days the Comandancia de Maynas, and was allocated to the Virreynato of Santa Fé, then to the Audiencia of Quito, and for religious and ecclesiastical purposes subject to the Archbishop of Lima. It has been occupied by Peru since 1840.

Religion.

By the terms of the new Constitution (January 18, 1920) there exists absolute political and religious liberty. The Roman Catholic religion is the religion of the State. There is a Roman Catholic archbishopric (Lima, dating from 1545), 13 bishoprics, 2 Apostolic Vicarages, and 2 Apostolic Prefectures. The churches and convents are the property of the State. In 1920, 19,6857. were voted for public worship, and 6607. for missions. In 1897 an Act was passed enabling non-Catholics to contract civil marriages. In 1903 an Act was passed giving still greater facilities for the marriage of non-Catholics.

Instruction, Justice.

By the law of February 5, 1921, elementary education is compulsory for both sexes between the ages of 7 and 14, and is free. In 1920, there were in Peru 3,338 primary schools with 5,059 teachers and 194,701 pupils. There were also in 1920, 29 Government high schools, with 6,669 pupils and 372 teachers. Secondary schools are either general or vocational. Higher education is provided at the central university in Lima, called 'Universidad

de San Marcos,' founded by Charles V. in 1551; it had in 1920, 1,308 students in five faculties. There are also universities at Arequipa (founded in 1827), Cuzco, and Trujillo; while the Education Law of February 5, 1921, created the University of Technical Schools, which comprises advanced schools of engineering, agriculture, commerce, industrial arts, and a school of pedagogy.

Justice is administered in the Supreme Court at Lima composed of 11 judges and 3 fiscals, and in Superior and Minor Courts at Lima and 11 other judicial districts. The judges of the Supreme Court are chosen by Congress from lists of names presented by the Government; those of the Superior Courts and of the Minor Courts are chosen by the Government from lists of names presented by the Supreme and Superior Courts, respectively.

Finance.

For the collection of the dues on alcohol, opium, tobacco, stamped paper for official uses, legacy and property transfer dues, etc., a new syndicate was formed under Government approval called the *Compañía Recaudadora de Impuestos* (the Tax Collecting Company), which began operations on the 1st April, 1913, making a loan to the Government, as a condition of its contract, of 1,245,000*l.*, which sum is to earn 7 per cent. interest per annum. The Company retains 115,000*l.* for administration expenses as also 1 per cent. of the profits.

Salt is a Government monopoly created originally (1896) for the purpose of raising a fund for the ransom of the Provinces of Tacna and Arica. Latterly, however, the *Compañía Recaudadora de Impuestos* has undertaken, as one of the stipulations of its contract, to furnish the Government at any given moment with the necessary sum to make the service of amortization and interest, of a loan it may contract for the ransom of the Provinces mentioned. This monopoly produced a net revenue of 313,706*l.* in 1920.

The revenue and expenditure for 5 years (ended May 31) were as follows (10 soles = 1*l.*):—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	3,942,383	4,510,435	4,892,461	6,154,171	8,087,297
Expenditure	3,193,609	3,330,483	4,693,343	5,799,981	7,481,303

For 1922 the budget provided an expenditure of 6,000,000*l.*

The foreign debt of Peru was made up of two loans, contracted in England in 1870 and 1872, amounting to 32,688,320*l.* In 1876 Peru was forced to suspend payments on its external debt, and in 1889 the debt, including arrears of interest, amounted to 55,209,133*l.* In January, 1890, by the signing of the Grace-Donoughmore contract, the Committee of Peruvian Bondholders assumed all responsibility for the foreign debt of Peru, and in return the Peruvian Government granted that organisation certain concessions (rights over guano deposits, mines, and lands) and the control of all State railways, for a period of 66 years. The Peruvian Corporation was then created by the Committee of Peruvian Bondholders to administer these concessions. In 1907 a new contract was effected between the Peruvian Corporation and the Peruvian Government by which certain disputes were adjusted and under which the railway lease was extended for an additional 17 years, during which time the Government was to receive 50 per cent of the net profits resulting from the operation of the railways after the service of the corporation's railway bonds had been met. The Government extended

the contract with the Peruvian Corporation for 10 years from September 11, 1911.

The total debt of Peru (June 30, 1921) amounted to 7,837,774L., of which the internal debt amounted to 4,641,290L., the foreign debt to 934,840L., and the floating debt to 2,261,644L.

In 1919 a law was passed authorising the President to issue at par bonds of the International Consolidated Debt of a nominal value of 2,000,000 Peruvian pounds redeemable in 31 years by semi-yearly drawing, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

Defence.

Military service in Peru is compulsory and universal. The terms are 2 years in the active army, 7 years in the first reserve, 5 in the second reserve, and 15 years in the National Guard. The country is divided into 5 military districts, each furnishing a complete division. Each division contains 2 or 3 regiments of infantry of 2 battalions each (1 machine gun company per regiment); 1 group (2 batteries) field artillery; 1 regiment mountain artillery; 1 cavalry regiment of 2 squadrons; 1 railway company; 1 labour company; 1 topographical section; 1 medical section; 1 commissariat section. The General Staff is quartered at Lima, and is composed of 3 sections, a geographical department, commissariat, medical, and engineer services. The centres of instruction comprise: (1) military school to obtain rank of 2nd lieutenant, (2) special school, for lieutenants of all arms, (3) general staff academy, for captains qualifying for staff. The peace establishment of the army is 11,000, Police and gendarmerie amount to 8,000, distributed amongst civil guards and squadrons of mounted police. There is an ammunition factory. The infantry are armed with the 1912 Peruvian model of the Mauser rifle, cavalry with carbine of same type and model, artillery with the Schneider Canet gun. The civil schools (technical, secondary, and state provided) are organised in military fashion, and receive their military instruction from a permanent staff appointed by the General Staff. Shooting is compulsory for all coming within the terms of the military service law. There are also 176 State-aided rifle clubs under military control, with a roll of 16,000 marksmen.

The Peruvian navy now consists of two cruisers, the *Almirante Grau* and the *Coronel Bolognesi*, 3,200 tons and 24 knots speed, which were launched at Barrow in April, 1906; a former French light cruiser, one destroyer, two submarines completed and three building in Italy.

Peru possesses a river flotilla on the Amazon, composed of the following vessels:—*America*, *Tiquitos*, *Cahuapanas*, *Orellana*, *Requena*, *Puno*, and *Cuzco*.

Agriculture and Industry.

The country may be divided into three zones: the coast strip, with an average width of 30 miles; the Sierra, or Uplands, lying between the coast range of mountains and the Andes proper; and the forest or wooded region, called the *Montaña*. The chief agricultural productions of Peru are sugar, cotton, coffee, wool, hides, and skins. The cotton area in 1919 (latest available statistics) was 222,160 acres; cotton production in 1919 was 33,588 tons. The chief coffee-growing districts are those of Chanchamayo, Perené and Paucartambo in Central Peru, where the Peruvian Corporation has done much useful colonising work. Coffee is also grown in the Huanuco district. The concession to

the Corporation comprises about 2,750,000 acres, but the labour and transport difficulties in the tropical forest region are serious; much less than half the area conceded for colonisation is as yet occupied. The sugar industry, the most important in the country, is carried on chiefly in the coast region. The area devoted to cane cultivation was given in 1918 as 124,510 acres, and the number of labourers in the industry as 23,456. In 1918, 287,480 tons were produced; in 1917, 310,000 tons. Cocoa cultivation is extending, about 200,000 cocoa trees having been recently planted in the Perené region. Wheat in 1919 was grown on 373,546 acres, which produced 71,647 tons. Rice is extensively grown; in 1919 the area was 72,555 acres; the production in 1919 was 63,790 tons; in 1918, 64,628 tons. The quality is excellent, but the quantity is insufficient to meet local wants. There are about 20 rice mills in the country. Tobacco, wines and spirits, olives, ramie, and maize are also produced. In 1909 the Government created a tobacco monopoly for the manufacture, importation and sale of tobacco. This industry is conducted by an organisation known as the *Compañía Recaudadora de Impuestos, Estanco del Tabaco*, at Lima. Silk culture is being tried in the coast region. The most important coca growing district is in the province of Otuzco in the department of La Libertad, where there are several coca estates. Cocaine is manufactured in Lima, Otuzco, and several other towns. Besides, there are in the country dyes, cinchona, and other medicinal plants. There is a large export of alpaca, sheep, and llama wool. Thousands of square miles of healthy and fertile land on the eastern slopes of the Andes are available for colonisation.

The guano deposits on Huanillos, Punta Lobos, and Pabellon de Pica, which had been delivered over to the Peruvian Corporation, reverted to the Chilean Government on February 2, 1901; they contained 40 or 50 thousand tons of guano; but those on the island of Lobos de Afuera, and at some places on the coast, still remain in possession of the Corporation. In 1919 a new company was set up by the Government for the administration of guano. In the 1920-21 season 69,685 Spanish ton loads of guano were extracted.

The following table shows the mineral production for two years:—

		1919		1920	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Copper	Metric tons	39,230	£ 2,879,983	82,082	£ 2,358,248
Petroleum	"	348,649	2,363,544 ¹	373,250	2,494,570 ¹
Silver	Kilos.	305,497	2,071,257	286,043	1,853,221
Gold	"	2,029	267,303	1,952	255,072
Coal	Metric tons	344,260	263,868	378,237	276,988
Vanadium ore (45 per cent.)	"	2,947	388,470	9,700	897,840
Tungsten ore (65 per cent.)	"	129	14,120	69	5,316
Lead	"	1,666	16,227	562	10,959
Salt	"	27,724	24,843	27,172	21,655
Borates	"	519	7,785	261	4,698
Antimony ore	"	60	272	13	109
Molybdenum ore (82 per cent.)	"	4,740	1,194	2,415	550
Bismuth	Kilos.	—	—	7,820	6,862
Zinc	"	—	—	22	94
Total (including all others)		—	8,806,776	—	8,208,827

¹ The value after the petroleum has been refined.

Commerce.

The value of the trade of Peru in five years (including the Department of Loreto) has been as follows (10 soles = 1*l.*):—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	8,688,150	13,502,851	9,705,113	12,203,840	17,956,758
Exports . .	16,541,063	18,643,414	19,972,595	26,899,422	35,322,226

The values of the principal imports and exports for 2 years are shown by the following table:—

Imports	1918	1919	Exports	1919	1920
	£	£		£	£
Textile Bags . .	479,099	496,419	Sugar . .	8,310,770	15,584,889
Wheat . .	415,221	520,819	Cotton . .	6,656,845	11,190,061
Lumber . .	522,075	405,479	Copper . .	4,812,929	3,625,280
Coal . .	507,376	654,857	Petroleum . .	2,320,319	2,983,060
Industrial Oils . .	116,857	87,292	Wool . .	1,631,644	855,145

The distribution of the trade was mainly as follows (10 soles = 1*l.*):—

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£
U.S. America	5,268,667	7,549,655	9,208,971	12,499,234
United Kingdom	1,560,386	1,645,946	6,334,473	8,441,341
Germany	441	111	—	50,584
Belgium	86	—	—	1,768
Italy	138,370	111,616	587	52,504
France	134,836	153,017	13,746	384,499
Chile	716,710	682,630	2,527,140	3,231,635

Custom receipts in 1920 amounted to 4,421,947*l.*; in 1921 to 2,353,069*l.*

Under the treaty of 1850 there is reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the United Kingdom and Peru.

Total trade between Peru and United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for 5 years (Board of Trade returns):—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Peru to United Kingdom	4,672	8,047	8,897	14,619	6,436
Exports to Peru from United Kingdom	1,494	1,530	1,700	4,733	2,141

Shipping and Navigation.

At Callao there entered, in the foreign trade, in 1920, 741 steamers of 1,767,032 tons, and cleared 740 of 1,720,030 tons. Of the total entering, 194 steamers were British, 131 Chilean, 135 Peruvian, 11 Japanese, and 192 United States. Since 1886, foreign sailing vessels may not engage in Peruvian coasting trade; but foreign steamers, with special authorisation, may.

The merchant navy of Peru in 1920 consisted of 15 steamers (over 100 tons) with 14,248 tons ; 37 sailing vessels (over 100 tons) with 23,368 tons ; and 108 barques with 2,915 tons.

Internal Communications.

At the end of 1919 there were in the country 347 miles of road suitable for motor traffic, 90 miles under construction, and 141 miles planned, making a total of 578 miles.

In 1920 the total working length of the Peruvian railways was 1,984 miles, 1,385 miles being State railways under the control of the Peruvian Corporation. These include (1) the Peruvian Central (Oroya) Railway, from Callao and Lima to Huancayo, 249 miles ; (2) the Southern Railway of Peru, from Mollendo to Puno, 326 miles ; from Juliaca, 30 miles from Puno, the Cuzco section strikes off northward for 210 miles ; (3) the Paita to Piura Railway, 60 miles ; (4) the Pacasmayo to Guadalupe Railway, 63 miles ; (5) the Pisco to Ica Railway, 46 miles. All the lines are standard gauge railways (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of the Trujillo Railway (75 miles long) between Salaverry and Ascope, and the Chimbote Railway (36 miles) between Chimbote and Tablones, which are 3 ft. gauge, and the Guaqui to La Paz Railway, which is a metre gauge line. A small Government line connecting up Lima with the Port of Chilca, a short distance south of Callao, is being constructed.

By an agreement (March, 1921) between the Peruvian Government and the Marconi Company, the latter undertakes the administration of the posts, telegraphs, and wireless services for a period of 25 years from May 1, 1921. There were 326 telegraph offices in 1920. The length of State telegraph lines on December 31, 1920, was 8,817 miles. Number of telegrams (1919) 956,223 despatched and 1,061,326 received. Three submarine telegraph cables connect Peru and Chile, and one connects Peru and the Republics to the north. Wireless communication between Iquitos and Masisea, and between Iquitos and Puerto Bermudez was inaugurated July 8, 1908. In 1919 Peru had 19 wireless stations.

In 1920 there were 723 post offices ; letters and packets handled, 26,320,053 in the home service and 7,067,863 in the international service.

Money and Credit.

A decree was issued by the President of the Republic on January 10, 1898, to give effect to the law of December 29, 1897, establishing a gold currency. By Act of December 14, 1901, gold became the only standard. The national gold coin, the *libra*, is of the same standard and weight as the pound sterling, which is also legal tender ; 10 soles = 1*l.* sterling. Silver is legal tender up to 100 soles. Peru has no paper currency issued by the Government, but since the outbreak of the European War (1914) an issue in notes has been made by a number of banks with the sanction of Congress, the total on December 31, 1920, being 7,763,162*l.*, of which 5,936,389*l.* are in circulation.

These notes (10*s.*, 1*l.*, 5*l.* and 10*l.*) are guaranteed by the several banks with 20 per cent. bullion and 80 per cent. in approved bonds, shares and other securities deposited by them in their vaults and subject to Government supervision ; they are by law declared legal substitute for the gold *£*. The actual amount of gold coin held in deposit on December 31, 1920, was 4,282,894*l.*

The scarcity of silver coins made it necessary to issue paper notes of the value of 50 cents. These are being replaced by nickel, which issue amounted on December 31, 1920, to 221,242*l*. Notes of 50 cents remaining in circulation on the same date, 291,114*l*.

On December 31, 1920, the currency of the Republic was as follows: Gold on hand in the banks, 403,792 Peruvian pounds; silver on hand, 1,194,833 soles; gold certificates and banknotes, 7,541,920 pounds; and nickel, 2,212,427 soles.

On October 10, 1921, a Bill was introduced into the Senate for the establishment of a Government bank, to be known as the Banco de la Nacion Peruana. The Bill became law in January, 1922.

In Peru the commercial banks are: the Bank of Peru and London (capital, 500,000*l*.), the Italian Bank, the International Bank of Peru, the American Mercantile Bank (founded in 1916), and the Banco Popular, the Caja de Depositos y Consignaciones, the Banco Alemán Transatlántico, and the Caja de Ahorros de la Beneficencia de Lima, a savings bank with deposits amounting to over 200,000*l*. The Anglo-South American Bank and the National City Bank of New York opened branches in Peru in 1919. On June 30, 1921, the paid-up capital of all the banks amounted to 1,960,000*l*., the reserves to 756,429*l*., and the deposits to 13,914,226*l*.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The gold coin is the *Libra*=the English sovereign. The coinage of gold 5-sol pieces (equivalent to half-sovereigns) has been authorised. Silver coins are the *Sol* (10 soles=1 libra), $\frac{1}{2}$ sol, $\frac{1}{4}$ sol, $\frac{1}{8}$ sol, $\frac{1}{16}$ sol. Bronze coins are 1 and 2 centavo pieces (100 centavos=1 sol). Nickel coins are also in circulation.

The Ounce	.	.	.	.	=	1·014 ounce avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1·014 lb. „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	.	=	101·44 lb. „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	{	of 25 pounds	.	.	=	25·36 „ „
		of wine or spirits	.	.	=	6·70 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0·74 „ gallon.
„ <i>Vara</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0·927 yard.
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0·835 square yard.

The French metric system of weights and measures was established by law in 1869, and is coming into general use, except for the customs tariff. It came into force in Lima and Callao on September 1, 1916.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERU IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister.—Dr. Agustin G. Ganoza. (Appointed March, 1922).

First Secretary.—Dr. Ricardo Rivera Schreiber.

Second Secretary.—Cesar Canevaro.

Attachés.—Cipriano Laos, Pablo E. Caballero, Juan Mendoza, J. F. Mareategui, and Miguel Lembecke.

Air Attaché.—Captain Juan Leguia y Swayne.

Consul-General (London).—Oscar Salomon.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, and other places.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERU.

Envoy and Minister.—Arthur Grant Duff. (1920.)

Commercial Secretary.—F. W. Manners.

Consul at Callao.—H. A. Richards.

There is a Vice-Consul at Callao, a Consul at Iquitos; Vice-Consuls at Lima, Arequipa, Mollendo, Salaverry and Paita districts.

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POLAND.

(RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA.)

POLAND was an independent State until the end of the eighteenth century. The Poles are Slavonic in race and Roman Catholic in religion.

During the seventeenth century the position of Poland rapidly declined, and eventually, by the three partitions of 1772, 1793, and 1795, the Polish Commonwealth, as it was then called, was divided between Prussia, Russia and Austria.

In 1807, Napoleon formed a part of the Old Commonwealth into a semi-independent State under the title of the Duchy of Warsaw and endowed it with a very liberal constitution, but in 1815, at the Congress of Vienna, this was undone, and Poland was re-partitioned between Prussia, Austria and Russia, except the small district of Cracow, which was constituted an independent republic and remained such until 1835, when it was annexed by Austria, despite a guarantee of neutrality by Prussia, Austria and Russia.

At the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, only one portion of Poland enjoyed autonomous government, viz., that annexed by Austria. Austrian-Poland was governed by the Galician Diet at Lwow (Lemberg), under the control of the Central Government in Vienna.

During the war Russian-Poland was invaded by the Germans and Austrians, and by the end of 1915 the whole country was occupied by the Austro-German forces.

On November 5, 1916, the German and Austrian Emperors, in a joint manifesto, proclaimed the independence of Poland, but neither the boundaries nor the constitution of the State were defined. Shortly afterwards a Provisional Council of State, consisting of 25 members, all Poles, was summoned in order to draft the constitution of the new State, but this body did not exist for long. In September, 1917, a new Supreme Authority, the Regency Council, consisting of three members, was appointed, and under their auspices a Ministry was formed and a new Council of State summoned. It was composed partly of elected and partly of appointed members, 110 in all. In October, 1918, this Council of State was dissolved by the Regency Council and the convocation proclaimed a Constituent Assembly to determine the constitution of the Polish State and take over the supreme authority.

On November 9, 1918, the Independence of Poland was solemnly proclaimed. On November 14, General Pilsudski, freed from the Magdeburg prison, returned to Poland, assumed Supreme Power and convoked the Constituent Assembly (*Sejm Ustawodawczy*), which confirmed him in his office. On June 28, 1919, the Treaty of Versailles recognised the Independence of Poland.

President.—Joseph *Pilsudski*, Marshal, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish army, born December 5, 1867, in Zulow, Wilna, assumed office, November 14, 1918, re-elected February 20, 1919.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Polish Republic adopted by the Sejm (Parliament) on March 17, 1921, contains the following fundamental principles: The franchise will be universal for both sexes, the voting age being 21. Soldiers and Government officials are excluded from voting. There are two chambers, a Diet and a Senate, both elected by general suffrage. The President (*Naczelnik Państwa*) convenes, opens, prorogues and closes the Sejm. It is the President's duty to convene the Sejm for an ordinary session each year before the month of November. The President is the Supreme Commander of the army, except in time of war. He is elected for a term of seven years by the Diet and Senate united in a National Assembly. He can make treaties with foreign Powers. In the case of the President's death, his duties are to be assumed by a council of three, composed of the Speaker of the House, the Prime Minister, and the President of the Supreme Court. Any Polish citizen of 41 years of age may be elected President. The President is not responsible either politically or personally. The Constitution also provides for a Senate. Freedom of conscience is granted to all citizens; and all citizens are equal before the law. Every citizen also has the right of preserving his nationality and developing his mother tongue.

The decree of November 28, 1918, divides Poland into 70 electoral districts, returning altogether 524 deputies. Of this number 241 are returned by Congress Poland, 171 by what was formerly Austrian Poland, and 112 by the former Prussian Provinces. In certain of the districts elections have not yet been held, and the Sejm is at present composed of 412 deputies, distributed as follows among the different parties:—Polish People's Party, 84; National Democratic Party, 79; Christian National Democratic Party, 22; National People's Union, 42; Polish Socialist Party, 33; National Christian Workmen's Party, 28; Polish People's Party 'Wyzwolenie,' 23; Constitutional Group, 16; National Workmen's Club, 25; Middle Class Union, 10; Polish People's Party (left), 12; Catholic People's Party, 7; Communists, 2; German People's Party, 8; Jewish Parties, 10; Independents, 7.

The Executive (appointed September 23, 1921, and reconstructed on March 11, 1922) called the Council of Ministers (*Rada Ministrów*) consists of the following departments:—

Prime Minister and Minister of Education.—Antoni *Penikowski*.

Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Konstanty *Skirmunt*.

Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Stefan *Ossowski*.

Minister of Finance.—Jerzy *Michalski*.

Minister of the Interior.—Antoni *Kamiński*.

Minister of Communications.—Zagorny *Marynowski*.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Wladyslaw *Steslowicz*.

Minister of Agriculture.—Jozef *Raczynski*.

Minister of Labour.—Ludwik *Barowski*.

Minister of Justice.—Bronislaw *Sobolewski*.

Minister of Public Works.—Gabriel *Narutowicz*.

Minister of War.—General *Sosnkowski*.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Local government, municipal as rural, has not yet (March, 1922) been unified. In the transitional period preceding the unification of the administrative system of the three portions of Poland, the old Austrian and Prussian institutions are still in being. As regards Congress Poland, a provisional decree of local autonomy was issued on February 4, 1919, on democratic lines giving autonomy to the different districts.

Area and Population.

The area of the Polish State cannot be strictly defined until its boundaries are determined by the settlement of the dispute with Lithuania on the question of Vilna. The Peace Treaty with Russia, the Treaty of Riga, was signed on March 18, 1921, and ratifications were exchanged on May 2, 1921. The Treaty of Peace with Lithuania is being negotiated (March, 1922).

According to a recent estimate, Poland at present has an area of 149,042 square miles, and a population of (1920) 24,272,349. Of this Congress Poland (i.e., the Poland as delimited and handed over to Russia by the Congress of Vienna, 1815) had 12,789,226 inhabitants; Galicia, 8,257,505; and Former Prussian Poland, 3,225,618. The territories separated from Russia and ceded to Poland by the Treaty of Riga comprise an area of 43,908 square miles, with 3,683,568 inhabitants.

The territory of Poland is divided into 15 counties and 257 districts (*województwo*): Warsaw with 23 districts (*powiat*); Lodz, 13 districts; Kielce, 16 districts; Lublin, 19 districts; Białystok, 14 districts; Nowogródz, 11 districts; Polesie, 9 districts; Wołyń, 9 districts; Poznań, 36 districts; Pomorze, 18 districts; Kraków, 23 districts; Lwów, 27 districts; Stanisławów, 16 districts; Tarnopol, 17 districts; Silesia, 6 districts.

The first census was taken in independent Poland on September 30, 1921. The area of Upper Silesia allotted to Poland and the disputed districts of the county of Vilna were excluded from the census, which showed the following returns for the area of 149,042 square miles:—

County	Population in		County	Population in	
	1911	Census 1921		1911	Census 1921
Warsaw . . .	2,503,198	2,111,165	Kraków	2,057,757	1,986,055
Lodz	2,587,834	2,256,655	Lwów	2,866,321	2,724,327
Kielce	2,756,822	2,587,127	Stanisławów	1,613,390	1,334,630
Lublin	2,507,320	2,090,040	Tarnopol	1,613,087	1,419,355
Białystok	1,455,090	1,295,086	Silesia (incl. Teshen Silesia)	1,035,297	1,125,537 ¹
Nowogrodek	1,226,687	1,296,417	Military persons	—	500,000 ²
Wołyń	1,521,161	1,501,511			
Polesia	749,133	865,035			
Poznań	1,975,799	1,970,822	City of Warsaw	27,355,474	25,955,223
Pomorze	986,578	941,461		895,435	931,176
			Grand Total	29,240,909	26,886,399

¹ Figures for 1919.

² Approximate.

The area of Upper Silesia allotted to Poland is 1,225 square miles, and the population 891,669.

Population of principal towns (1921) :—

Warsaw	931,176	Czestochowa	81,823	Grodno	34,916
Lodz	451,813	Bialystok	76,971	Kalisz	44,753
Lemberg (1911)	206,113	Lublin	99,917	Dabrowa	39,840
Vilna (1911)	205,000	Radom	61,627	Kolomyja	39,527
Cracow	176,463	Kattowitz	45,422	Thorn	39,419
Posen	150,691	Bromberg	57,696	Kielce	41,857
Sosnowiec	86,452	Przemysl	54,078	Zawiercie	42,700

No recent statistics of births, deaths and marriages are available ; in 1912 (excluding the counties of Vilna, Nowogrodek, Wolyń and Silesia) there were : Marriages, 172,144 ; births (living), 898,819 ; deaths, 488,193 ; surplus of births over deaths, 410,626.

Before the war, emigration was chiefly to the United States. The Polish population in America is estimated to be over 4,000,000.

Religion.

The great majority of the population profess the Roman Catholic faith, but there is no established church in Poland and all denominations enjoy equal rights, though Article 117 of the Constitution declares Roman Catholicism to be the dominant religion. The figures relating to the proportion of people professing different religions are as follows :—

Territories.	Roman Catholics.	Greek Catholics.	Protestants.	Greek Orthodox.	Jews.	Others.
Former Russian Poland (1913)	9,842,428	—	698,804	484,249	1,954,644	75,088
Galicia (1910)	3,731,569	3,379,613	37,144	—	871,895	5,454
Duchy of Posen (1910)	1,422,238	—	646,580	—	26,512	4,501
West Prussia (1910)	882,695	—	789,081	—	13,954	17,744

The percentage of the different religions in the whole territory in the above table is as follows :—Roman Catholic, 62·2 per cent. ; Greek Catholic, 12·1 per cent. ; Greek Orthodox, 9·3 per cent. ; Jews, 11·0 per cent.

Poland is divided into the following Catholic Dioceses : the Metropolitan Archbishopric of Warsaw, the Archbishoprics of Lemberg and Posen, the Bishoprics of Cracow, Wloclawek, Plock, Lublin, Sandomir, Kielce, Sejny, Przemysl, Tarnów, Vilna. The Archbishops of Warsaw and Posen are Cardinals. There are 3,071 churches and 5,448 priests in the former Russian and Austrian Poland alone. The Greek Catholic Church has an Archbishopric in Lemberg and two Bishoprics, Przemysl and Stanislawów ; there are 2,443 churches and 3,318 priests. The province of Teschen Silesia is under the Bishopric of Breslau (Germany). Since 1922 there is an Exarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church in Warsaw.

Instruction.

The educational system of Poland has not yet been unified. Elementary education is free and compulsory. Of schools there were in former Russian Poland (figures for 1914) 6,867 elementary, with 461,474 pupils, and 289 secondary, with 67,400 pupils ; in Galicia (figures for 1912), 6,151 elementary, with 1,336,407 pupils, and 130 secondary, with 42,250 pupils ; in Posen (figures for 1911), 3,116 elementary, with 424,281 pupils, and 40 secondary,

with 13,500 pupils; in West Prussia (figures for 1911), 3,100 elementary, with 316,000 pupils, and 56 secondary, with 1,700 pupils. There were also 318 technical schools, with 24,807 pupils, and 11 high schools, with 5,657 pupils, in Russian Poland, (1913), 493 technical schools, with 45,259 pupils, in Galicia (1912), and 747 technical schools in Posen (1912).

There are 5 universities, viz., Cracow (founded 1384), Warsaw (1816), Lemberg (1661), Posen (1612 and 1919), Lublin (1919); 2 Polytechnics, at Warsaw and Lemberg, an Academy of Fine Arts at Cracow, 2 Veterinary Academies at Warsaw and Lemberg, 2 Academies of Agriculture at Dublany and Pulawy, Academy of Forestry at Lemberg, 2 Academies of Commerce at Cracow and Lemberg, an Academy of Mines at Cracow, and a purely scientific institution, the highest in Poland, the Academy of Science at Cracow.

Justice and Crime.

Each of the three component parts of Poland still has its separate judiciary organisations. The unification of the courts of justice will be worked out by the Codification Commission appointed in November, 1919.

In Galicia the old Austrian courts were taken over by the Polish Ministry of Justice on January 1, 1919. In Posen the courts have the old German organisation, which is being taken over by the Special Department of Justice in the Ministry of Prussian Poland. The highest court in Poland with 3 judges sitting, is the Supreme Court in Warsaw, divided into 5 chambers: 1. Civil; 2. Criminal, both for Congress Poland. 3. Civil and Criminal for Galicia. 4. Administrative which took over the functions of the Supreme Administrative Tribunal in Vienna), and 5. Civil and Criminal for Posen.

The lowest courts in Poland are County Courts (*Sady okregowe*) and Courts of Peace (*Sady pokôju*). There are 19 County Courts and 1,518 (297 urban, 1,221 rural) Courts of Peace in Congress Kingdom.

In Galicia there are 17 County Courts (*Sady okregowe*) and 170 District Courts (*Sady powiatowe*).

From these courts an appeal lies to the superior Appellation Courts (in Warsaw, Lublin, Cracow, Lemberg, Posen, and Thorn) in which there are sitting 3 judges for civil affairs and 2 judges with 3 puisne judges for criminal affairs.

Pauperism and Old Age Pensions.

In the respective provinces of the Polish Republic there are still the same regulations and the same institutions as before the war in Russia, Prussia and Austria.

There are numerous private charitable institutions, such as asylums for aged and infirm, crèches for children, workhouses, eating houses for poor, etc., all over the country. In the Grand Duchy of Posen, West Prussia, East Prussia and Upper Silesia every inhabitant in distress must be relieved by the commune in which he becomes destitute; the costs are defrayed from the funds of the commune to which he belongs. In Galicia the funds for the support of the poor are derived from endowments, voluntary contributions, etc.; if these funds are insufficient the commune to which the destitute belongs must make provision. In the Kingdom of Poland the care for the poor is left entirely to private charity; in cases of hospital treatment the commune to which the patient belonged was obliged to refund the costs.

Insurance in case of illness has been widened and unified by the law of January 11, 1919. It extends the obligation of insurance to all persons

belonging to the wage-earning classes and establishes a uniform organisation of Illness-insurance Officers in every district.

Finance.

The Budget for the calendar year 1921 showed a revenue of 135,166,702,000 Polish marks (99,758,142,000 marks ordinary and 35,408,560,000 marks extraordinary), and an expenditure of 208,961,184,000 Polish marks (111,042,685,000 marks ordinary and 97,918,499,000 marks extraordinary).

Principal items in the Budget for 1921 were as follows:—

Revenue	1,000 Polish Marks	Expenditure	1,000 Polish Marks
Ministry of Finance . .	61,453,626	Ministry of War . .	61,033,295
„ „ Railways . .	26,142,589	„ „ Railways . .	42,095,581
Province of Posen . .	18,980,491	„ „ Public Works . .	10,842,502
		„ „ Commerce . .	7,374,410
		„ „ Interior . .	7,203,182
		„ „ Finance . .	12,150,518

The total internal indebtedness amounted, at the end of 1921 to some 300,000,000,000 Polish marks. The foreign indebtedness of Poland on that date consisted of loans (mostly in kind) from the following countries:—United States, 143,143,167 dollars; France, 460,563,669 francs; Great Britain, 3,715,478*l.*; Switzerland, 33,578,062 francs; Holland, 17,800,000 florins; Norway, 16,575,836 crowns; Italy, 7,134,335 liras; Sweden, 128,507 crowns; Austria, 111,070,000 crowns. Computed into *gold* francs the total foreign debt amounted (January 1922) to 1,750,000,000 gold francs or 45 gold francs per head of population.

The amount of notes in circulation (January 20, 1922) was 233,301,339,000 Polish marks.

Defence.

The Polish army is at present on war-footing, although demobilisation is in progress (March, 1922). Every able-bodied Polish subject is liable to serve in the army. The organisation of the army will be based on conscription and universal service, and its size will be dependent on the future frontiers of Poland. The Polish army has at present French, German, Austrian and Italian arms. Actually there are about 5,000 officers and 250,000 men of all arms serving with the colours.

The country is divided into 9 General Military Districts: Warsaw, Lublin, Kielce, Lodz, Cracow, Lemberg, Posen, Grodno, Pomorze.

There are the following fortresses in Poland: in the west, Thorn and Posen; in the south, Cracow and Przemyśl and armed camps; in the east, Brest Litowsk, Grodno, Osowiec; in the interior, Warsaw, Modlin, Deblin.

It is proposed that Poland shall have six small cruisers and gunboats on the Vistula and some torpedo-boats. One gunboat has been built, another is under construction, and three torpedo-boats have been bought in England.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—Poland is essentially an agricultural country. The

division of the territory of Poland, according to the principal forms of cultivation, was as follows:—

District	Total Area in Hectares	Percentage of the Total Area of the Country				
		Arable Land	Meadows and Pastures	Forests	Gardens, Parks, etc.	Unculti- vated or not de- scribed
Kingdom of Poland (1900)	12,284,786	56·3	14·6	18·0	3·9	7·0
Galicia (1912)	7,849,252	48·5	20·9	25·7	1·4	3·5
Posen (1913)	2,889,300	63·7	10·4	19·9	7·0	—
West Prussia (1913)	2,555,800	56·1	11·6	22·9	9·4	—
Regency of Olsztyn (1913)	1,203,000	50·5	15·6	21·6	12·3	—
Duchy of Teschen (1897)	228,000	47·4	16·2	13·1	2·2	3·1

About 85 per cent. of the total area of Poland is productive. Of the productive area, about 25 per cent. is forest, and of the remainder, less than one half is arable and the rest pasture and meadows. By a law of July, 1919, all the forests became the property of the State.

The following table shows for the districts named the area and crop of the principal agricultural products in 1921 and 1920:—

Districts & Years	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Potatoes	
	Area	Crop	Area	Crop	Area	Crop	Area	Crop	Area	Crop
	1,000 Hec- tares	1,000 Metric tons	1,000 Hec- tares	1,000 Metric tons	1,000 Hec- tares	1,000 Metric tons	1,000 Hec- tares	1,000 Metric tons	1,000 Hec- tares	1,000 Metric tons
Congress Poland.										
1921	334	388	1,703	1,900	441	547	951	1,084	886	—
1920	363	315	1,731	1,013	322	335	847	9,493	864	—
Galicia:										
1921	388	375	585	584	339	352	625	701	481	—
1920	355	287	486	349	276	287	563	567	396	—
Former Prussian Poland:										
1921	68	109	790	1,080	128	170	198	247	—	—
1920	74	95	915	723	188	256	224	325	378	4,546
Grand Total:										
1921	790 ^o	872	3,079	3,564	908	1069	1,775	2,032	—	—
1920	827	697	3,303	2,085	841	878	1,645	1,870	1,671	19,138

Other important crops are sugar (168,000 tons in 1920-21) beet, hemp, hops, tobacco and chicory.

On July 16, 1920, a law was passed by the Sejm by which it was decided to limit the size of the larger estates, and to diminish the size of holdings situated in the neighbourhood of large towns. The first measures for putting this law into practice are now being taken. The maximum has been fixed at 60 hectares for estates situated in industrial districts, at 400 hectares for Posen, Podolia, Volhynia, &c., and at 180 hectares for the other parts of the Polish Republic.

In 1912 Poland possessed 2,847,000 horses, 6,918,000 cattle, 2,389,000 sheep, and 5,185,000 pigs.

Industry.—There are five industrial centres in Poland, viz., Warsaw, Lodz, Kraków, Dabrowa, and Czestochowa.

The total output of coal in Poland in 1920 was 6,408,664 tons; of brown coal 251,822 tons. The output of ore in 1919 was 830,640 tons, as compared with 107,000 in 1913. The output of iron and steel in 1919 was 16,180 tons. In March, 1920, there were 8 furnaces, with a monthly output of 9,700 tons, compared with 43 furnaces and a monthly output of 87,000 tons in 1913; rolling mills in March, 1920: 4 rolling mills, with monthly output of 2,400 tons, as compared with 9 in 1913, and output of 39,000 tons. The production of mineral salt in 1920 was 282,673 tons; the supply is said to be nearly inexhaustible; the production of rock oil in Galicia in 1910 was 1,766,000 tons; of potassium salts in Galicia in 1911, 37,000 tons. The output of petroleum in Galicia in 1919, was 831,703 tons; in 1920, 764,818 tons. In the textile industry in 1920 there were 485 works, with 750,580 spindles and 12,922 looms, employing 46,800 workmen. Other important industries are paper manufactures of various kinds, and the chief that of paper-bag products, which are gradually recovering from the effects of the war. In 1920 only 34 per cent. of the workmen employed before the war were at work.

Commerce.

Import and export statistics as published by the Polish Government are admittedly incomplete. Two sets of statistics were issued for the year 1920, one covering only private trade (though not the whole of that), being based on permits granted for importation and exportation; and the other attempting to cover the whole trade of the country. As it is, only the volume of trade is dealt with, no values being furnished.

Official figures for the trade of Poland for the year 1920 were as follows:—

1920	Private Trade	Estimated Total
	Tons	Tons
Imports . . .	95,971	3,529,810
Exports . . .	255,860	611,315

The estimated total was distributed by principal countries, as follows:—

Principal countries	Total Imports	Total Exports	Imports excluding Upper Silesian Coal	* Excluding Food-stuffs and Upper Silesian Coal	
				Imports	Exports
1920	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Germany	2,834,165	232,731	224,555	192,291	125,665
United States	152,560	211	152,560	36,819	196
Czechoslovakia	149,067	74,404	149,067	136,389	74,220
Austria	76,327	190,793	76,327	60,466	189,651
Rumania	45,622	3,179	45,622	862	2,965
England	37,449	14,018	37,449	23,596	12,315
France	14,520	2,253	14,520	13,251	2,250
Other countries	220,111	93,729	220,111	50,791	60,906
Total	3,529,810	611,315	920,201	514,465	468,168

Total trade between Poland and the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade Returns) were:—

	1921
	£
Imports from Poland into the United Kingdom .	1,842,963
Imports to Poland from the United Kingdom .	3,024,027

Internal Communications.

On January, 1 1920, Poland proper had 30,070 miles of road. In June 1921 there were 7,295 miles of railways open for traffic in the Republic. All are property of the State.

At the end of 1919 there were in Poland (excluding Prussian Poland) 1,005 Post and Telegraph offices, 1,537 Post Offices, 545 Telephone Exchanges with 29,423 apparatus, while the railway telegraphs had 618 offices. The length of telegraph lines was 51,645 miles, of telephone lines 7,674 miles, of telephone and telegraph lines, 4,347 miles. Of navigable waterways Poland has 1,875 miles, of which 298 miles are accessible for vessels of over 400 tons.

Shipping and Navigation.

Poland is engaged (April, 1921) in realising the programme of her commercial fleet as approved by Parliament, which provides for 220,000 gross tons, including 20 vessels of 8,000 tons each and 10 vessels of 3,000 tons each, besides other smaller vessels for coast traffic.

Money and Credit.

Poland has no national currency. The temporary monetary unit is the 'Marka Polska,' or nominally about 15,000 Polish marks to the £. On January 20, 1922, there were notes to the value of 233,301,339,000 Polish marks in circulation.

The Bank of Poland, created by Act of Parliament, has not yet (March 1922) commenced its functions, which are being performed by the Polish State Loan Bank in Warsaw. The position of this Bank, on January 20, 1922, showed that its assets and liabilities balanced at 302,147,038,000 Polish marks.

An arrangement is being made by the Polish Government to take over and transport to Warsaw the County Bank at Lemberg. It will take the name of 'State Bank,' as its activities will extend throughout the whole country. It will acquire the right to issue banknotes, which so far has been the privilege of the Polish Loan Bank. The capital will be raised to 100 million marks. The Polish State will in future be responsible for every guarantee formerly given by the late Galician Diet. The Polish State Loan Bank is holding on behalf of the future Bank of Poland a reserve of silver, gold, and foreign currencies, which on January 20, 1922, amounted to: Gold, 26,036,000 marks; silver, 42,738,000 marks; foreign bullion, 1,271,000 marks and foreign currencies 177,284,000 gold marks.

The weights and measures are those of the metric system.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF POLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Dr. Ladislas Wroblewski. (Appointed April 13, 1921.)

Councillor.—Jan de Ciechanowski.

First Secretary.—Dr. George Adamkiewicz.

Second Secretary.—Count Joseph Potocki.

Military Attaché.—Major J. Bardzinski.

Financial Counsellor.—Mieczyslas Rutkowski, K.C.M.G.

Commercial Counsellor.—Alphonse Poklewski-Koziel.

Consul-General.—Kazimierz Komierowski.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN POLAND.

Envoy and Minister.—William Grenfell Max Müller, C.B., M.V.O. (January 3, 1921).

First Secretary.—R. H. Hoare.

Third Secretary.—P. S. Scrivener.

Commercial Secretary.—Richard Kimens.

Consul at Warsaw.—F. Savery.

There are consular representatives at Lemberg and Borislav.

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PORTUGAL.

(REPUBLICA PORTUGUESA.)

PORTUGAL has been an independent State since the twelfth century; until 1910 it was a monarchy. The last King was Manoel II. of the house of Braganza-Coburg, born November 15, 1889, younger son of King Carlos I. and Queen Mary Amélie, daughter of Philippe Duc d'Orléans. Manoel II. succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father and elder brother, Prince Luiz Philip, February 1, 1908. On October 5, 1910, the republic was proclaimed, after a short revolution, and a provisional government established with Dr. Theophilo Braga as the Provisional President (October 5, 1910, to August 24, 1911). The first President of the Republic was Dr. Manoel de Arriaga (August 24, 1911, to May 27, 1915).

On August 20th, 1911, a new constitution was adopted. This provides that there shall be two Chambers. In the first, which is called the National Council, the members (164) shall be elected by direct suffrage for three years. The Second or Upper Chamber (71 members) shall be elected by all the Municipal Councils, and shall be renewable half at a time every three years. The President of the Republic is elected by both Chambers with a mandate for four years, but he cannot be re-elected. The President must be at least 35 years of age. He appoints Ministers, but these are responsible to Parliament. The President may not be present in the Chambers at debates. He is to receive a yearly salary of 2,600*l.*, with 1,300*l.* for allowances, or a total of 3,900*l.* yearly. The Constitution may be revised every ten years.

The Powers formally recognised the Republic on September 11, 1911.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Antonio José de Almeida. (Born 1866. Elected August 6, 1919.)

Senators (January, 1922).—33 Democrats, 9 Liberals, 15 other parties.

Deputies (January, 1922).—73 Democrats, 30 Liberals, 46 other parties.

The Cabinet, which was formed on February 9, 1922, is as follows:—

Premier and Minister of the Interior.—Senhor Antonio Maria Silva.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Senhor Barbosa Magalhaes.

Minister of Finance.—Senhor Puro.

Minister of War.—Senhor Correia Barreto.

Minister of Marine.—Senhor d'Azevedo Concintho.

Minister for the Colonies.—Senhor Rodrigues Caspar.

Minister of Education.—Senhor Vasco Borges.

Area and Population.

Area and population at the Census of 1900 and December 1, 1911. The Azores (3 districts) and Madeira (1 district), are regarded as an integral part of the Republic.

Provinces and Districts	Area in sq. miles	Population		Per sq. mile 1911
		1900	1911	
Entre Minho-e-Douro:—				
Vianna do Castello	857	215,267	227,420	251.2
Braga	1,040	357,159	382,461	343.4
Porto	893	597,935	679,978	669.6
	2,790	1,170,361	1,289,859	419.5
Tras-os-Montes:—				
Villa Real	1,650	242,196	245,687	146.8
Bragança	2,513	185,162	192,133	73.7
	4,163	427,358	437,820	102.7
Beira:—				
Aveiro	1,065	303,169	336,243	284.7
Vizeu	1,937	402,259	416,860	207.7
Coimbra	1,508	332,168	360,056	220.3
Guarda	2,116	261,630	271,816	123.6
Castello Branco	2,582	216,698	241,509	83.9
	9,208	1,515,834	1,626,484	164.6
Estremadura:—				
Leiria	1,317	238,755	262,558	181.3
Santarem	2,555	283,154	322,753	110.8
Lisbon	3,065	709,509	853,415	231.5
	6,937	1,231,418	1,438,726	177.5
Alentejo:—				
Portalegre	2,405	124,431	141,778	51.7
Evora	2,856	128,062	144,307	44.8
Beja	3,958	163,612	192,499	41.3
	9,219	416,105	478,584	45.1
Algarve (Faro)	1,937	255,191	274,122	131.7
Total Continent	34,254	5,016,267	5,545,595	146.4
Islands:—				
Azores	922	256,291	242,613	277.9
Madeira (Funchal)	314	150,574	169,777	479.5
Total Islands	1,236	406,865	412,390	329.2
Grand total	35,490	5,423,132	5,957,985	152.8

In 1911 the population consisted of 2,828,691 males and 3,131,365 females, or 110 females to every hundred males. In 1900 the continental urban population was 1,627,476 or 32·4 per cent., and the rural 3,388,791 or 67·6 per cent.

The chief towns with their population in 1911 were: Lisbon (1920), 489,667; Oporto (1920), 203,981; Setubal, 30,346; Funchal (Madeira), 24,687; Braga, 24,647; Coimbra, 20,581; Evora, 17,901; Ponta Delgada (Azores), 16,179; Covilhã, 15,745; Faro, 12,680; Tavira, 11,665; Portalegre, 11,603; Aveiro, 11,523; Elvas, 10,645; Castello, 10,486; Beja, 10,113; Angra, do Heroismo (Azores), 10,057.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Births, deaths, and marriages (including the Azores and Madeira) for 3 years:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Emigrants
1917	190,485	134,691	34,210	15,825
1918	181,408	253,227	31,325	11,672
1919	167,704	153,697	48,804	37,138

In 1919 the stillborn numbered 7164, the illegitimate 21,608, and the legitimate 146,096.

Portuguese emigration is chiefly to Brazil (1919, 21,228), and the United States (1919, 5,246).

Religion.

There is freedom of worship in Portugal; the predominant faith is the Roman Catholic. Portugal, including the Azores and Madeira, is divided into three ecclesiastical provinces, with their sees severally at Lisbon, Braga and Evora. The Archbishop of Lisbon (Patriarch since 1716) has seven suffragans, of whom only two are on the European mainland; while the Archbishop of Braga (the oldest see in Portugal) has five, and the Archbishop of Evora two. The Azores, Madeira, and the Portuguese colonial possessions of West Africa, continental and insular, with five episcopal sees, constitute part of the ecclesiastical province of Lisbon. In East Africa there is also the province of Mozambique. In Asia there is a province of Goa with four suffragan sees (Macao included).

The total income of the upper hierarchy of the Church is calculated to amount to 300,000 milreis. In 1900 the number of Protestants in Portugal was 4,491, and that of Jews 481. The Republican government has separated the Church from the State, and State payments for the maintenance and expenses of worship have now ceased. The conventual establishments of Portugal were suppressed by decree of May 28, 1834, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the State. Notwithstanding, several establishments of this nature were formed in later years; they were suppressed by the provisional government, which enforced the law of 1834.

Instruction.

Education in Portugal is of three kinds—primary, secondary, higher and special. Primary education is compulsory, and is rigorously enforced by a

decree of the Provisional Government of March 29, 1911. In 1918-19 there were 7,007 public elementary schools with 170,415 pupils. In 1919 there were 32 secondary schools (with 11,791 pupils in 1917). For higher education there are 3 Universities: at Lisbon (founded in 1858), Coimbra (founded 1290), and Oporto. The Technical School at Lisbon provides instruction in engineering, chemistry, etc. There are also special colleges for music, art (Lisbon and Oporto), commercial schools, a military academy at Lisbon, and a naval school.

Justice and Crime.

The Republic is divided for judicial purposes into 193 comarcas; in every comarca there is a court of first instance. There are two courts of appeal (Tribunaes de Relação) at Lisbon and Oporto, and a Supreme Court in Lisbon.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for six years were in pounds sterling:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1915-16	14,750,297	25,011,685	1918-19	10,247,441	14,235,099
1916-17	14,315,966	21,887,988	1919-20	29,443,625	52,921,863
1917-18	11,186,527	22,671,385	1920-21	26,913,445	52,802,831

The latest available budget figures are for the year 1919-20 (see STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1921, p. 1197).

On June 30, 1921, the external debt of Portugal was as follows:—New external 3 per cent. converted debt of 1902, 33,085,707*l.*; 4½ per cent. tobacco loan, 1891 and 1896, 2,745,600*l.*; total 35,831,307*l.*

The internal debt on June 30, 1920, amounted to 1,862,815,897 escudos.

Defence.

The Army of Portugal is a militia raised by conscription. It is in three categories, the active army, the reserve and the territorial army. All adult males are liable to be called out from the age of 17 to 45, but, practically, service only begins at the age of 20. 10 years are passed in the active army, 10 in the reserve, and 8 in the territorial army, which latter also includes surplus men from other categories. In the active army, recruits undergo from 15 to 30 weeks' preliminary training, according to the arm of the service; afterwards there is a fortnight's training during the annual mobilisation. The country is divided into 8 territorial districts, each supposed to produce a division. The active army consists of 35 regiments of 3 battalions, 11 cavalry regiments of 4 squadrons, 8 field artillery regiments, comprising 63 batteries, 2 horse batteries, 9 mountain batteries, 20 garrison batteries, and engineer units. Batteries have 4 guns.

The peace establishment of the active army in 1921 was 35,000 men. There are about 2,800 officers, all told.

The reserve army was to consist of 35 regiments of infantry, 8 squadrons of cavalry, and 24 field batteries, with other units.

The territorial army has no cadres.

The Republican Guard, and the Fiscal Guard, are civil corps recruited from the army, the men of which can be employed in the field in war time. The Republican Guard is a military police, numbering about 5,000 men,

of whom about 800 are mounted. The Fiscal Guard is a preventive service about 5,200 strong.

The arm of the Portuguese infantry is the Mauser-Vergueiro, a magazine weapon, calibre 6·5 mm. The field artillery is armed with 7·5 cm. Schneider Canet guns.

With regard to over-sea garrisons, 2 line regiments of infantry (of 2 battalions) are normally stationed in the Azores, and 1 at Madeira. The latter has also a battalion of garrison artillery, and there are 2 in the Azores. Besides these troops, the Portuguese have a separate Colonial Army, partly European and partly Native, which garrisons their possessions on the West Coast of Africa, in Mozambique, India, &c. The force consists of about 700 officers, about 3,000 European non-commissioned officers and men, and 9,000 natives, the Europeans being enlisted voluntarily, the natives compulsorily.

The navy of Portugal comprises:—3 protected cruisers, *Almirante Reis* (4,253 tons), *Adamastor* (1,757 tons); *São Gabriel* (1,772 tons); four gunboats for Mozambique, a variety of old gunboats, a mine-layer, 4 transports, 2 training ships, the former royal yacht, 5 *de Outubro* (1,365 tons), 6 sloops, bought from the British Navy in 1920, 5 destroyers, 7 torpedo boats, 4 submarines, 1 steamer for torpedo and mine service; also 6 ex-Austrian torpedo boats for police duties.

The naval personnel is about 6,000.

Production and Industry.

Of the whole area of continental Portugal 26·2 per cent. is annually cultivated under cereals, pulse, pasture, etc.; 3·5 per cent. is under vineyards; 3·9 per cent. under fruit trees; 17·3 per cent. under forest; 43·1 per cent. is waste. In Alemtejo and Estremadura and the mountainous districts of other provinces are wide tracts of waste lands, and it is asserted that many hectares, now uncultivated, are susceptible of cultivation.

The chief cereal and animal produce of the country are:—In the north, maize and oxen; in the mountainous region, rye and sheep and goats; in the central region, wheat and maize; and in the south, wheat and swine, which fatten in the vast acorn woods. The production of wheat in 1919 was 4,767,665 bushels; of rye, 1,785,838 bushels; of oats, 3,037,831 bushels; of barley, 1,009,780 bushels. Throughout Portugal wine is produced in large quantities. The area of vineyards in 1917 was 781,000 acres (720 acres in 1916), and the vintage for 1919 amounted to 96,641,160 gallons. Olive oil (area covered by olive trees about 825,000 acres; annual production about 12,760,000 gallons of oil); figs; tomatoes are largely produced, as are oranges, onions, and potatoes. The production of wool in 1918-19 amounted to 6,244,684 pounds.

The forests cover 19 per cent. of the total area of the country; pines extending to 1,909,663 acres; oaks, 898,833 acres; corks, 817,081 acres; chestnut, 210,345 acres; Pyrenean oak, 169,150 acres: total, 4,005,072 acres. Cork is one of the principal sources of wealth; the annual production is estimated at 176,368,000 pounds.

Portugal possesses considerable mineral wealth, but coal is scarce, and, for want of fuel and cheap transport, valuable mines remain unworked. The most important mineral is wolfram; others are iron, copper, manganese, antimony, lead, tin, and gold.

Portugal had in 1918, 36,673 persons and 11,922 vessels of 37,609 tons engaged in fishing. The exports of sardines and tunny fish are considerable.

The centre of the sardine industry is at Setubal, about 10 miles south of Lisbon. The value of the fisheries in 1918 was 20,205,996 escudos, including sardines, 13,018,082 escudos.

A characteristic industry of Portugal is the manufacture of *azulejos* or porcelain tiles. This was inherited from the Moors, and tiles are used extensively for interior and exterior decoration of public and private buildings. At Sacavem, near Lisbon, a large factory makes tiles and chinaware. In Peniche, an old fishing village on the coast north of Lisbon, there is a local pillow lace industry, and at Guimaraes famous embroidery is made.

Commerce.

Imports* for consumption and exports (exclusive of coin and bullion) for six years:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1913	17,986,222	8,152,222	1916	28,839,766	12,548,000
1914	15,632,222	6,410,900	1918	20,284,200	17,144,775
1915	17,575,112	8,081,333	1919	52,110,675	24,874,650

The principal articles of imports and exports in 1919, showing quantity and value, were:—

Imports		Exports	
Article		Article	
	Kilos Escudos		Kilos Escudos
Coal	604,909 ¹ 24,621,472	Chemicals	1,525,891 412,022
Cotton	7,274,259 12,283,579	Manufactured cork	3,597,929 914,285
Fertilizers	23,292,265 1,223,109	Raw cork	1,462,925 44,214
Beans	5,065,228 944,822	Raw hides	1,575,867 1,641,427
Codfish	31,776,448 22,291,243	Olive oil	720,360 ² 485,418
Coffee	3,020,649 2,018,947	Rosin	1,661,335 277,504
Rice	19,789,626 5,592,334	Wooden planks	4,849,238 220,693
Animal Fats	1,272,137 584,849	Raw wool	1,082,128 557,475
Rubber	308,190 17,834,434	Sardines	4,723,752 1,010,922

¹ Tons.

² Litres.

Wine is the staple article of import from Portugal into the United Kingdom, the quantity amounting in 1920 to 5,739,672 gallons, valued at 4,141,155*l*.

Total trade between Portugal and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for five years (Board of Trade Returns):—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Portugal into U. Kingdom	3,856	9,747	10,797	6,899	4,194
Exports to Portugal from U. Kingdom	3,132	3,744	6,434	10,555	3,396

Shipping, Navigation, and Internal Communications.

The commercial navy of Portugal on January 1, 1911, contained 66 steamers of 70,193 tons in the aggregate, and 259 sailing vessels of 43,844 tons.

In 1916, 7,284 vessels of 9,778,211 tons entered the ports of Portugal.

Portugal has two State-owned railways, 733 miles in length, and five privately owned lines, 1,314 miles in length; total railway mileage on December 31, 1918, 2,047; and on December 31, 1920, 2,128 miles. The railways have a gauge of 5ft. 5½in., except two lines, one of which has a 3ft. 3¼in. gauge, and the other a 2ft. 11¼in. gauge.

The number of post-offices at the end of 1913 was 4,266; the number of letters, newspapers, &c., carried in the same year was: letters, 54,623,000; post-cards, 23,667,000; printed matter, circulars, &c., 47,549,000. The number of telegraph offices at the end of 1915 was 628. There were at the same date 5,945 miles of line and 13,415 miles of wire. The number of telegrams in 1915 was: internal, 1,412,040; international, 706,569; transit, 2,146,629; service, 184,731; total, 4,449,969.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The Government financial institution is the Bank of Portugal. The cash on hand of the bank on January 18, 1922, was: Gold, 8,577,180 escudos. The notes in circulation amounted on January 18, 1922, to 734,388,164 escudos.

There are 18 other banks registered in the Republic with a nominal capital of 47,000,000 escudos, and total deposits on December 31, 1919, of 331,465,000 escudos.

The gold coinage of Portugal issued since 1854 amounts to the nominal value of 7,967,002, and the silver coinage to 37,934,523 escudos.

The Decree of the Provisional Government of May 22, 1911, established a new monetary system. The unit is the gold *escudo*, of 100 *centavos*, which is equivalent to the 1-milreis gold piece, and is worth normally about 4s. 5½d. (but the rate varies; average for 1918, 2s. 7d.); 1,000 escudos are called a *conto*. Gold coins are 2, 5, and 10-escudo pieces; silver coins are 1-escudo (0.835 fine) and 50, 20, and 10-centavos pieces; there are bronze and nickel coins of 4, 2, 1, and ½-centavo. The gold coins and the silver escudos are .900 fine; the other silver coins are .835 fine. The English sovereign and half-sovereign are legal tender for 4½ and 2¼ escudos respectively.

Owing to the disappearance of practically all gold and silver in Portugal, the country is on a paper basis. New notes of 5, 10, and 50 centavos have been issued by the Bank of Portugal. Small coins of 1 and 4 centavos have been placed in circulation to relieve the scarcity of small change.

On January 1st, 1912, the legal time for Portugal was placed in accordance with the Greenwich meridian.

The metric system of weights and measures is the legal standard. The chief old measures still in use are:—

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	=	1.012	lb.	avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almude</i>	{	of Lisbon	=	3.7	imperial	gallons.	
	{	„ Oporto	=	5.6	„	„	
„ <i>Alqueire</i>	.	.	.	=	0.36	„	bushel.
„ <i>Moio</i>	.	.	.	=	2.78	„	quarters.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PORTUGAL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Senhor Manuel Teixeira Games, G.B.E. (appointed 1920).

Counsellor.—Joao A. de Bianchi, O.B.E.

Second Secretaries.—José de Lima Santos and Gabriel da Silva.

Consul-General in London.—Oscar George Potier.

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Newcastle, Liverpool, and Consular agents at Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Leith, Glasgow, Hull, Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PORTUGAL.

Ambassador.—Hon. Sir Lancelot D. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., appointed September 30, 1913.

Secretary.—H. A. Grant-Watson.

Military Attaché.—Major-General the Hon. Sir C. Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Commercial Secretary.—Geoffrey Salis.

Consul-General at Lisbon.—G. B. Beak.

There are Consular representatives at Lisbon (C.G.), Belem, Faro, Setubal, Figueira, Leixões, Oporto, &c.; Funchal (Madeira), St. Michael's (Azores), St. Vincent (Cape Verde).

Consul-General at Lourenço Marques.—H. Hall-Hall (Acting).

There are Consuls or Vice-Consuls at Bissau (Guinea), Chinde, Inhambane, Mozambique, Tete, Quilimane, Lobito, and São Thomé, Consul at Marmagao (Gôa).

Dependencies.

The colonial possessions of Portugal, situated in Africa and Asia, are as follows:—

Colonial Possessions	Area : English sq. miles	Popula- tion	Colonial Possessions	Area : English sq. miles	Popula- tion
Possessions in Africa:			Possessions in Asia :		
Cape Verde Islands			In India—Goa (1910)	1,469	515,772
(1912)	1,480	149,793	Damão, Diu (1910) .	169	32,700
Guinea	13,940	289,000	Timor (1915) . . .	7,330	377,815
Príncipe and St.			China: Macao, &c.		
Thomas' Islands			(1910)	4	74,866
(1914)	360	58,907			
Angola	484,800	4,119,000			
Mozambique . .	426,712	3,120,000	Total, Asia . . .	8,972	1,601,153
Total Africa .	927,292	7,734,701	Total, Colonies .	936,264	8,735,854

On August 15, 1914, partial autonomy was granted by the Home Government to all Portuguese colonies, giving each the right to establish its own code of laws for civil and financial Government.

Portuguese India consists of Gôa, containing the capital, Panjin, or Nova-Gôa, on the Malabar coast; Damão, on the coast about 100 miles north of Bombay; and Diu, a small island about 140 miles west of Damão. In 1915 there were 142 schools with 9,546 pupils (6,066 boys and 3,480 girls). In Gôa

there are 501 salt works employing 1,968 men, the annual production amounting to about 12,200 tons. In Damão there are 11 salt works, and in Diu 5. In 1906 deposits of manganese were discovered near Mormugão and about 6 concerns with about 20 mines are at work. The military force consists of not less than 1,082 men (786 natives). The Mormugão railway (51 miles) connects this port with the lines of British India. The estimated revenue of Gôa, &c., in 1920-21 was 1,651,140 escudos; expenditure, 2,086,697 escudos. The trade is largely transit. In 1920 the imports by sea and land amounted to 4,751,746 escudos, the exports to 1,401,833 escudos. Chief exports are: coco-nuts, fish (fresh and salted), spices, caju-nuts, salt, and copra. There are in Portuguese India 18 telegraph offices and 167 miles of telegraph line.

Macao, in China, situated on an island of the same name at the mouth of the Canton River, forms with the two small adjacent islands of Taipa and Colôane, a province, the city being divided into two wards, one inhabited by Chinese and the other by non-Chinese, each having its own administrator. The population, according to the census of December 31, 1910, is 74,866 (42,263 males and 32,603 females). There are 2,171 Portuguese, 71,021 Chinese and 244 of various nationalities. Estimated revenue in 1921-22, 2,665,476 escudos and expenditure 2,519,973 escudos. The military force contains at least 488 men (164 natives). The trade, mostly transit, is in the hands of Chinese. Imports in 1920, 9,519,068 escudos; exports, 7,016,973 escudos.

Portuguese **Timor** consists of the eastern portion of the island of that name in the Malay Archipelago, with the territory of Ambeno and the neighbouring isle of Pulo Cambing. By treaty of 1859 the island was divided between Portugal and Holland; by convention of October 1, 1904, ratified in 1908, a boundary arrangement was made between the two Governments, certain *enclaves* being exchanged and the possession of other territories settled. This possession, formerly administratively joined to Macao, was in 1896 made an independent province. Population in 1915, 377,815 (201,121 males and 176,694 females). Estimated public revenue and expenditure for 1921-22, 378,125 escudos. Military force not less than 323 men (212 natives). Imports (1920), 814,612 escudos; exports, 365,595 escudos. Chief exports are: coffee, sandal-wood, sandal-root, copra, and wax. The port is Dilly.

The **Cape Verde Islands**, fourteen in number, are administered by a Governor, whose seat is at Praia, the capital. The population according to the census of December 31, 1912, is 149,793 (69,001 males and 80,792 females) including 295 foreigners, and its distribution is as follows: whites, 4,799; coloured, 87,621; negroes, 51,509. Military force not less than 264 men (168 natives). The chief products are coffee, medicinal produce, hides, and millet. The estimated public revenues and expenditures in 1921-22, 2,783,196 escudos; imports in 1919, 8,493,802 escudos; exports, 749,709 escudos.

Portuguese **Guinea**, on the coast of Senegambia, is bounded by the limits fixed by the convention of May 12, 1886, with France, and is entirely enclosed on the land side by French possessions. It includes the adjacent

archipelago of Bijagoz, with the island of Bolama, in which the capital of the same name is situated. Estimated population, 289,000. The chief commercial products are rubber, wax, oil seeds, ivory, hides. Estimated public revenue for 1919-20, 1,045,474 escudos, and expenditures, 1,045,474 escudos. Military force not less than 247 (143 natives). Imports in 1920, 15,659,751 escudos; exports, 9,540,517 escudos. The chief port is Bissau. There are 100 miles of telegraph lines.

The islands of **S. Thomé** and **Príncipe**, which are about 125 miles off the coast of Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, were discovered in 1471, and now constitute a province under a Governor. In 1914 the population of the two islands was 58,907 in S. Thomé and 4,938 in Príncipe, and its distribution was as follows: whites, 1,570; natives, 57,337. The islands are hilly, the soil volcanic, and the vegetation rich and various. The chief commercial products are cacao, coffee, rubber and cinchona. Area of cacao plantations, 125,000 acres; production in 1916, 629,450 bags (of between 132 to 140 pounds). Estimated revenue for 1920-21, 1,718,895 escudos, and expenditure, 1,728,660 escudos. Military force, at least 240 men (181 natives). Imports at S. Thomé and Príncipe (1920), 12,398,237 escudos; exports, 17,490,648 escudos. On S. Thomé a railway of 9 miles is open for traffic.

Angola (Portuguese West Africa), with a coast-line of over 1,000 miles, is separated from French Congo by the boundaries assigned by the convention of May 12, 1886; from the Congo by those fixed by the convention of May 25, 1891; from British South Africa in accordance with the convention of June 11, 1891, and from South-west Africa in accordance with that of December 30, 1886. The colony has belonged to the Portuguese since 1575, with the exception of the years 1641 to 1648, when it was held by the Dutch. It is under a High Commissioner, who resides at Loanda, and is vested with large powers; it is divided into eleven districts: Loanda, Congo, Guanza-Norte, Guanza-Sul, Benguella, Mazico, Mossamedes, Huila, Cubango, Malanje, and Lunda. The capital is S. Paulo de Loanda, other important towns being Cabinda, Ambriz, Novo Redondo, Benguella, Mossamedes, and Port Alexander. The indigenous population numbered 2,124,361 in 1914. There are said to be 52 Government schools, and 7 municipal and 2 private schools, with altogether about 2,410 pupils. Various missions are at work in the country. The military force varies between 2,721 men (1,976 natives) and 4,731 (3,602 natives). Estimated revenue in 1921-22, 53,507,000 escudos, and expenditure 53,537,000 escudos. The chief products are coffee, rubber, wax, sugar (for rum distilleries), vegetable oils, coco-nuts, ivory, oxen and fish. Rubber supplies are now becoming exhausted; cotton-growing, formerly remunerative, has been neglected but is now increasing; tobacco is grown and manufactured for local consumption; petroleum and asphalt are worked by a British syndicate. The province contains large quantities of malachite and copper, iron, petroleum, and salt. Gold has also been found. Imports, exclusive of Congo (1920), 22,294,371 escudos; exports exclusive of Congo, 18,392,882 escudos. The chief imports of the province are textiles, and the chief exports are coffee and rubber. Dried fish are exported in considerable quantities. The trade is largely with Portugal. The Portuguese National Navigation Company has most of the

carrying trade to and from Europe; the steamers of 3 British lines and one German line visit ports of the Colony. The length of railways open for traffic, is 818 miles, made up as follows: Loanda-Lucalla line, 226 miles (metre gauge); Lucalla-Malanje line, 149 miles (metre gauge), which it is intended should link up with the Central African Railway; Canhoca-Golungo Alto, 9 miles; Lobito-Chinguar, 323 miles; and Mossamedes-Chela Mountains, 111 miles. In July, 1918, the Government purchased the Trans-African railway. Angola is connected by cable with East, West, and South African telegraph systems.

Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa) is separated from British Central and South Africa by the limits of the arrangement between Great Britain and Portugal in June, 1891. It is separated from late German East Africa, according to agreements of October and December, 1886, and July, 1890, by a line running from Cape Delgado at 10° 40' S. lat. till it meets the course of the Rovuma, which it follows to the point of its confluence with the 'Msinje, the boundary thence to Lake Nyasa being the parallel of latitude of this point. In accordance with the Treaty of Versailles the Peace Conference on September 23, 1919, allotted to Portugal 'as the original and rightful owner' the territory south of the Rovuma, known as the "Kionga Triangle" (formerly part of German East Africa).

Portuguese East Africa, with an area of 428,132 square miles, comprises three distinct entities: (1) the Province of Mozambique (295,000 square miles); (2) the Companhia de Moçambique (59,840 square miles), and (3) the Companhia do Nyasa (73,292 square miles). The first, which is ruled by a High Commissioner, with his seat at Lourenço Marques, is divided into 6 districts: Lourenço Marques, Gaza, Inhambane, Quilimane, Tete and Mozambique, each with its own Governor. Lourenço Marques (population 13,154 in 1912) is the capital of the Province. There is a Government Council composed of officials and elected representatives of the commercial, industrial and agricultural classes, and a Provincial Council with the attributions of an administrative and account tribunal. The existing organisation of the province is that which was established by decree of May 23, 1907, with some modifications. The Manica and Sofala region is administered by the Mozambique Company, which has a royal charter granting sovereign rights for 50 years from 1891. Under the Company's administration the country on the Zambezi has become settled, there is convenient transport by river, and facilities are granted for securing titles and working mines. The Nyasa Company, with a royal charter, administers the region between the Rovuma, Lake Nyasa, and the Lurio. Estimated population, about 3 million natives, 10,500 whites, and 1,100 Asiatics and half-castes. The military force of the Colony varies between 2,250 men (1,379 natives) and 3,904 men (2,468 natives). For 1921-22 the estimated revenue was 13,749,636 escudos.

The chief products of the Colony are sugar, coco-nuts, bees-wax, and mining products. Important gold-bearing reefs have been discovered on the Upper Zambezi, and extensive coal deposits in the Tete region.

The principal ports are Mozambique (population, 1910, 472 Europeans, 895 Asiatics, and about 361,367 natives), Ibo, Quilimane, Chinde (population 1,690, of whom 218 European), Beira (population, 3,420, of whom 738 white), Inhambane (population, 3,330, of whom 100 European and 250 Asiatic), and Lourenço Marques (9,849, of whom 4,691 European).

As the result of a cyclone on February 24, 1922, Chinde was practically destroyed.

The trade registered (exclusive of coin and bullion) at the following ports in 1919 is given below :—

—	Imports	Exports	Re-exports	Transit	Total
	Escudos	Escudos	Escudos	Escudos	Escudos
Lourenço Marques	12,905,487	3,386,362	7,890,582	26,951,467	51,133,968
Inhambane	972,267	193,861	181,769	2,600	1,350,497
Chinde	2,121,104	663,360	2,807,203	2,743,510	8,335,177
Quelimane	2,348,004	1,099,093	4,256	—	3,451,353
Moçambique	4,255,828	1,997,126	2,142,253	—	8,395,207
Tete	642,389	35,028	—	140,943	818,360
Beira	3,939,782	3,869,891	17,160,552	6,432,873	31,403,098
Ibo	738,311	485,663	5,810	10	1,229,824
Grand Total	27,923,142	11,730,384	30,192,555	36,271,403	106,117,484

The chief articles imported into the colony are cereals, foodstuffs, cement, cotton, alcoholic liquors, and animals. The exports are mainly sugar, rubber, various ores, wax, and ivory. The Zambeze is navigable for stern-wheelers as far as Tete. At the port of Lourenço Marques there entered, in 1920, 611 vessels and cleared 590 vessels. At the port of Beira 340 vessels arrived and 336 departed in 1919. At the port of Ibo, 2,104 vessels arrived in 1919, and 2,100 departed.

The Delagoa Bay railway has a length of 57 miles in the colony, and is continued for 290 miles to Pretoria. The commercial relations and transit of goods by this railway between the Portuguese and British possessions are regulated by the agreement signed April 1, 1909. A new line from Lourenço Marques to the Swaziland border is under construction, 44 miles being open for traffic, including the Umbeluzi branch. The Gaza railway, from Chai-Chai to Manjacaze has 32 miles open for traffic, and the line from Mutamba to Inharrime 25 miles. The Beira railway has a length of 204 miles in the colony, and is continued from the British frontier to Bulawayo.

The Government has been working on a definite plan, and the finished scheme for the Province south of parallel 22, the southern boundary of the Mozambique Co.'s territories, embraces the following lines: Moamba to Xinavane, 55 miles (completed); Xinavane via Chissane to Chai-Chais 70 miles (not yet begun); Chai-Chai via Manjacasse to Chigomo, 51 miles, (completed); Chigomo via Jinagai to Inharrime, 51 miles, projected; Inharrime to Mutamba, 40 miles (completed); Mutamba to Inhambane, 15 miles (under construction). Activities north of the Mozambique Co. are represented by two lines of penetration, one from the port of Quelimane, which will tap what is said to be the richest region on the whole coast and whose interior terminal will connect with the existing railway in British Nyasaland, and the other from the port of Mozambique, capital of the district of that name and formerly capital of the Province.

Beira is connected by telegraph with Salisbury in Mashonaland, and Lourenço Marques with the Transvaal system. Quilimane has telegraphic communication with Chiromo. In 1915 there were 3,397 miles of telegraph line.

The Portuguese coinage is little used; the official value of the escudo is 4s. 5d., or 4·5 escudos to the £. At Mozambique the currency is chiefly British-Indian rupees, on which an import duty of 10 per cent. is levied. At Lourenço Marques English gold and silver coins are chiefly used.

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ROME, SEE AND CHURCH OF.

For many ages until Pius IX.'s reign, with some comparatively short breaks, the Popes or Roman Pontiffs bore temporal sway over a territory stretching across Mid-Italy from sea to sea and comprising an area of some 16,000 square miles, with a population finally of some 3,125,000 souls. Of this dominion the whole has been incorporated with the Italian Kingdom. Furthermore, by an Italian law dated May 13, 1871, there was guaranteed to His Holiness and his successors for ever, besides possession of the Vatican and Lateran palaces and the villa of Castel Gandolfo, a yearly income of 3,225,000 lire or 129,000*l.*, which allowance still remains unclaimed and unpaid.

Supreme Pontiff.—Pius XI. (Achilles Ratti), born at Desio, May 30, 1857; Archbishop of Milan, September 1921; Cardinal, June 13, 1921; elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of Benedict XV., February 6, 1922.

The election of a Pope ordinarily is by *scrutiny*. Each Cardinal in conclave writes on a ticket his own name with that of the Cardinal whom he chooses. These tickets, folded and sealed, are laid in a chalice which stands on the conclave altar; and each elector approaching the altar repeats a prescribed form of oath. Thereupon the tickets are taken from the chalice by scrutators appointed *ad hoc* from the electing body; the tickets are compared with the number of Cardinals present, and when it is found that any Cardinal has two-thirds of the votes in his favour he is declared elected.

From the accession of Innocent IX., 232nd in the usual list of Roman Pontiffs, to Pius XI., 261st, the Popes (all Italian) have been as follows:—

Name and Family of Pontiff	Year of Election	Name and Family of Pontiff	Year of Election
Innocent IX. (<i>Faccinetti</i>) .	1591	Benedict XIII. (<i>Orsini</i>) .	1724
Clement VIII. (<i>Aldobrandini</i>)	1592	Clement XII. (<i>Corsini</i>) .	1730
Leo XI. (<i>Medici</i>) . . .	1605	Benedict XIV. (<i>Lambertini</i>)	1740
Paul V. (<i>Borghese</i>) . . .	1605	Clement XIII. (<i>Rezzonico</i>) .	1758
Gregory XV. (<i>Ludovisi</i>) . .	1621	Clement XIV. (<i>Ganganelli</i>)	1769
Urban VIII. (<i>Barberini</i>) . .	1623	Pius VI. (<i>Braschi</i>) . . .	1775
Innocent X. (<i>Pamphily</i>) . .	1644	Pius VII. (<i>Chiaramonti</i>) . .	1800
Alexander VII. (<i>Chigi</i>) . . .	1655	Leo XII. (<i>della Genga</i>) . .	1823
Clement IX. (<i>Rospigliosi</i>) .	1667	Pius VIII. (<i>Castiglioni</i>) . .	1829
Clement X. (<i>Altieri</i>) . . .	1670	Gregory XVI. (<i>Cappellari</i>) .	1831
Innocent XI. (<i>Odescalchi</i>) . .	1676	Pius IX. (<i>Mastai-Ferretti</i>) .	1846
Alexander VIII. (<i>Ottoboni</i>) .	1689	Leo XIII. (<i>Pecci</i>) . . .	1878
Innocent XII. (<i>Pignatelli</i>) . .	1691	Pius X. (<i>Sarto</i>)	1903
Clement XI. (<i>Albani</i>) . . .	1700	Benedict XV. (<i>della Chiesa</i>)	1914
Innocent XIII. (<i>Conti</i>) . . .	1721	Pius XI. (<i>Ratti</i>)	1922

The Roman Pontiff (in orders a Bishop, but in jurisdiction held to be by divine right the centre of all Catholic unity, and consequently Pastor and Teacher of all Christians) has for advisers and coadjutors the Sacred College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of 70 members, namely, 6 Cardinal-Bishops (holders of the suburbicary sees), 50 Cardinal-Priests, and 14 Cardinal-Deacons but hardly ever comprising the full number. In March, 1922, the Sacred College consisted of 6 Cardinal-Bishops, 45 Cardinal-Priests, and 9 Cardinal-Deacons.¹ The following list gives the names, dates, and offices of these 60 Cardinals:—

Name	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
Cardinal-Bishops:—				
Vincenzo Vannutelli	Bishop of Palestrina, Arch- priest of the Patriarchal Liberian Basilica, Datary of His Holiness	Italian . .	1836	1889
Gaetano de Lai	Bishop of Sabina	„ . .	1853	1907
Antonio Vico	Bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina	„ . .	1847	1915
Gennaro Granito Pignatelli di Belmonte	Bishop of Albano	„ . .	1851	1915
Basilio Pompili	Vicar General of His Holiness Cardinal Bishop of Velletri .	„ . .	1858	1917
Giovanni Cagliero	Bishop of Frascati	„ . .	1838	1915
Cardinal-Priests:—				
Michael Logue	Archbishop of Armagh	Irish . .	1840	1893
Giuseppe Prisco	Archbishop of Naples	Italian . .	1836	1896

¹ The terms Cardinal-Priest and Cardinal-Deacon have for centuries ceased to imply severally the particular orders of priest or deacon. Nowadays in the Sacred College a presbyteral title is freely given to one in episcopal or diaconal orders, and a diaconry to a priest or even to a simple clerk.

Name	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal-Priests—cont.</i>				
José Maria Martín de Herrera y de la Iglesia	Archbishop of Santiago de Compostela.	Spanish	1835	1897
Giuseppe Franciosa	Archbishop of Catania	Sicilian	1846	1899
Agostino Richelmy	" Turin	Italian	1850	1899
Leo von Skrbensky	Archbishop of Olmütz	Austrian	1863	1901
Bartolomeo Bacilieri	Bishop of Verona	Italian	1835	1901
Rafael Merry del Val	Camerlengo of the Holy Roman Church. Secretary of the Congr. of the Holy Office, Archbishop of the Vatican Basilica	Spanish	1865	1903
Joaquim Arcoverde de Albuquerque Cavalcanti.	Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro	Brazilian	1850	1905
Ottavio Cagiano de Azevedo	Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church	Italian	1845	1905
Pietro Maffi	Archbishop of Pisa	"	1858	1907
Alessandro Lualdi	" Palermo	"	1858	1907
Désiré Mercier	" Mechlin	Belgian	1851	1907
Pietro Gasparri	Pontifical Secretary of State	Italian	1852	1907
Louis Henri Luçon	Archbishop of Reims	French	1842	1907
Paulin Pierre Andrieu	Archbishop of Bordeaux	"	1849	1907
Antonio Mendes Bello	Patriarch of Lisbon	Portuguese	1842	1911
Francis Bourne	Archbishop of Westminster	English	1861	1911
William O'Connell	" Boston	American	1859	1911
Enrique Almaraz y Santos	" Toledo	Spanish	1847	1911
Willem van Rossum	—	Dutch	1854	1911
Louis Nazaire Bégin	Archbishop of Quebec	Canadian	1840	1914
John Csernoch	Archbishop of Esztergom (Gran)	Hungarian	1852	1914
Gustav Piff	" Vienna	Austrian	1864	1914
Andrew Francis Frühwrt	—	German	1845	1915
Alfonso Maria Mi-strangelo	Archbishop of Florence	"	1852	1915
Raphael Scapinelli di Leguigno	—	"	1858	1915
Petro Lafontaine	Patriarch of Venice	"	1860	1916
Donato Sbaretta	—	"	1856	1916
Charles Ernest Dubois	Archbishop of Paris	"	1856	1916
Vittorio Amedeo Ranuzzi de Bianchi	—	Italian	1857	1916
Tommaso Pio Boggiani	—	"	1863	1916
Alessio Ascalesi	Archbishop of Benevento	"	1872	1916
Louis Joseph Maurin	Archbishop of Lyons	French	1859	1916
Alexander Kakowski	Archbishop of Warsaw	Polish	1863	1919
Edmund Dalbor	Archbishop of Posen	"	1869	1919
Adolph Bertram	Archbishop of Breslau	German	1859	1919
John Soldevila y Romero	Archbishop of Saragossa	Spanish	1843	1919
Francesco Ragonesi	Apostolic Nuncio in Spain	Spanish	1850	1921
Michael Faulhaber	Archbishop of Munich	German	1869	1921
Dennis Dougherty	Archbishop of Philadelphia	American	1865	1921
Juan Benloch y Vivo	Archbishop of Burgos	Spanish	1864	1921
Francisco de Assis Vidal y Barraquer	Archbishop of Tarragona	"	1868	1921
Karl Josef Schulte	Archbishop of Cologne	German	1871	1921
Giovanni Tacci-Ponelli	Pontifical Major Domus	Italian	1863	1921

Name	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal-Deacons:—</i>				
Gaetano Bisleti . . .	{ Commendatory Grand Prior of the Sovereign Order of Malta in Rome . . . }	Italian	1856	1911
Louis Billot . . .		French	1846	1911
Michele Lega . . .	{ Prefect of the Holy Congregation . . . }	Italian	1860	1914
Francis Aidan Gasquet . . .		English	1846	1914
Nicolò Marini . . .	—	Italian	1843	1916
Oreste Giorgi . . .	—	"	1856	1916
Theodore Valfre di Bonzo . . .	—	"	1853	1919
August Sili . . .	Chamberlain of the Church .	"	1846	1919
Camillo Laurenti . . .	{ Secretary of the Congregation De Propaganda Fide . }	Italian	1842	1921

Though primarily belonging to the local Roman Church, the Cardinals, drawn from every nation of Christendom, are now regarded as Princes of the Church at large. Originally they were simply the parish rectors of Rome, or the deacons of Roman deaneries. In 1586 their number was finally settled by Sixtus V. at seventy. The Cardinals compose the Pope's Senate or Council and the various Sacred Congregations, govern the Church while the Apostolic See is vacant, and elect the deceased Pontiff's successor. They received the distinction of the red hat under Innocent IV., during the first General Council of Lyons, in 1246; and the title of Eminence from Urban VIII., in 1630.

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by a number of permanent committees called Sacred Congregations, composed of Cardinals, with Consultors and Officials. There are now eleven Sacred Congregations, viz., Holy Office, Consistorial, Discipline of the Sacraments, Council, Religious, Propaganda Fide, Index, Rites, Ceremonial, Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Seminaries and Universities. Besides these there are several permanent Commissions, for example, one for Biblical Studies, another for Historical Studies, another for Preservation of the Faith in Rome, another for Codification of Canon Law. Furthermore, the Roman Curia contains three tribunals, to wit, the Apostolic Penitentiary, the Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature, and the Sacred Roman Rota; and, lastly, various offices, as the Apostolic Chancery, the Apostolic Datary, the Apostolic Chamber, the Secretariate of State, etc.

The States wherewith the Holy See maintains diplomatic relations are Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Yugo-Slavia, Monaco, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Spain, and the United Kingdom (1914), together with most of the American Republics, except the United States and Mexico.

Within the British Empire the present number of Roman Catholic residential sees is 213, viz., 38 archbishoprics and 112 bishoprics, besides 54 apostolic vicariates (mostly held by Bishops of titular sees), and 9 apostolic prefectures: while the Roman Catholic population subject to King George V. is estimated at 13,814,404 souls, of whom 5,923,738 are in Europe; 2,316,054 in Asia; 582,943 in Africa; 3,761,914 in British America; and 1,229,755 in Australasia. Throughout the world the Roman Catholic population is reckoned at 316,888,975 souls, of whom 309,718,779 are of the Latin Rite (*Catholic Directory*, London).

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Count de Salis, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (Appointed December 2, 1916.)

Secretary to the British Mission.—H. H. Thynne.

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RUMANIA.

(ROMÂNIA)

Reigning King.

Ferdinand I. King of Rumania, born August 24, 1865, nephew of the late King Carol, whom he succeeded on October 11, 1914. Married, January 10, 1893, to Princess Marie, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, born October 29, 1875.

Children of the King:—(1) Carol, born October 15, 1893, Crown Prince, married March 10, 1921, to Princess Helen of Greece; offspring: Michel, born October 25, 1921; (2) Elisabeth, born October 11, 1894; (3) Marie, born January 8, 1900; (4) Nicholas, born August 18, 1903; (5) Ileana, born January 5, 1909.

The King has, in addition to revenues from certain Crown lands, an annual allowance of 2,500,000 lei, or 100,000*l.* The heir to the crown has an annual donation of 300,000 lei (12,000*l.*).

The union of the two Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia was publicly proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy on Dec. 23, 1861, the present name being given to the united provinces. The first ruler of Rumania was Colonel Cuza, who had been elected 'Hospodar,' or Lord, of Wallachia and of Moldavia in 1859, and who assumed the government under the title of Prince Alexandru Joan I. A revolution which broke out in February 1866 forced Prince Alexandru Joan to abdicate, and led to the election of Prince Carol I. The representatives of the people, assembled at Bucharest, proclaimed Rumania's independence from Turkey, May 21, 1877, which was confirmed by Art. 43 of the Congress of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. King Carol I. reigned as Prince from 1866 to 1881, and as King from 1881 to 1914. In March, 1918, Bessarabia was joined to Rumania; Bukovina in November, 1918; and Transylvania in December, 1918.

Constitution and Government.

The Constituent Assembly elected in May and June, 1920, for United Rumania by universal, direct, and secret suffrage will have to unify the different constitutions of the Old Kingdom, Bessarabia, Bukovina, and Transylvania. The constitution of the Old Kingdom, which was voted in 1866 and twice modified, once in 1879 and again in 1884, provided for a Legislature of two Houses. The Senate consists (March, 1920) of 170 members (Old Kingdom, 82; Transylvania, 45; Bessarabia, 24; and Bukovina, 19), including 4 for the Universities and 19 Bishops. The Heir to the Crown is also a Senator. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 347 members (Old Kingdom, 168; Transylvania, 112; Bessarabia, 51; and Bukovina, 16). A Senator must be 40 years of age, and a Deputy 25. Members of either House must be Rumanians by birth or naturalisation,

in full enjoyment of civil and political rights, and domiciled in the country. All citizens of 21 years, paying taxes, are electors. Both Senators and Deputies receive 160 lei per each day of actual attendance, besides 2000 lei per month and free railway passes. The King has a suspensive veto over all laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The executive is vested in a council of Ministers.

The elections held on June 6, 1920, resulted in the return of the following parties:—Peoples' Party, 215; Federal Democrats, 34; Bessarabian Peasants, 25; Transylvanian Nationalists, 21; Socialists, 19; Independent Democrats, 6; other parties, 12.

The Cabinet (appointed January 19, 1922) is composed as follows:—

Prime Minister and Minister for War.—Jon Bratiano.

Minister of the Interior.—General Vaitoiano.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Jon Duca.

Minister of Agriculture.—A. Constantinesco.

Minister of Public Instruction and ad interim of Communications.—Dr. Angelesco.

Minister of Finance.—Vintila Bratiano.

Minister of Labour.—G. Marzesco.

Minister of Public Worship and ad interim of Public Works.—C. Bano.

Minister of Justice.—J. Floresco.

Minister of Industry and Commerce.—B. Sasso.

Secretary of State for Bessarabia.—J. Inculetz.

Secretary of State for Bukovina.—J. Nestor.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government Wallachia is divided into 17 districts, Moldavia into 13, the Dobrudja into 4, Bessarabia into 8, Bukovina into 11, and Transylvania (with Banat, Crisana and Maramuresh) into 24 districts, each of which has a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. In Rumania (1919) there are 735 districts and 5,864 communes, 129 urban and 5,735 rural. In the rural communes there are 15,593 villages and 1,048 hamlets. The appellations 'urban' and 'rural' do not depend on the number of inhabitants, but is given by law.

Area and Population.

As a result of the Treaties of Peace of 1919 Rumania was enlarged, and the area and population of the New Kingdom is shown as follows:—

Country.	Area in sq. miles	Population.		
		Males	Females	Total
Old Rumania	53,489	3,989,606	3,914,498	7,904,104 ¹
Bessarabia	17,146	1,198,900	1,145,900	2,344,800
Bukovina	4,030	395,963	404,135	800,098
Transylvania	22,312	1,850,480	1,327,887	2,678,367
Crisana	8,038	659,836	657,145	1,316,981
Maramuresh	9,258	378,205	388,461	766,666
Banat	11,009	789,102	793,931	1,582,133
Total	122,282	8,762,092	8,631,057	17,393,149

¹ Estimate for 1915.

The four historic divisions of Old Rumania were populated (1912) as follows:—Moldavia, 2,145,464 (area, 14,710 square miles); Grand Wallachia (Muutenia), 3,298,394 (area, 29,810 square miles); Oltenia, 1,413,897; Dobrudja, 381,306 (area, 8,969 square miles.)

By the Treaty of Bucharest (August 7, 1913) between Bulgaria and Rumania, the former ceded to the latter 2,969 sq. miles of territory, with a population of 273,090, mostly Turks. The new land was formed into two departments, Durostor and Caliacra.

Among Rumanians there are racial differences of which the Rumanian census takes no account. In Central Moldavia and East Transylvania there are thousands of habitants of Magyar descent (Changer and Szeklers); in South Transylvania and in the Banat there are thousands of Saxons and Swabes. In Bukovina and Bessarabia there are some German and Ruthenian colonies. The communes along the Danube have some inhabitants of Bulgarian and Serbian origin; in the Dobrudja there are many foreign elements—Bulgars, Russians, Germans, but the greatest part of them are Turks and Tartars.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, was as follows (for the Old Kingdom) for three years:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1915	319,544	193,574	56,314	125,970
1918	103,072	297,310	57,354	—194,238
1919	285,579	261,107	72,580	24,472

In 1909 there were 2,651 divorces: in 1912, 2,998; in 1913, 3,217; in 1914, 3,433; in 1919, 865.

The principal towns in Greater Rumania are (population 1914):—Bucharest, the capital and seat of Government, 345,628 (on January 6, 1917, 308,987—119,958 males and 189,029 females); Chisinau, 114,100; Cernauti, 87,128; Ismail, 85,600; Iasi (Jassy), 76,120; Galatz, 73,512; Timisoara, 72,223; Braila, 65,911; Oradea Mare, 64,169; Arad, 63,166; Cluj, 60,808; Ploesti, 57,376; Craiova, 51,877; Brasov, 41,056; Tughina, 36,400; Satul Mare, 34,892; Cetatea Alba, 33,600; Sibiu, 33,419; Botosani, 32,874; Buzeu, 29,483; Constantza, 27,662; Berlad, 25,367; Focsani, 25,287.

Religion, Instruction, Justice, &c.

Of the total population of Rumania (in 1918) 9,695,714 belonged to the Orthodox Church, 1,156,147 were Greek Catholics, 1,483,929 were Roman Catholics, 1,344,970 Protestants, 17,596 Armenians, 834,344 Jews and 44,087 Mahometans. The government of the Orthodox Church rests with the four archbishops, the first of them styled the Primate of Rumania, the second the Archbishop of Moldavia, the third of Transylvania, and the fourth of Bukovina. Besides, there are, ten bishops of the National Church. In Transylvania there is a Greek Catholic archbishop and three bishops. In Rumania there are three Roman Catholic Bishops, two Protestant and one Unitarian. The clergy of the National Orthodox Church are paid by the State. The clergy of the other denominations are subventioned by the State. Full liberty of religion is assured to every creed or sect.

Education is free and compulsory 'wherever there are schools,' and it is improving from year to year. In 1909, according to a special census return, 60.16 per cent. of the population over 7 years of age could neither read nor

write; in 1909, 43·12 per cent., and in 1910, 41 per cent. of the army recruits could neither read nor write. In 1918-19 there were 5,764 elementary schools with 11,088 teachers and 692,896 pupils.

The secondary schools in 1918-19 were, for boys, 56 (38 State and 18 private) lyceums, 13 gymnasiums and 7 seminaries, these 76 institutions having 1,287 teachers and 44,983 pupils; for girls 66 (12 State and 54 private) high schools with 1,051 teachers and 9,584 pupils; 12 normal schools for men with 181 teachers and 2,425 students, and 4 for women with 93 teachers and 1,435 students; 75 professional schools for boys with 334 teachers and 3,221 students, and 54 for girls with 535 teachers; 25 commercial schools with 216 teachers and 4,656 pupils; 25 agricultural schools with 59 teachers and 669 pupils; 11 schools of domestic economy for girls with 35 teachers and 201 pupils. There are 4 universities: at Bucharest, founded in 1864 (239 professors and 4,644 students), Iasi (Jassy), founded in 1860 (172 professors and 952 students), Cluj (Kolozsvár), in Transylvania, founded in 1919 (1,980 students in 1920), and Cernauti (Czernowitz), in Bukovina, founded in 1920.

Justice is administered by a court of cassation, 11 appeal courts, 64 tribunals, and 494 justices of the peace. The prison population in 1920 numbered 15,536 (11,699 men, 1,618 women, 2,160 boys, and 59 girls). Assistance is given to the sick in 168 hospitals and *hospices* (departmental, communal, rural, and private).

Finance.

The following table shows (in sterling converted at pre-war parity) the estimated revenue and expenditure for years ending March 31 (old style):—

—	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	16,760,000	45,600,000	244,636,800	308,339,091	419,920,000
Expenditure	65,840,000	165,080,000	241,446,878	308,339,091	419,920,000

The main items of the Budget for 1921-22 were as follows:—

Revenue	Lei	Expenditure	Lei
Direct taxes	722,737,902	Ministry of War	925,019,042
Indirect taxes	2,214,000,000	„ „ Finance	1,926,600,000
Stamps and fees	564,000,000	„ „ Education	996,000,000
State monopolies	1,350,000,000	„ „ the Interior	6-5,000,000
Public services	2,340,239,304	„ „ Public Works	2,462,155,457
State domains	185,000,000	„ „ Justice	224,724,580
Subventions	23,000,000	„ „ Agriculture	238,560,596
Special revenues	309,500,000	„ „ Commerce and Industry	93,784,715
		„ „ Foreign Affairs	32,251,600
		Cabinet	3,102,200
		Special expenditure	61,249,106
Total	7,708,477,296	Total	7,708,477,296

The public debt of Rumania amounted on April 1, 1921, to 20,311,293,312 lei, of which 3,733,862,452 lei is the consolidated debt, and 121,500,000

lei the floating debt. This is exclusive of the proportions of the public debts of Austria-Hungary and Russia which have been assumed by Rumania, the total of which is estimated at 10,000,000,000 lei.

Defence.

Military service in Rumania is compulsory and universal from the ages of 21 to 46. The normal terms of service are 2 years in the infantry and 3 years in the other arms, followed by 5, or 4, years in the reserve of the first line. The men then pass to the second line, or reserve force, for 10 years, after which they are transferred to the territorial force at the age of 38, and remain in it 4 years, thus completing 21 years' service. Young men exempted from service in the ranks, and those surplus to the annual contingent, are posted to a supplementary reserve.

By the Treaty of Bucharest the army was reduced to 30,000 men, whilst material, &c., was controlled by the Germans. A partial mobilisation was ordered on November 9, 1918; on the 10th an ultimatum was handed to the German commander demanding evacuation of occupied territory within 24 hours; and on the 18th the Allies entered Bucharest, which had fallen to the Germans on December 6, 1916. Some 400,000 men were again placed under arms. A gradual reduction of this number was begun in 1919, and by January, 1922, the approximate strength of the army was 230,000. These were organised in 7 army corps. Each army corps was composed of 3 divisions and army corps troops. The division consisted of 2 brigades, each of 2 regiments of 3 battalions, and a battalion of chasseurs, 13 battalions in all; an artillery brigade of 2 regiments of field artillery and a group of howitzers; divisional cavalry and divisional engineers.

There are 2 cavalry divisions in the army each composed of 2 brigade of 2 regiments, and 2 batteries of horse artillery.

The infantry is armed with the Mannlicher rifle; the Rumanian artillery is still largely armed with guns of the Krupp type, but a considerable number of batteries have the French type of 75 mm. field guns and French medium and light howitzers, which date from the reorganisation of the army, with French assistance, during the war.

The navy consisted of a small cruiser and a few other vessels, including 6 destroyers, but 2 Italian scouts and 4 French gunboats have been acquired. The Danube force now comprises 12 gunboats (including 3 ex-Hungarian), 9 sloops, 4 river monitors, and 8 destroyers, also 7 ex-Austrian torpedo boats for police duties. A naval base has been established at Sulina, on the Black Sea.

Production and Industry.

According to an estimate by Dr. Colesco, the distribution of the soil of Rumania with respect to agriculture in 1914 was as follows:—

	Acres		Acres
Ploughed lands	13,074,922	Water	2,018,250
Fallow lands	1,299,382	Other lands	5,581,842
Vineyards and orchards	468,670	Annexed territories	1,931,500
Meadows	1,436,960		
Pastures	2,948,472	Total	<u>34,475,750</u>
Forests (less clearings)	5,705,750		

About 80 per cent. of the population are engaged in agriculture. Of the

cultivable land (arable, meadow, plantation, and orchard land) the distribution with respect to ownership is as follows :—

Size of Properties	Proprietors	Area	Per cent. of area
Acres	Number	Acres	
24·7 and under	1,015,302	8,199,647	41·66
Over 27·4 „ „ „ 123·5 .	36,318	1,719,104	8·73
„ 123·5 „ „ „ 247 .	2,381	408,676	2·08
„ 247 . „ „ „	4,471	9,354,364	47·53
Total	1,058,172	19,681,791	100·00

In 1919 and 1920 the chief agricultural crops were as follows :—

Crop	Area cultivated		Production	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons
Wheat	2,949,983	2,095,590	1,320,000	630,000
Rye	218,224	183,675	87,000	52,000
Barley	584,357	1,053,736	257,000	460,000
Oats	594,322	971,102	207,000	425,000
Maize	4,837,625	4,051,494	2,597,000	1,773,000

The tobacco area in Transylvania in 1920 was 11,250 acres (7,500 acres in 1919) and the yield 5,000 tons.

The forests of Rumania have an aggregate area of 18,750,000 acres, of which 6,820,000 acres are in the Old Kingdom, 5,500,000 acres in Transylvania, 1,700,000 acres in Maramuresh, and 1,500,000 acres in the Banat.

In 1919, Rumania had 1,444,232 horses, 4,771,812 cattle, 6,159,982 sheep, and 2,444,791 swine.

The principal minerals are salt, lignite, iron and copper ores, and petroleum. Petroleum springs, both government and private, are worked at Prahova, Dambovitza, Bacau, and Buzau. The total output reached in 1900, 250,000 metric tons; in 1915, 1,673,145; in 1916, 1,244,093; in 1917, 517,491; in 1918, 1,214,219; in 1919, 919,847; in 1920, 1,034,022; in 1921, 1,160,885. The salt mines are situated in the region of the lower Carpathians, from Bakovina to the west of Oltenic, a stretch of over 250 square miles. Salt mining has been a state monopoly since 1863.

Industries of some importance are flour milling, brewing, and distilling. In 1919 there were 2,747 industrial establishments, with a capital of 2,837,296,627 lei, and employing 157,423 workmen.

Commerce.

The values of the imports into and exports from Rumania, exclusive of gold and silver (in sterling) were :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1911	22,789,801	27,668,816	1914	19,969,922	17,896,666
1912	25,516,220	25,684,148	1915	13,185,828	22,581,469
1913	28,600,504	26,823,212	1919	143,817,825	4,115,647

A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation providing for the most-favoured-nation treatment between Rumania and Great Britain was signed at Bucharest on October 31, 1905.

Imports and exports are estimated in accordance with values settled by a Commission appointed from time to time.

In 1919 the chief imports and exports were as follows :—

Classes.	Imports		Exports	
	Tons	Lei	Tons	Lei
Live stock	778	9,055,845	1	2,300
Alimentary animal products	16,101	246,588,667	142	1,231,735
Non-alimentary animal products	490	7,140,248	—	—
Hides, articles thereof	3,543	253,928,028	73	2,242,680
Furs	18	3,213,270	—	76,212
Wool and hair, and manufactures thereof	1,807	285,410,484	21	285,846
Animal waste and various animal substances	5,569	59,859,799	54	388,108
Silk and manufactures thereof	250	92,909,270	—	—
Cereals and cereal by-products	220,149	361,939,732	2,744	2,319,578
Vegetables, flours, seeds, and plants	9,392	59,474,114	10,462	15,317,937
Vegetable oils	2,833	39,073,025	3	38,939
Beverages	1,120	11,618,930	681	2,779,673
Colonial fruits and food-stuffs	20,966	232,951,868	656	1,597,520
Sugar and manufactures thereof	19,741	149,673,761	10	81,222
Trees, timber, and manufactures thereof	8,407	39,785,010	22,562	5,164,335
Vegetable fibres, and manufactures thereof	19,191	886,098,347	34	1,501,398
Ready-made clothes	2,704	266,940,799	3	24,462
Paper	7,112	83,191,077	10	140,800
Celluloid	11	1,564,590	—	—
Rubber, gutta-percha, vegetable juices	2,071	58,072,822	1,856	590,490
Mineral water and salt	983	721,347	22,870	6,032,841
Earth, stones, and products thereof	1,816	6,487,173	412	90,158
Glass	3,266	28,061,589	7	26,400
Petroleum and bitumen	1,918	19,939,849	44,014	63,138,778
Metals, manufactures thereof, and mineral products	26,191	187,369,674	2,606	384,047
Machines	7,799	93,394,448	—	—
Vehicles	1,363	28,090,668	—	—
Shore boats	4	9,850	—	—
Clocks and watches	24	9,851,077	1	16,000
Musical instruments	8	208,514	—	—
Toys	18	621,228	—	—
Chemical products and drugs	6,253	70,450,735	93	169,199
Perfumery	150	9,578,698	—	1,040
Paints and varnish	909	15,102,332	—	—
Explosives	522	4,568,770	50	250,000
Total	893,472	3,582,945,633	104,879	103,891,198

Total trade between Rumania and United Kingdom for five years (Board of Trade Returns) in sterling :—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Imports from Rumania to U. Kingdom .	—	—	2,742	3,231,892	3,350,386
Exports to Rumania from U. Kingdom .	701,040	—	5,585,085	7,112,462	5,432,855

Shipping and Communications.

In 1919 the merchant navy of Rumania consisted of 158 vessels of 71,158 tons, including 17 steamers of 29,441 tons. Number of vessels entering Rumanian ports in 1919 was 10,546 of 2,991,095 tons.

The European Commission of the Danube, called into being in 1856, consisted before the war of 8 delegates, one representing each of the following powers: Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Rumania, Russia, and Turkey. By article 346 of the Treaty of Versailles, only representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and Rumania constitute the Commission at present. It has its seat at Galatz. Since November 24, 1904, it has existed, or will exist, for successive periods of 3 years unless denounced by one of the contracting powers a year before the conclusion of any such period. By the operations of the Commission the Danube below Braila and along the Sulina branch has been deepened and corrected, so that at Sulina the depth has been increased from 9 ft. to 24 ft., and of the Sulina branch the minimum depth has been increased from 8 ft. to 13½ ft., while by canalisation and other works the navigation has been shortened from 45½ to 33½ nautical miles. The income of the Commission is derived entirely from taxes levied on shipping leaving the river.

Railway history in Rumania commenced in 1860. In 1920 Rumania had 7,240 miles of railway. The State has the working of all the lines, and has besides, under the general railway direction, a commercial navigation service on the Danube and Black Sea. Several additional lines are projected or in course of construction.

Within Rumania there were 27,635 miles of metalled roads in 1915.

In 1915-16 there were 4,700 post-offices, through which there passed 21,965,098 letters, 31,969,461 post-cards, and 76,606,141 newspapers, samples, &c. In 1915-16 there were 8,612 miles of telegraph lines, and 18,801 miles of wire, on which 3,864,825 messages were forwarded. The number of offices was 3,143. In 1913-14 there were 7 urban telephone systems with 1,004 miles of line and 24,605 miles of wire, and 7,966 inter-urban systems with 24,168 miles of line and 45,378 miles of wire. On the urban systems during the year there were 24,360,479 conversations, and on the inter-urban 1,689,596.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The National Bank of Rumania, with capital and reserves of 39,402,565 lei, had, on April 16, 1921, deposits amounting to 3,761,722,000 lei, and its notes in circulation were of the value of 10,979,085,000 lei. Other public credit institutions are Savings Bank, a Deposit and Consignment Bank, an Agricultural Loan Bank, 1,849 Popular Banks, a Rural *Crédit Foncier*, 2 Urban *Crédit Fonciers* (at Bucharest and Jassi), an Agricultural Bank, and a *Cassa Rurala*, an institution whose purpose is to buy properties and sell them in lots to peasants. There are also three private banking institutions.

Until August 1, 1920, there were four kinds of paper currency circulating in Rumania, viz., notes of the Rumanian National Bank (4,523,863,506 lei), notes issued during the German occupation by the Banque Générale (2,104,725,000 lei), Austro-Hungarian banknotes (in the territories formerly part of the Dual Monarchy) (3,972,000,000 kronen), and Russian roubles (in Bessarabia) (1,000,000,000 roubles). A unified paper currency came into use on August 1, 1920.

The decimal system was introduced into Rumania in 1876, the unit of the monetary system being the *leu* (of 100 *bani*), equivalent to the franc. The gold *leu* is the monetary unit. Silver is legal tender up to 50 lei only. Gold coins are 20-, 10-, and 5-lei pieces. Nickel is coined in 5-, 10-, and 20-centime (*bani*) pieces. The metric system has been introduced, but Turkish weights and measures are, to some extent, in use by the people.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF RUMANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Nicholas Titulesco. (Appointed December 1921.)

Secretaries.—Radu T. Djuvara, Frederic C. Nano, Viorel Virgil Tilea, Constantin Constantinesco, Nicolas Mishu and Nicolas Michel Vladesco.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. Douglas Capitaneano, D.S.O.

Commercial Attaché.—G. Michaelso.

Consul-General in London.—Sir Albert Rollit, K.C.M.G.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN RUMANIA.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Herbert Guy Dering, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., K.V.O. (Appointed August 28, 1920.)

First Secretary.—J. H. E. Millington-Drako.

Third Secretary.—H. L. Baggallay.

Military Attaché.—Col. F. J. Duncan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Commercial Secretary.—A. A. Adams.

Consul at Bucharest and Danube Commissioner.—E. Keyser.

There are Vice-Consuls at Braila, Cluj, Czernowitz, and Galatz.

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RUSSIA

(RUSSIAN SOCIALIST FEDERAL SOVIET REPUBLIC.)

ON March 12, 1917, a revolution broke out, as a result of which the Emperor Nicholas II abdicated. A Provisional Government under Prince George Lvoff was set up by the Duma, which held office until May 16, 1917, when it was reorganised. On August 6, 1917, a new Cabinet under M. Alexander Kerensky was formed. This too was reorganised on October 8, 1917, and maintained itself until November 7, 1917, when the Military Revolutionary Committee of the Petrograd Soviet seized the government authority, and handed it over the next day to the All-Russian Congress of the Councils of Workmen's, Soldiers', and Peasants' Deputies. On November 10, 1917, the following manifesto was issued:—"The All-Russian

Congress of the Councils of Workmen's, Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies decrees the form of the administration of the country pending the meeting of the Constituent Assembly. The Provisional Workers' and Peasants' Government is to be called the Council of People's Commissaries. The administration of the individual branches of State life is to be entrusted to Boards, the composition of which is to secure the carrying out of the programme proclaimed by the Congress in close contact with the organisations of workers, sailors, soldiers, peasants, and employees. The Government authority belongs to the Board and chairmen of these Commissariats, that is to the People's Commissaries, and the right of systematising them belongs to the All-Russian Congress of the Councils of Workmen's, Peasants', and Soldiers' delegates, and its Central Executive Committee."

The Government (Council of People's Commissaries) is controlled by the Central Executive Committee of Soviets (elected by the All-Russian Congress). The Central Executive Committee, as well as the members of the Government, are elected for a period of 12 months, but the Commissaries can be recalled or superseded at any time by the Central Executive Committee. The Chairman of the Central Executive Committee is M. Kalinin.

The following is the constitution of the Council of People's Commissaries (April, 1922):—

1. *President*.—M. Vladimir Ilich *Ulianov-Lenin*.
2. *Foreign Affairs*.—M. *Chicherin*.
3. *War and Marine*.—M. *Trotsky*.
4. *Finance*.—M. *Krestinsky*.
5. *Health*.—M. *Semashko*.
6. *Posts and Telegraphs*.—M. *Dovgalevsky*.
7. *Ways and Communications*.—M. *Dzerzhinsky*.
8. *Supreme Economic Council*.—M. *Bogdanov*.
9. *Agriculture*.—M. *Yakovenko*.
10. *Food*.—M. *Brivkhanov*.
11. *Justice*.—M. *Kursky*.
12. *Social Welfare*.—M. *Vinokurov*.
13. *Labour*.—M. *Schmidt*.
14. *Education*.—M. *Lunacharsky*.
15. *Nationalities*.—M. *Stuin*.
16. *Workers and Peasants Inspection*.—M. *St lin*.
17. *Home Affairs*.—M. *Dzerzhinsky*.
18. *Foreign Trade*.—M. *Krassin*.

On December 10, 1917, the Soviet Government abolished private ownership of land, declaring all real estate the property of the state, and on February 10, 1918, it issued a decree declaring all state loans, internal and foreign, contracted by previous governments to be null and void as from December 1, 1917; confiscating all maritime enterprises and all private banks to the state, and nationalising foreign trade (April 23, 1918).

On March 14, 1918, the People's Commissaries left Petrograd for Moscow, which thus became the centre of Government.

For the late Imperial Family and list of Tsars, see STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1917, p. 1227.

The flag of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic is a red flag with the legend "R.S.F.S.R." in gold letters.

The British Government has concluded a Trade Agreement with the Soviet Government (March 16, 1921), but has not recognised it *de jure*.

Constitution and Government.

The greater part of the former Russian Empire (including Siberia up to Lake Baikal) is under the rule of the Soviet Government. But a number of States have gradually evolved and are maintaining themselves on the borders of the old Empire. Five have received formal recognition and are properly established, viz., Finland, Poland, Esthonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. A number of other independent Republics, which have adopted the Soviet form of Government, are federated with the Government of Russia. These include: White Russia, the Ukraine, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaidjan, Daghestan and Turkestan. The territory from Lake Baikal to Vladivostok (composed of the former Russian provinces of Trans-Baikal, Amur, the maritime provinces and the island of Sakhalin) has been constituted as the Far Eastern Democratic Republic, governed by a Cabinet of Ministers (Premier, M. Medvediev), with its seat at Chita. The Republic has concluded a treaty of amity with the Soviet Government.

So far as the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic is concerned, a Constitution was adopted by the fifth All-Russian Soviet Congress, the text of which was published on July 19, 1918, and amended and amplified by the seventh, eighth and ninth Soviet Congresses in December 1919, December 1920, and December 1921. According to the Constitution, which has been declared a 'fundamental law' of the Republic, Russia is a Republic of Soviets of Workers, Soldiers, and Peasants' Deputies; and all central and local authority is vested in these Soviets. Private property in land is abolished, all land being the common property of the people; all forests, mines, waters having a national importance and all livestock and fixtures, model estates and agricultural concerns are all national property. The State owns all factories, mines, railways, and other means of production and transport, but may, according to recent legislation, lease them to private individuals, corporations, or State trusts.

The Russian Republic is a free Socialist community of all the labouring masses of Russia. Freedom of conscience, of opinion, of the press, and of meeting are guaranteed by the Constitution. In order to protect the conquests of the revolution, universal military service is incumbent on all citizens. The privilege of defending the Revolution with arms is, however, reserved for the labouring classes only; the non-labouring sections of the population will discharge other military duties. The political rights of Russian citizenship will be granted without any formalities to foreigners residing on the territory of the Russian Republic for purposes of labour.

The highest authority in the State is the All-Russian Congress of Soviets, which consists of representatives of town Soviets on the basis of one delegate for every 25,000 inhabitants, and of Provincial Congresses of Soviets on the basis of one delegate for every 125,000 inhabitants. The Congress elects an All-Russian Central Executive Committee, consisting of 300 members, which constitute the supreme legislative, administrative, and controlling body in the Republic, and meets not less frequently than once in two months, current affairs being administered by a Standing Committee (Presidium). The Central Executive Committee also forms a Council of People's Commissaries for the general administration of the affairs of the Republic, to consist of 18 People's Commissariats, viz., Foreign Affairs, War and Marine, Interior, Justice, Labour, Social Welfare, Education, Posts and Telegraphs, Nationalities, Finance, Ways and Communications,

Agriculture, Food, Supreme Economic Council, Health, Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, and Foreign Trade. Each People's Commissary has a Board attached to him under his chairmanship.

The franchise is enjoyed irrespective of religion, nationality, residence, sex, etc., by all citizens over 18 years of age who earn their livelihood by productive labour, and soldiers and sailors in the Red Army and Navy.

Provision is also made in the Constitution for Local Government by means of local Soviets in villages and towns, with district, provincial and territorial Congresses.

Area and Population

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The old Empire of Russia comprised one-seventh of the ~~land~~^{land}-surface of the globe. Its area, without internal waters, was, since the Treaty of Portsmouth, 8,417,118 English square miles (19,155,587·7 square versts).

Until 1897 there have been but various enumerations of the population called *revisions*. On January 28 (February 9), 1897, a census was taken over the whole of the country. The rapidity of growth of the population of the country (its acquisitions being included in the figures of population) is seen from the following :—

Year	Population	Year	Population
1722	14,000,000	1859	74,000,000
1796	36,000,000	1897	129,209,297
1815	45,000,000	1914	178,378,800
1835	60,000,000	1915	182,182,600

Of the total in 1915, 131,796,800 were in European Russia, 13,229,100 in the Caucasus, 10,377,900 in Siberia, and 11,254,100 in the Central Asiatic Provinces.

Considerable alterations in the territory and population of Russia were brought about by the revolutions of 1917, which were first revealed in the results of the census taken on August 20, 1920. The total area of the Soviet Federation, together with the closely allied Far Eastern Republic, is given as 8,166,130 square miles, with a population of 131,546,045.

As the census did not completely cover all areas of the R.S.F.S.R. and the associated republics, it was necessary in some cases to supplement the returns with estimates based on the most recent statistics available. The final census of 1920, therefore, is not completely precise; but it nevertheless provides an accurate enough basis for practical purposes. The following are the main statistics of area and population of the R.S.F.S.R., distinguishing the various autonomous areas and associated Republics.

1. *European Russia.*

Three distinct nationalities inhabit this territory :—

	Territory (square miles).	Population (both sexes).
Great Russians (thirty-nine provinces, the Don area, and three provinces of N. Caucasus)	1,290,440	65,751,898
Ukraine (nine provinces)	174,510	26,001,802
White Russia	23,290	1,634,223
Total	1,488,240	93,387,923

2. *Minor Areas.*

On the north, south, and east of the central nucleus of Russia lie other areas forming different administrative and political units, the population of which is often mixed, but with preponderating elements which are the basis of their political divisions. All of these territories under the Soviet régime have complete local autonomy. The following table shows the area and population of the various territories :—

	Territory (square miles).	Population (both sexes).
<i>Labour Communes.</i>		
Karelia	28,890	144,392
German Volga Commune	7,680	454,368
<i>Autonomous Areas.</i>		
Votjak	11,300	686,049
Ziranian	107,060	186,878
Kalmuk	38,440	126,256
Mari	6,040	300,069
Chuvash	6,720	758,161
<i>Autonomous Republics</i>		
Bashkir	40,420	1,268,132
Tartar	25,960	2,852,135
Crimoan	15,060	761,660
Mountain (N. Caucasus)	17,420	898,420
Dagestan	13,730	798,181
Kinghiz	843,640	5,058,553
Turkestan	577,400	7,201,551
Total	3,739,760	21,401,745

3. *Siberia.*

In Siberia there are nine provinces with a territory of 4,210,420 square miles and a population of 9,257,825.

The total area of the R.S.F.S.R. is thus 7,438,420 square miles, and the population 124,050,553.

4. *Associated Republics.*

The following Republics are closely connected by agreements of a permanent character with the R.S.F.S.R. :—

Republics.	Area (square miles).	Population.
Azerbaijan	33,970	2,096,973
Armenia	15,240	1,214,391
Georgia	25,760	2,372,403
Far East	652,740	1,811,725
Total	727,710	7,495,492

5. Countries detached from Russia.

Outside the lines traced out above lie the countries and peoples which became detached from Russia after the war :—

	Area (square miles).	Population.
Finland	127,330	3,348,000
Estonia	16,000	1,750,000
Latvia	27,110	2,500,000
Lithuania	22,890	2,246,000
Poland	97,110	16,022,000
Bessarabia (to Rumania)	17,330	2,213,000
Kars area	7,780	492,000
Total	315,550	28,571,000

These countries, which have not entered into permanent and close political relations with the R.S.F.S.R., form in area 3·8 per cent. of present Russia and 21·7 per cent. of its population.

6. New Asiatic Connections.

Bokhara, Khiva, and Mongolia have made agreements of a permanent character with the R.S.F.S.R. The area and population of these countries is as follows :—

Country.	Area (square miles).	Population.
Bokhara	79,440	3,600,000
Khiva	24,310	519,438
Mongolia	5,556,000	645,000
Total	5,659,750	4,164,438

The principal towns of Soviet Russia with their population for the years given are :—Petrograd (1915), 2,318,645 ; Moscow (1920), 1,050,011 ; Odessa (1912), 631,040 ; Kharkov (1913), 258,360 ; Kazan (1913), 195,300.

Religion.

The Soviet Government has disestablished the Church and appropriated certain categories of its property. Since the revolution of March, 1917, all religions may be freely professed in the Empire. The prevailing religion of the country is the Græco-Russian, officially called the Orthodox Faith. It has its own independent synod, but maintains the relations of a sister Church with the four Orthodox patriarchates of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. The Holy Synod, the board of government of the Russian Church, was established in 1721 ; to it was committed the superintendence of

the religious affairs of the Empire. It was composed of the three metropolitans (Petrograd, Moscow, and Kiev), the archbishop of Georgia (Caucasus), and several bishops sitting in turn.

It is estimated that there are more than 12,000,000 dissenters in Great Russia alone. The affairs of the Roman Catholic Church are entrusted to a Collegium, and those of the Lutheran Church to a Consistory, both settled at Petrograd. Roman Catholics are most numerous in the former Polish provinces, Lutherans in those of the Baltic, and Mohammedans in Eastern and Southern Russia, while the Jews are almost entirely settled in the towns and larger villages of the western and south-western provinces.

Before the Revolution, Russia was divided into 66 bishoprics (*eparchiya*), which were under 3 metropolitans, 14 archbishops, and 50 bishops; the latter had under them 37 vicars; all of them were of the monastic clergy. The management of Church affairs was in the hands of 62 'consistoria.' For Roman Catholics there was an Archbishop of Warsaw and another of Mohilev, each with six suffragan bishoprics. Of the suffragans of Mohilev one was of the Græco-Ruthenian rite, of which rite there was another bishop immediately subject to Rome.

Instruction.

According to official Soviet information, the highest educational authority in the country is centred in the Commissariat for Education, which has replaced the former Ministry of Popular Education and enlarged its scope so as to cover the whole field of popular education, having taken over (1) the State theatres, the Academy of Arts, the Imperial Musical Society, and various art and musical schools and institutions; (2) the educational institutions of a more or less specialised type which had been conducted by various other ministries and State departments; and (3) municipal and *zemstvo* schools. The Commissariat consists of three 'sections' and a few special 'departments,' the 'sections' being: (1) The Pedagogical Section, which includes departments of 'the Unified Labour School,' 'school reform,' technical schools, pre-school education, out-of-school education, and training of teachers; (2) the Scientific Section, which includes departments of scientific societies, higher educational institutions, and libraries; and (3) the Art Section, which includes departments of representative arts, preservation of monuments, music, theatres, and kinema.

The Budget of the Commissariat for the first nine months of 1922 has been fixed at 123,000,000 gold roubles, or 6.5 per cent. of the general Budget.

One of the principal reforms carried out by the Commissariat of Popular Education has been the introduction of 'the Unified Labour School,' which has superseded the various types of elementary and secondary schools of the pre-revolutionary period. The labour school has two grades, one for children from 8 to 12, and the other for children from 13 to 16.

Education is made obligatory and is provided by the State in all its schools and institutions free of charge. Children are also provided with hot lunches and all the necessary books and appliances. Co-education has been adopted in all schools. The principle of 'labour' education is applied differently in the schools of each grade; in the first grade children are taught to make their school self-supporting; in the second technical work is conducted as a part of the general industrial life of the country.

A feature of the educational work of the Commissariat is the establishment of a large number of kindergarten, children's clubs and colonies.

The following table shows the growth of the number of schools and pupils in Russia :—

Year	Elementary and Secondary Schools	Number Pupils
1911	47,855	3,060,000
1919	63,317	4,796,000
1921 (Jan. 1)	91,500	7,200,000

Previous to the revolution universities existed in the following places in the territory now included in the Soviet Republic and administered by the People's Commissariat for Education: Moscow (2), Petrograd, Kazan, Saratov, Tomsk, Perm, Irkutsk. The Universities of Dorpat and Warsaw, evacuated during the war, were reorganised in 1918 as the Voronezh and Don Universities, and in the same year another was set up at Nizhni-Novgorod. In 1919 universities were established at Yaroslav, Smolensk, Kostroma, Tambov, Astrakhan, Tashkent, Samara, Simbirsk, Orel; in 1920, at Ekaterinburg, Ekaterinodar, and Veliki Ustiug.

In addition to the institutes of various descriptions—medicine, economic, archaeological, veterinary, philological—existing before the revolution in various larger towns, others have been established for the study of medicine (Moscow, Petrograd), economics (Petrograd, Moscow), archaeology (Caucasus and Don), veterinary science (Petrograd, Saratov, Moscow, Novo-cherkassk), geography (Petrograd), philology (Petrograd), and radiology (Petrograd).

At the end of 1920 there existed in the Soviet Republic 57 higher pedagogical institutions with 10,305 students, 154 three-year pedagogical courses (35 provinces) with 18,410 students, and 90 one-year pedagogical courses (27 provinces) with 5,400 students. Of these 34,000 students, over 25,000 are maintained by the State.

In 1914 there existed 1,600 places of technical education, elementary and advanced, with 170,000 students; in 1919, 2,300, with 200,000 students; on Feb. 1, 1921, 3,758 schools with 293,263 students. These include 326 higher schools and polytechnics and 34 'workers' faculties' (preliminary courses attached to higher technical institutions) with 17,000 students.

The decree for the liquidation of illiteracy issued at the beginning of 1920 had resulted up to November, 1921, in the teaching to read and write of approximately 5,000,000, out of an estimated total of 30,000,000 illiterates. Only 15 per cent. of the Red Army are illiterate, as against the pre-war figure of 85 per cent.

In 1914 there existed about 1,700 secondary schools, with approximately 400,000 pupils; in 1920 there were (37 provinces) about 4,000 schools with 550,000 pupils. This represents about nine per cent. of the children of 'middle-school' age.

Justice and Crime.

All judges are elected by direct vote. Local courts consist of one permanent judge (elected) and two assessors (elected) on rotation from a list prepared by the Soviet. Appeals are made to the District and Government Congress of Local Judges.

The All-Russian Extraordinary Commission, which during the first four years of the Revolution was invested with special powers for combating

counter-revolution and sabotage, was abolished by decree in February, 1922, its *investigating* functions being handed over to the State Political Department of the Commissariat for Home Affairs. No extraordinary procedure in actual prosecution of offenders now exists. Major crimes are dealt with by provincial revolutionary tribunals, which are of a permanent character.

A recent decree institutes a Public Procurer of the Republic, with provincial procureurs directly subordinated to him. The function of this organisation is to supervise the correct working of the judiciary and the application of the laws.

Finance.

The current Budget is for a period of nine months ending September 30, 1922. In order to secure definite monetary values throughout the estimates, all receipts and expenditure have been converted into their equivalents in pre-war values.

The Budget totals are :—

	Gold roubles
Expenditure	1,878,000,000
Revenue	1,648,000,000
Deficit	230,000,000

The estimated revenue is therefore 87·7 per cent. of the expenditure, and the deficit, which will be met by note issues, is 12·3 per cent. It is hoped that if the harvest for 1922 is moderately good, the Budget for 1922-23 will mark the end of the issues of paper currency to meet deficits.

Details of expenditure for the first nine months of 1922 are shown as follows :—

Government Department	Million gold roubles	Per cent. of total
Commissariat for Home Affairs	60·0	3·2
" " Nationalities	1·4	0·1
" " Finance	40·0	2·1
" " Justice	23·2	1·2
" " Foreign Affairs	2·0	0·1
" " Education	123·0	6·5
" " Transport	278·0	14·8
" " Agriculture	53·0	2·8
" " War	556·0	29·6
" " Marine	72·0	3·8
" " Workers' and Peasants' Inspection	2·5	0·1
" " Labour	3·8	0·2
" " Health	118·0	6·3
" " Social Welfare	48·8	2·6
" " Food	140·0	7·4
" " Foreign Trade	142·0	7·5
" " Posts and Telegraphs	26·0	1·4
A.R.C.E.C. and Council of Peoples' Commissaries	6·5	0·3
Supreme Economic Council	154·0	8·2
Central Statistical Board	4·8	0·3
Pensions and Insurance	14·0	0·7
Reserves of Council of People's Commissaries	12·0	0·6

The following table shows the estimated revenue for the first nine months of 1922 (in millions of gold roubles):—Taxes and customs duties, 75 ;

transport, posts and telegraphs, 99; timber, 78; state industries, 903; food tax, 426; deficit—to be met by note issues, 230. The more important industries are expected to yield (in millions of gold roubles):—Timber, 78; coal, oil, and paint, 159; gold, salt ores, 16; metals, 139; textiles, 149; chemical, 49; leather, 93.

On September 1, 1917, the total indebtedness of Russia amounted to 32,300 million roubles, made up as follows:—Pre-war debt, 8,800 million roubles; seven internal war loans, 10,500 million roubles; loans contracted abroad, 8,000 million roubles; short-dated loans, 5,000 million roubles. On March 31, 1921, the indebtedness of Russia to Great Britain was £561,402,000 (excluding interest since December 31, 1918).

Defence.

I. ARMY.

In the declaration issued by the Chairman of the Council of the People's Commissaries on November 15, 1917, it was stated that 'soldiers and sailors are delivered from the power of autocratic generals, because from henceforth generals will be elected and can be changed.' All rank, outward distinction and titles have been abolished and all officers are to be elected.

By a decree of February 1, 1918, the Government established a Workers and Peasants Red Army of volunteers, and under the pressure of military events the organisation and discipline of that army steadily improved. A large number of regular officers of the old Russian army joined the Red Army either voluntarily or under compulsion, an efficient general staff was organised for planning and executing military operations, and most of the former rules of military discipline were gradually reintroduced. Wherever former officers were suspected of lukewarm sympathies with their new position, a civilian 'political Commissary' was attached to them to supervise their work and organise political propaganda in the unit for which he was responsible. Many officers in the course of the civil war by their activities justified the withdrawal of the Commissary, in other cases the Commissary himself acquired the necessary military experience to enable him to take over command. There are still a large number of units, however, with the dual organisation in the Red Army.

The Red Army is supplemented by the militia, organised on a basis of universal military service. Training begins at the age of 18, consisting of a preliminary course of 96 hours, lasting 1½ months, and a supplementary course of 280 hours, lasting 28 days. For militia purposes the territory of the Republic is divided into 93 regimental districts, sub-divided into battalion, company, and platoon subdistricts. Each of the latter consists of several 'training points,' usually an urban centre or a factory: there are 28,000, of these in all.

In December, 1920, according to M. Trotsky's report at the Ninth Soviet Congress (December, 1921), the strength of the Red Army was 5,300,000. More peaceful conditions have permitted its reduction to a strength of 1,595,000, of whom 225,000 are on guard and base duties. The Red Army at present comprises (peace footing) 95 infantry divisions and 49 cavalry brigades, only the 1899, 1900, and 1901 classes being actually with the colours. About two-thirds of the officers come from the worker and peasant class, 43 per cent. have had no specialist military training, and 10 per cent. have passed through Soviet training schools and courses.

II. NAVY.

It is not possible to say much that is definite concerning the Russian Navy. Certainly it is not a negligible force. The Soviet Government has shown so much ability in reconstructing its Army, that the Fleet may yet be made effective. Some construction and reconstruction of the flotillas has gone on both in the Baltic and the Black Seas. Possibly the Dreadnoughts, *Gangut* and *Poltava*, in the Baltic may be maintained in condition. With two others they appeared in the Admiralty Return 164, without comment. There are also four battle-cruisers, two launched in 1915 and two in 1917, upon which the Admiralty say work has been 'stopped temporarily,' but they are probably of a more useful type than the battleships, and may yet be completed. In addition were 3 older battleships, 5 armoured cruisers, 8 light cruisers (4 not completed), and about 80 destroyers, 30 of them built since 1914. Of the pre-war submarines only 5 remain, but 14 were built between 1914 and 1917.

In the Black Sea practically nothing remains. In April, 1919, by the action of secret hostile agents the main machinery was wrecked by explosive means in five of the battleships, and General Wrangel's force, comprising one Dreadnought, one pre-Dreadnought, 2 cruisers, 10 destroyers, and 4 submarines arrived at Bizerta to be placed under French protection. In addition there are in the Black Sea several light cruisers building, and some destroyers and modern submarines. The battleship *Demokratiya* at Nikolaieff has not been completed.

State dockyards were at Nevsky, New Admiralty and Galernyi Ostrov, Petrograd; Kronstadt, Sevastopol, and Vladivostok. A semi-private yard existed at the Baltic works (Petrograd). Guns were made at the Putiloff steel works.

The following table gives the ships remaining of the armour-clad fleet and principal cruisers of the Baltic and the Black Sea Fleets, the new names being inserted.

BALTIC FLEET.

Date of Launch	Name	Displacement	Horse-power	Speed	Officers and Men	Main armament
<i>Dreadnoughts.</i>						
1911	{ <i>Sevastopol</i> <i>Poltava</i> <i>Gangut</i> <i>Petropavlovsk</i> }	23,000	42,000	23	59—1,006	12 12in.; 16 4·8in.

The Sevastopol and Petropavlovsk suffered serious damage, and they probably possess no value to the Fleet.

Battle Cruisers.

1915	{ <i>Borodino</i> <i>Navarin</i> <i>Ismail</i> <i>Kinburn</i> }	32,200	66,000	27	—	12 14in.; 21 5·1in.
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These ships have not been completed, and building was temporarily suspended.

Pre-Dreadnoughts

1907	<i>Respublika</i>	17,400	17,000	18	33—900	4 12in.; 14 8in.; 12 4·8in
1901	<i>Grazhdanin</i>	12,912	15,300	18	29—745	4 12in.; 20 6in.

Date of Launch	Name	Displacement	Horse-power	Speed	Officers and Men	Main armament
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Armoured Cruisers.

1906	Rurik . . .	16,933	20,856	21	29—870	8 8in. ; 20 4.8in.
1899	Gromobol . .	13,265	14,500	19	23—840	4 8in. ; 22 Cin.
1896	Rossia . . .	13,060	14,500	20.4	23—805	4 8in. ; 22 6in.
1906	Adm. Makaraff .	7,890	16,500	21	23—870	2 8in. ; 8 6in.
1907	Bayan . . .	7,901	16,500	21	23—545	2 8in. ; 8 6in.

Light Cruisers.

1901	Bogatyr . . .	7,428	19,500	23	23—545	12 6in.
1900	Aurora . . .	6,731	11,610	19	23—550	10 6in.
1899	Diana . . .	5,905	20,420	22.5	23—475	12 6in.
1900	Askold . . .					
	Adm. Boutakoff .					
1915	Adm. Spicidoff .	7,600	55,000	30	—	16 5.1in.
	Adm. Greig . . .					
	Sciutlana . . .					

Destroyers, 82 ; Submarines, about 40.

BLACK SEA FLEET.*Dreadnoughts.*

1914	Volya . . .	22,600	26,500	21	—	12 12in. ; 20 5.2in.
1916	Demokratia . .	27,300	29,700	21	—	12 12in. ; 20 5.2in.

*Pre-Dreadnoughts.*¹

1906	Evstafy . . .	12,840	10,600	16	32—847	4 12in. ; 4 8in. ; 12 6in.
1906	Ioann Zlatoust .					
1900	Zoretza Svobodu	12,582	10,600	16	26—715	4 12in. ; 16 6in.

Light Cruisers.

1915	Admiral Lazareff	7,600	55,000	32	—	16 5.1in.
1917	„ Nakhimoff					
1917	„ Istomine					
1917	„ Korniloff					

Destroyers, 6, and 10 now interned at Bizerta ; submarines, about 10.

The Dreadnought *General Alexeieff* escaped from the Black Sea and was taken under French protection at Bizerta with other vessels indicated above.

Production and Industry.

The economic system inaugurated by the Soviet Government is based on the conception of State ownership and control of the principal means of production, distribution and exchange. During the first eight months after the November revolution the nationalisation of various industrial and trading enterprises was effected largely by local Soviets, which followed no definite plan. This led to a number of working undertakings being brought to a standstill, as the necessary administrative machinery was either entirely lacking or inadequate for coping with the immense task of setting up a public organisation of industry. To remedy the situation and introduce

¹ All these ships are ineffective, also the *Tri Sviatitelia*, their engines having been destroyed by explosion.

a greater unity and efficiency of method the Soviet Government issued a decree, dated June 28, 1918, which specified the conditions governing the nationalisation of private enterprises. Thus, only large and well-equipped factories and works were to be taken over by the State, the smaller undertakings being left in the hands of their owners. But even those liable to nationalisation were not to be taken over until a proper organisation for running them had been established. On April 1, 1920, out of 6,775 industrial establishments on the territory of Soviet Russia, employing 1,185,542 workpeople, there had been nationalised 4,141, employing 983,049 workpeople.

The following table shows the extent of production in 1913 and 1920 :—

	1913	1920		1913	1920
Coal (thousands of poods)	1,738,469	4,64,499	Lamps (thousands)	2,564	258
Oil " " "	564,300	233,900	Accumulators (poods)	297,748	25,924
Peat " " "	55,000	92,803	Sulphuric Acid "	7,688,128	691,387
Ores " " "	638,400	10,400	Caustic Soda "	2,633,875	2,532
Salt " " "	121,822	37,256	Sulphates "	3,821,880	662,066
Cast Iron " " "	257,400	6,230	Cotton Yarn (thousands of poods)	16,000	825
Copper " " "	2,057	—	Woolen Yarn (thousands of poods)	2,400	560
Cement " " barrels	12,167	363	Hides (thousands)	16,000	6,132
Bricks (thousands)	2,000,000	43,000	Paper (thousands of poods)	9,100	2,260
Locomotives . . .	609	90	Sugar " " "	82,806	5,542
Trucks	20,492	854	Tobacco " " lb.	21,943	9,294
Ploughs	667,000	88,838			
Electrical Machines, Dynamos, &c.	678,600	36,700			

All industry was controlled through the Supreme Economic Council, with about 50 industrial departments and its local organs.

Side by side with this policy was developed that of compulsory requisitioning of grain from the peasants, to meet the primary requirements of the town population and the Army. Beginning as an organised series of requisitions to meet the food shortage in 1918, it was rapidly developed through the Food Commissariat into a regular series of *corn levies*, distributed amongst provinces according to harvest statistics, and redistributed amongst the several villages, which were made collectively responsible for their quotas. In 1917-18, 47·5 million poods were collected; in 1918-19, 107·9 millions; in 1919-20, 212·5 millions; in 1920-21, 283·8 millions.

The cultivated area by the end of this period had contracted considerably, as is shown by the following figures, covering European and Asiatic Russia (excluding the Ukraine):—

	1913	1916	1920
Thousands of Dessiatines.			
Rye	19,782·4	17,094·4	13,053·6
Wheat	16,442·4	14,930·3	11,518·1
Barley	5,781·1	5,562·3	2,324·6
Oats	13,339·8	13,025·3	8,407·4
Potatoes	2,268·9	1,850·9	990·1
Flax	1,208·4	1,288·5	609·8
Hemp	472·4	429·1	132·6
Fodders	1,260·4	1,253·3	732·8

The number of cattle had also considerably decreased :—

	1916	1920	1921
Horses	18,791,900	14,732,500	—
Cows	17,000,000	16,500,000	13,500,000
Sheep	28,700,000	20,400,000	18,200,000
Pigs	13,000,000	7,800,000	6,500,000

In March, 1921, there was introduced the 'new economic policy,' as it is popularly called, although in essence it amounts to the relaxation of most of the restrictions imposed by the military conditions between 1918 and 1920. Its main features are (1) the replacement of the corn levies (423 million poods) by a much smaller food tax (240 million poods), collected from the individual producer; (2) the authorisation of free trading in food and other necessities within the territory of the Republic; (3) the concentration of State control on the most important of the nationalised enterprises, and their combination for the most part into State autonomous trusts (over 60), under the general direction of the Supreme Economic Council; (4) the leasing of the vast majority of nationalised and State-controlled enterprises. (Out of 10,276 enterprises leased up to the end of 1921, 58 per cent. were taken by private individuals, 36·5 per cent. by co-operatives and workers 'astels,' and 5·5 per cent. by local Soviet institutions.) (5) The reduction of the number of persons on the State rationing list (from 38 millions in March, 1921, to 8 millions in November), and the conclusion of a number of agreements for 'collective payment' of the remaining employees and workers, the basic ration adopted being that of the living wage, and the total varying with output; (6) the encouragement of co-operation, locally and nationally, and the institution of a State Bank.

The statistics of the autumn sowing campaign of 1921, carried out after approximately six months of the new economic policy are shown as follows :—

	1919	1920	1921
Thousands of Dessiatines			
Famine area	4,622·4	4,227·2	3,056·0
Partial famine area	1,249·5	1,157·5	1,183·3
Producing non-famine area	2,242·4	2,080·7	2,560·7
Consuming area	1,059·7	986·0	1,217·4

In 1921, the harvest of Soviet Russia yielded 20,636,000 tons of grain, 8,611,000 tons of potatoes, and 31,299,000 tons of hay.

In 1921, 1,080,000 acres were sown with flax, and the yield was 95,000 tons.

Salt production: 1918, 445,000 tons; 1919, 163,000 tons; 1920, 350,000 tons.

Commerce.

The following table gives the exports and imports of Russia for six

years in the trade with Europe, Asia, and Finland (bullion not included), in millions of roubles :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
1911 .	1,161·7	1,591·4	1914 .	1,098·0	956·1
1912 .	1,171·8	1,518·9	1915 .	1,114·0	397·2
1913 .	1,374·0	1,520·1	1916 .	2,750·0	575·0

After three years, in which there was no foreign trade, Russia's trade began again early in 1920, following the conclusion of peace with Esthonia. The principal imports were agricultural machinery, railway spare parts, drugs, cloth, and foodstuffs. The principal exports were timber, flax, hemp, and platinum.

The total value of Russian exports for 1921, calculated in pre-war prices, was 20 million gold roubles. The following is an analysis of the total exports for 1921 :—

Category	Exports in tons	Per cent. of total exports	Value in roubles at 1913 prices	Percentage value of total exports
Foodstuffs	9,700	4·5	1,771,400	8·7
Raw and partially manufactured material	205,700	95·3	17,994,700	88·7
Mineral products	100	0·0	18,500	0·1
Manufactured articles	500	0·2	498,600	2·5
Total	216,000	100·0	20,283,200	100·0

The chief market for Russian exports was Great Britain, with 47·9 per cent. of total exports ; 22·7 per cent. went to Latvia ; 12·9 per cent. to Norway ; and 5 per cent. to Germany.

The imports in 1921 amounted to 920,000 tons, valued at 248,551,000 gold roubles.

For pre-war trade of Russia, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1920, pp. 1208 and 1209.

The chief articles of import from Russia into the United Kingdom and of export (domestic produce and manufactures) from the United Kingdom to Russia in 1920 were, according to the Board of Trade Returns :—Imports : Barley, 194,928*l.* ; tobacco, 1,460,254*l.* ; flax, 4,090,005*l.* ; manganese ore, 844,162*l.* ; paper, 3,398,818*l.* ; sawn timber, 11,873,033*l.* ; pit props, 2,739,216*l.* Exports : Fish, 358,168*l.* ; coal, 410,178*l.* ; boots, 327,443*l.* ; cotton, 1,234,079*l.* ; woollens, 2,693,200*l.*

Total trade between Russia and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Imports from Russia into U. Kingdom	17,936	6,711	16,370	33,522	2,700
Exports to Russia from U. Kingdom	48,736	298	12,993	11,792	2,173

Internal Communications.

Russian railway history began in 1836. In European Russia there are 153,782 miles of rivers, canals and lakes, 20,670 miles being navigable for steamers, 7,482 for small sailing vessels, 88,739 for rafts. In Asiatic Russia there are 86,422 miles of rivers, canals, and lakes, 21,421 miles being navigable for steamers, 8,678 for small sailing vessels, 33,224 for rafts.

The railway-net open for traffic on January 1, 1913, had a length of 46,573 miles, of which 35,987 miles were in European Russia, 10,586 miles in Asiatic Russia. On January 1, 1921, the length of the railways was 29,909 miles.

Banking.

The current accounts of the State Bank on January 23, 1922, showed balances amounting to 1,324,535,000 roubles, which compares with 1,839,000,000 roubles on November 16, 1921, when the bank began operations. The greater part of the balances at January 23 belonged to State departments and enterprises, which accounted for 1,287,468,000,000 roubles. Other important groups were :—

	Roubles
Co-operative Organisations.	11,315,000,000
Trade Unions	5,872,000,000
Private Businesses, &c.	19,769,000,000

The growth of the account of private businesses and individuals was as under (in million roubles) :—

	Number of Accounts	Amount of Balances	Average Balance
December 16, 1921	157	6,859	43.7
January 23, 1922	231	19,769	81.6

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The legal unit of money is the silver *Rouble* of 100 *Kopecks*. It was of the value of 2s. 1¹/₂d., but in official calculations 9.46 roubles were taken as equal to the pound sterling. Exact equivalents: 1,000,000 roubles = £105,735 7s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <i>Verst</i> (500 <i>sajènes</i>) | = 3,500 ft., or two-thirds of a statute mile (0.662879). |
| 1 <i>Sajène</i> (3 <i>arshins</i>) | = 7 feet English. |
| 1 <i>Arshin</i> (16 <i>vershoks</i>) | = 28 inches |
| 1 <i>Square verst</i> | = 0.439408 square mile. |
| 1 <i>Dessiatine</i> | = 2.69972 English acres. |
| 1 <i>Pound</i> (96 <i>zolotniks</i> = 32 <i>lots</i>) | = $\frac{1}{16}$ of a pound English (0.0625 lb.). |
| | { = 36 lbs. English. |
| 1 <i>Pood</i> (40 <i>pounds</i>) | { = 0.32243578 cwt. |
| | { = 0.016121789 tons. |

1 *Vedro* (8 *shloffs*) . . . = 2½ imperial gallons (2·7056).

1 *Chetvert* (8 *Chetveriks*) . . = 5·7719 imperial bushels.

The Soviet Government issued a decree adopting the Gregorian Calendar as from February 14, 1918.

Commercial Representatives.

1. OF RUSSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Official Agent in London.—M. Krassin.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN RUSSIA.

Official Agent in Moscow.—R. M. Hodgson.

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RUSSIAN DEPENDENCIES IN ASIA.

Bokhara and Khiva in Central Asia were before the Revolution under the suzerainty of Russia:—

BOKHARA.

(BOKHARAN PEOPLE'S SOVIET REPUBLIC.)

A State in Central Asia, lying between N. latitude $41^{\circ} 30'$ and $36^{\circ} 40'$, and between E. longitude $61^{\circ} 40'$ and 73° , bounded on the north by the Russian provinces of Syr-Daria and Samarkand, on the east by the province of Ferghana, on the south by Afghanistan, and on the south-west by the Russian Trans-Caspian province and the Khanat of Khiva.

The modern State of Bokhara was founded by the Usbegs in the fifteenth century, after the power of the Golden Horde had been crushed by Tamerlane. The dynasty of Manguts, to which the present ruler belongs, dates from the end of the 18th century. Mir Muza'far-ed-din in 1866 proclaimed a holy war against the Russians, who thereupon invaded his dominions, and forced him to sign a treaty ceding the territory now forming the Russian district of Syr Daria, to consent to the demand for a war indemnity, and to permit Russian trade. In 1873 a further treaty was signed, in virtue of which no foreigner was to be admitted to Bokhara without a Russian passport, and the State became practically a Russian dependency.

Amirs of Bokhara.—Sayid Ameer Hyder, 1799–1826; Mir Hussein, 1826; Mir Omir, 1826–27; Mir Nasrulla, 1827–60; Muza'far-ed-din, 1860–85; Amir Sayid Abdul Ahad, 1885–1911. Sayid Mir Alim Khan, 1911–1919.

On August 30, 1919, a revolution took place, the Amir being expelled and a Soviet Government (Council of People's Nazirs) being set up, of which the Chairman is M. Hodjaye'v. The Government has concluded a military and political agreement with the Russian Government.

Area 79,000 square miles, population about 3,000,000. Chief towns: Bokhara, about 75,000; Karshi, 25,000; Khuzar, Shahr-i-Zabz, Hissar, 10,000; Charjui, Karakul, Kermine.

The religion is Mahomedan.

Bokhara produces corn, fruit, silk, tobacco, cotton, and hemp; and breeds goats, sheep, horses, and camels. Gold, salt, alum, and sulphur are the chief minerals found in the country.

The yearly imports of green tea, mostly from India, are said to amount to 1,125 tons. The imports from India also include indigo, Dacca muslins, drugs, shawls, and kincohs. Bokhara exports raw silk to India, the quantity exported in one year being estimated at 34 tons. By the treaty of 1873 all merchandise belonging to Russian traders, whether imported or exported, pays a duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*. No other tax or import duty can be levied on Russian goods, which are also exempt from all transit duty.

The Russian Trans-Caspian Railway runs through Bokhara from Charjui, on the Oxus, to a station within a few miles of the capital, and thence to Tashkent; the distance from Charjui to the Russian frontier station of Katty Kurghan being about 186 miles. There is steam navigation on the Oxus.

There is a telegraph line from Tashkent to Bokhara, the capital.

Russian paper roubles are current everywhere. The Bokhara silver tenga is valued at 5d.

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KHIVA.

(KHORASMIAN PEOPLE'S SOVIET REPUBLIC.)

A State in Central Asia, lying between N. latitude 43° 40' and 40°, and E. longitude 57° and 62° 20'. Bounded on the north by the Aral Sea, on the east by the river Oxus, on the south and west by the Russian Trans-Caspian province.

Russian relations with the Khanate of Khiva—an Usbeg State, founded, like that of Bokhara, on the ruins of Tamerlane's Central Asian Empire—date from the beginning of the 18th century, when, according to Russian writers, the Khivan Khans first acknowledged the Tsar's supremacy. In 1872, on the pretext that the Khivans had aided the rebellious Kirghiz, an expedition advanced to the capital, bombarded the fortifications, and compelled the Khan to sign a treaty which put the Khanate under Russian control. A war indemnity of about 274,000*l.* was also exacted.

A Soviet Government is in power, and concluded a treaty of amity with the Russian Government on September 30, 1920.

Area, 24,000 square miles; population estimated at 519,000, including 400,000 nomad Turcomans. Chief towns: Khiva, 4,000–5,000; New Urgenj, 3,000; Hazar'Asp, and Kungrad.

The religion is Mahomedan. Army, about 2,000 men.

The chief commercial products are cotton and silk.

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ARMENIA.

(SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA.)

Constitution and Government.—The Armenian Republic of Erivan was constituted in May, 1918, having, in common with the Georgians and the Tartars, persuaded the Turks and the Germans to recognise their independence. The territory of the Russian Armenian Republic consists of the south-eastern frontier districts of Transcaucasia, which formerly belonged to the Russian Empire.

In November, 1917, Transcaucasia refused to recognise the Bolsheviks and constituted a Transcaucasian Commission as the Supreme Authority in the country. In February, 1918, the 'Seim,' or Diet, of Transcaucasia, convoked in the city of Tiflis, formed a Provisional Government. On April 22, 1918, the Transcaucasian Diet declared its *de jure* independence of Russia and called itself the Federal Democratic Republic of Transcaucasia. The three main peoples in Transcaucasia—the Armenians, the Georgians, and the Tartars—were parties to this Federation, each holding their own respective territories. This Federal Republic lasted only five weeks owing, mainly, to the divergent political tendencies of these three nationalities. On May 26, 1918, the Transcaucasian Republic was dissolved and Georgia declared its independence, as also did Armenia. Its *de facto* independence was recognised by the Allies in January, 1920, and its *de jure* recognition was embodied in the Treaty of Sévres signed in August, 1920, between the Allied Powers and Turkey.

On April 2, 1921, Armenia was proclaimed a Soviet Republic. The Chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries is M. Miasnikoff, and the People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs M. Mravian.

Area and Population.—The area of the State is 15,240 square miles and the population 1,214,391. Erivan is the Capital; population, 90,000.

By an agreement between the Caucasian States in the summer of 1921, Batum has been declared a free port.

Defence.—The Armenian Red Army at present is formed on the Russian system; it consists of all branches of service.

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AZERBAIJAN.

(AZERBAIJAN SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC.)

In October, 1917, the peoples of Transcaucasia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Armenia united to form a federation of republics under one Government, with a House of Representatives, or *Seim*. Serious disagreement arose and the federation broke up, Azerbaijan declaring its independence on May 28, 1918. The National Council or Constituent Assembly formed a Government of twelve Ministers. The British Government recognised this Government as a *de facto* administration in January, 1920. In April, 1920, the Bolshevik party overthrew the existing Government and broke off all relations with the Entente and 'other enemies of Soviet Russia.' On September 30, 1920, a military and economic treaty was concluded between Azerbaijan and Russia.

The Chairman of the Azerbaijan Soviet Government is **M. Narimanov**.

It is claimed for Azerbaijan that it consists mainly of the two former Russian provinces of Baku and Yelisavetpol, and that as at present constituted the territory is bounded on the east by the Caspian Sea, on the north by Daghestan, Northern Caucasus and Georgia, on the west by Georgia and Armenia, on the south by Persia. The area is 33,970 square miles, and the population, according to official Russian statistics, is estimated at 2,096,973. Moslems represent about 75 per cent. of the population.

The capital of Azerbaijan is Baku (population 250,000) the centre of the great petroleum industry.

One of the most important industries of Azerbaijan is the petroleum industry of which Baku is the centre. Other industries capable of development are cotton, sericulture, fisheries, viticulture, cereals, cattle breeding.

There are railways crossing the country westward and northward from Baku, and others under construction to the south-west.

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UKRAINE.

(UKRAINIAN SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC.)

It is claimed that the first Ukrainian State was founded in Kieff in the ninth century. In the fourteenth century the eastern portion was conquered by the Lithuanians and the western portion by the Poles. Eventually the whole of the Ukraine was incorporated with Poland. In 1648 the Ukrainians threw off the Polish yoke, and in 1654 Chmelnitzki concluded the Treaty of Pereyaslav with the Muscovite Tsars, according to which Ukraine east of the Dnieper was united to Muscovy, while Galicia passed over to Austria in 1795. The Treaty of Pereyaslav formed the constitution of the Ukrainian State until the death of the Hetman Daniel Apostol in 1734.

The independence of Russian Ukraine was proclaimed on November 21, 1917, and that of Austrian Ukraine on November 19, 1918. On December 14, 1918, the Government of Ukraine, a Directory of five members, was established as a Provisional Government, with a Ministerial Cabinet of 14, until a Parliament representing the whole nation has been elected; and on January 3, 1919, the union of 'Eastern' (Russian) and 'Western' (Austrian) Ukraine took place.

In the Treaty of Riga (March 19, 1921), between Soviet Russia and Poland, both sides agreed to recognise the independence of the Ukraine. In 1920 a Soviet Government was established, which concluded a military and economic alliance with Russia on December 28, 1920, establishing Joint People's Commissariats for Transport, Industry, Foreign Trade, Finance, Labour, War and Marine, and Posts and Telegraphs.

The Chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries is M. Rakovsky.

Area and Population.—The area of the Ukraine is 174,510 square miles, and the population 26,000,000.

Religion.—The overwhelming mass of the people belong to the Ukrainian-Orthodox Church, which differs but slightly from the Russian-Orthodox.

Production and Industry.—The land may be divided as follows:—Arable land, 65 per cent.; forests, 10 per cent.; pasturage, 12 per cent.; other productive soil, 6 per cent.; and sterile soil, 6 per cent. The country produces wheat, barley, rye, oats, beet, and potatoes. The principal industry in the Ukraine is the manufacture of sugar.

Commerce.—Of the exports, cereals amounted to 64 per cent. and sugar to 22 per cent. Almost the entire stock of corn is exported to Western Europe.

Manufactured goods (textiles) form more than half of the total of products imported into the Ukraine.

Internal Communications.—There are approximately 11,070 miles of railway lines in the Ukraine. About two-thirds of the railway system belongs to the State. About 2,500 miles are under construction.

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SALVADOR.

(REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR.)

Constitution and Government.—In 1839 the Central American Federation, which had comprised the States of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, was dissolved, and Salvador became an independent Republic. Efforts were made in 1921 to re-establish the Central American Republic but these failed (*see* Introductory pages to this volume). The Constitution of San Salvador, proclaimed in 1824 under the Federation, and modified in 1859, 1864, 1871, 1872, 1880, 1883, and 1886, vests the legislative power in a Congress of 42 Deputies, 3 for each department. The election is for one year, and by universal suffrage. The executive is in the hands of a President, whose tenure of office is limited to four years.

President of the Republic.—Jorge Meléndez. Term of office, from March 1, 1919, to March 1, 1923. Born April 15, 1871.

Vice-President.—Dr. Alfonso Quinóniz Molina.

The administrative affairs of the Republic are carried on, under the President, by a ministry of four members, having charge of the departments of:—Foreign relations, Justice, and Instruction; War and Marine; Interior, Government and Agriculture; Finance, Charities, and Public Credit.

Area and Population.—The area of the Republic is 34,155 square kilometres, or 13,183 English square miles, divided into 14 departments. Estimated population (Jan. 1, 1922), 1,501,000. Aboriginal and mixed races constitute the bulk of the population, Ladinos or Mestizos being returned as numbering 772,100, and Indians 234,648. The capital is San Salvador, with 80,756 inhabitants. Other towns are Santa Ana, population 60,679; San Miguel, 30,406; Nueva San Salvador, 23,291; San Vicente, 26,831; Sonsonate, 14,752.

On June 7, 1917, an earthquake and volcanic eruption did much damage to the capital, and partially destroyed the towns of Nájapa (6,012 inhabitants), Quetzaltepeque (15,804 inhabitants), and Armenia (13,291 inhabitants). A still greater earthquake overtook the city of San Salvador on April 28, 1919.

The number of births in 1920 was 54,775; the number of deaths 31,440; the number of marriages, 3,596. Of the births in 1920, 27,999 were males, and 26,976 were females. Of the births, 41·3 per cent. were legitimate, and 58·7 per cent. illegitimate. Of the deaths, 16,495 were males and 14,975 females.

Religion, Instruction and Justice.—The dominant religion is Roman Catholicism. There is an archbishop in San Salvador and a bishop at Santa Ana and San Miguel respectively. Education is free and obligatory. There were in Salvador, in 1920, 805 primary schools, with 1,613 teachers and 49,406 enrolled pupils. There were also 27 higher schools (including 2 normal and 3 technical schools) with 2,345 pupils in 1916, and a National University with faculties of jurisprudence, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, and engineering. Expenditure on public instruction in 1919, 134,8507.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, one court of third instance (in the capital) and several courts of first and second instance, besides a number of minor courts. All judges of second and third instance are elected by the National Assembly for a term of 2 years, while the judges of first instance are appointed by the Supreme Court for a similar period. In 1918, 2,005 crimes of all kinds were committed in the Republic.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for five years :—

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	1,998,810	1,382,644	1,829,035	2,945,234	1,793,000
Expenditure . . .	1,013,342	1,874,079	1,671,990	3,245,516	1,793,000

¹ Estimates.

The total outstanding debt on December 31, 1920, was 29,232,313 colones, of which 15,793,913 colones were internal debt, and 13,348,400 colones external debt.

Defence.—The army may be divided into three parts : (1) available force, 78 officers, 512 petty officers, and 15,554 men ; (2) forces that can be made available at short notice, 49 officers, 356 petty officers, and 4,000 men ; (3) reserve force, 251 officers, 1,743 petty officers, and 15,554 men. Total, 378 officers, 2,611 petty officers, and 75,705 men. In case of war, military service is compulsory from 18 to 50 years of age.

Production and Commerce.—The population of Salvador is largely engaged in agriculture. The chief product is coffee, under which in 1920 there were about 183,332 acres, with some 100,000,000 trees. Other agricultural products are cheese, cacao, rubber, tobacco, sugar. Efforts are made towards wheat cultivation. In 1908 there were 284,013 head of cattle, 74,336 horses, 21,457 sheep and 422,980 pigs. In the national forests are found dye woods and such hard woods as mahogany, cedar, and walnut. Balsam trees also abound. The mineral wealth of the Republic includes gold, silver, copper, iron, mercury. Mining operations of gold and silver are growing in importance, especially in the departments of Morazán, San Miguel, and La Unión.

The imports subject to duty and the exports have been as follows in five years (in pounds sterling) :—

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	461,035	1,873,854	1,228,539	1,876,025	3,297,000
Exports	2,176,000	2,140,053	2,479,960	2,115,521	4,621,100

The trade is chiefly with the United States, the United Kingdom, and France. The chief imports in 1919 were cottons, hardware, flour, drugs and chemical products. The chief exports in 1919 were coffee, 33,052,910 kilos, valued at 10,467,715 gold dollars; indigo 325,627 kilos, valued at 769,054 gold dollars; sugar, 3,768,756 kilos, valued at 771,490 gold dollars. Other exports are silver, balsam, hemp, hides, rubber and *henequén*. Of the total coffee exported, 53·3 per cent. went to the United States; 4·51 per cent. to Norway; 2 per cent. to Holland; 29 per cent. to France; and 1·65 per cent. to Great Britain.

Total trade between Salvador and the U.K. (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years:—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Salvador to U. K.	48,475	12,432	62,889	234,069	45,846
Exports to Salvador from U. K.	429,783	291,756	249,877	685,491	256,309

Shipping and Communications.—In 1920, 520 steamers entered at the ports of the Republic, with a tonnage of 657,396.

A railway connects the port of Acajutla with Santa Ana and La Ceiba; with this system San Salvador, the capital, is connected—a distance of 65 miles. Another line (the International Railways of Central America) runs from the eastern to the western boundary of Salvador. The first section (La Union to San Miguel, 40 miles), was completed in 1912; the second (San Miguel to Zacatecoluca and San Vicente) in 1915; the third (San Vicente to Cojutepeque) in 1920. The length of the line is at present 133 miles; when completed it will be 151 miles. Another short railway connects the capital with Santa Tecla. Total length of railway open (1918), 213 miles all of narrow gauge. There are 1,476 miles of good road in the Republic.

In 1919 there were 162 post offices, which received 3,035,718 pieces of mail matter and despatched 4,318,139 pieces. In 1919 there were 229 telegraph offices and 2,351 miles of telegraph wire, over which passed 1,516,333 telegrams. There are 220 telephone stations and 1,321 miles of telephone line. Three wireless stations are in operation in San Salvador.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

There are 3 banks of issue, the Banco Salvadoreño (paid-up capital, 3,500,000 pesos silver), Banco Occidental (paid-up capital, 4,000,000 pesos silver), and Banco Agricola Commercial (paid-up capital, 1,300,000 pesos silver). On December 31, 1920, they had notes in circulation to the value of 8,219,410 colones.

In August, 1897, a law was passed adopting the gold standard. The import of debased silver coin is prohibited. In October, 1899, the Salvador mint, formerly the property of a company, was transferred to the Government.

According to the law of July 16, 1920, the theoretical monetary unit of Salvador is the *colon*, a coin containing 836 milligrams of gold·900 milésimos fine. The colon, which represents 100 centavos, will be issued in denominations of 5, 10, 20, and 40 colones. Auxiliary silver coins are to be minted in denominations of 20, 50, and 100 centavos each, and nickel coins in denominations of 1, 3, 5, and 10 centavos each.

National gold coins and gold coins of the United States of all denominations are unlimited legal tender, the United States coins having a fixed value of 2 colones to the dollar. National and United States silver coins are legal tender in an amount representing up to 10 per cent. of each payment, and national nickel coins in amounts up to 2 per cent. of each payment.

The coinage of silver must not exceed 10 per cent of the total fiduciary circulation, and that of nickel must not be in excess of 5 per cent. of said circulation, and in no case shall nickel be coined in an amount exceeding 1,000,000 colones.

With the exception of United States gold and silver coin, foreign money is not a legal tender in the Republic, and payments contracted for in such money shall be liquidated by the equivalent of the money in question tendered in United States gold, or in colones, at the rate of exchange of the place of payment on the date of settlement.

By a Decree of February 12 1920, an Exchange office was established for San Salvador.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

On January 1, 1886, the metric system of weights and measures was made obligatory. But other units are still commonly in use, of which the principal are as follows —

<i>Libra</i>	.	.	= 1·043 lb. av.	|	<i>Arroba</i>	.	.	= 25·35 lb. av.
<i>Quintal</i>	.	.	= 104·3 lb. av.	|	<i>Fanega</i>	.	.	= 1·5745 bushel.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SALVADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General.—Dro Arturo Ramon Avila. Appointed May 9, 1912.

There are consular agents at London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Southampton, Newport, Brighton and Birmingham.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SALVADOR.

Minister and Consul-General.—Hugh William Gaisford. Appointed January 17, 1920.

Consul.—A. F. Hastings Medhurst.

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SANTO DOMINGO.

(REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.)

Constitution and Government.—The Republic of Santo Domingo, founded in 1844, is governed under a Constitution bearing date November 18, 1844, re-proclaimed, with changes, at various dates down to 1908. By the Constitution of 1908 the legislative power of the Republic is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate of 12 senators and a Chamber of Deputies of 24 members. These representatives are remunerated at the rate of 480*l.* per annum each. Each province is represented by one senator and (in practice) by two deputies. Senators are elected for six years, one-third retiring every two years, and deputies for a period of four years, one-half retiring every two years. But the powers of the National Congress only embrace the general affairs of the Republic.

United States Military Governor.—Rear-Admiral Samuel S. Robinson.

The President is chosen by an electoral college for the term of six years, and receives a salary of 9,600 dollars per annum. There is no Vice-President. In case of death or disability of the President, Congress designates a person to take charge of the executive office.

The executive of the Republic is vested in a Cabinet composed of the President and seven Ministers, who are the heads of the departments of the Interior and Police, Finance and Commerce, Justice and Public Instruction, War and Marine, Agriculture and Immigration, Foreign Affairs, and Public Works and Communications.

This system of Government has been in abeyance since November 29, 1916, when a Military Government by United States naval officers was proclaimed. The Military Governor combines, for the time being, the functions both of the President and Congress. United States naval officers are administering the different Government departments. On January 1, 1920, a new Department of State for Sanitation and Beneficence was created.

Area and Population.—The area of Santo Domingo, which embraces the eastern portion of the island of Quisqueya or Santo Domingo—the western division forming the Republic of *Haiti*—is estimated at 19,332 square miles, with 1,017 miles of coast line and 193 miles of frontier line with Haiti, and a population, according to the census of 1921, of 897,405. The population of each of the 12 provinces was as follows: Santo Domingo, 146,446; San Pedro de Macoris, 43,612; Seybo, 58,408; Azua, 100,577; Barahona, 48,180; Samaná, 16,915; La Vega, 105,820; Pacificador, 77,620; Espaillat, 50,956; Santiago de los Caballeros, 122,773; Puerto Plata, 59,025; and Monté Cristi, 67,073.

The population contains some creoles of Spanish descent, but is mainly composed of a mixed race of European, African and Indian blood; there are, however, many Turks and Syrians, especially in Santo Domingo City, where the dry goods trade is mainly in their hands. The language used by the populace is Spanish, but on the Samaná Peninsula there are a few hundred farmers, descended from American negro immigrants of 1828, who speak corrupt English. The Haitian patois is spoken to a considerable extent along the frontier.

The capital, Santo Domingo, founded 1496 by Bartolomeo Colombo, brother of the discoverer, on the left bank of the river Ozama, was destroyed in 1502 by a hurricane, and subsequently rebuilt on the right bank of the same river. According to the census of 1921 the City of Santo Domingo had 45,021 inhabitants and the City of Puerto Plata 26,073; Santiago de

Los Caballeros 71,956; San Pedro de Macoris, 25,226; La Vega, 58,041; Samaná, 8,919; Sanchez, 4,889; Azua, 19,439; Monte Cristi, 8,539; San Francisco de Macoris, 42,432; and Moca, 38,089.

Religion and Instruction.—The religion of the State is Roman Catholic, other forms of religion being permitted. There is a Catholic Archbishopric with one suffragan see, viz., Porto Rico, now belonging to the United States. The Archbishop has been appointed Apostolic Delegate to both these countries (Santo Domingo and Porto Rico) and to Cuba.

Primary instruction is gratuitous and obligatory, being supported by the communes and by central aid. Expenditure on public instruction 1919–20, 943,880 dollars. The public or state schools are primary, secondary, technical schools, and normal schools. The Professional Institute was formed into a University by Presidential decree on November 29, 1914. In 1920 there were 972 public schools in the Republic (6 being secondary) with 105,000 pupils (51,585 in 1918), and 1,544 teachers. Under the Military Government steps have been taken to reform the system of public instruction, and some form of manual training or agricultural instruction is being introduced into the curriculum of the public schools.

Justice.—The chief judicial power resides in the Supreme Court of Justice, which consists of a president and 6 justices chosen by Congress, and 1 (Procurador General de la Republica) appointed by the executive; all these appointments are only for 4 years, but may be prolonged indefinitely. The territory of the Republic is divided into 12 judicial districts, each having its own civil and criminal tribunal and court of first instance, and these districts are subdivided into 60 communes, each with a local justice (alcalde), a secretary and bailiff (alguacil). There are three appeal courts, at Santiago de los Caballeros, at Santo Domingo City, and at La Vega.

Finance.—The receipts and disbursements for 6 years were, in United States dollars:—

—	Revenue	Expenditure	—	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1916 . .	4,709,518	4,104,998	1919 . .	8,717,252	7,922,229
1917 . .	6,663,214	4,974,462	1920 . .	9,529,800	11,780,000
1918 . .	7,111,818	4,971,275	1921 ¹ . .	11,631,400	5,839,698

¹ Estimates.

Customs collections for the calendar year 1920 amounted to 7,577,244 dollars; for 1919, 4,457,393 dollars.

A Treaty between the Dominican Republic and the United States of America, ratified February 8, 1907, authorised the issue of 20,000,000 dollars in 5% bonds, secured as to principal and interest by a first lien on the customs revenues of the Republic. Under the Treaty the President of the United States of America appoints the General Receiver of Dominican Customs; a sinking Fund is provided for the service of the loan which is in the hands of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Fiscal Agent; assets in the Sinking Fund December 31, 1919, 8,309,038 dollars; bonds drawn for redemption are held in the Sinking Fund until all have been redeemed; date due 1918–1958; interest dates February and August;

interest and principal payable at New York, London, Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam.

Under authority of an Executive Order dated August 2, 1918, by the Military Governor of Santo Domingo, bonds under the title 'Dominican Republic 5% Bonds Issue of 1918' were issued for the purpose of settling claims and indebtedness, both foreign and domestic, accumulated prior to the establishment of the Military Government; authorised amount of issue 5,000,000 dollars; actually issued, 4,161,300 dollars; bonds are issued to claimants in settlements of awards as they are made by the Dominican Claims Commission; they are secured as a second lien on the customs revenue of the Republic; from January 1, 1918, a sinking fund is provided for, to be applied to the retirement of bonds as drawn for redemption on each interest date; the sinking fund is in the hands of the Designated Depositary for the Dominican Government, at present the International Banking Corporation of New York; date due 1918-1938; interest dates, January and July; interest and principal payable at the offices of the Designated Depositary in the Dominican Republic and in New York City.

On July 31, 1920, the Public Debt of the Dominican Republic was as follows:—1908 issue of bonds due in 1958, 20,000,000 dollars; redeemed bonds held in the amortisation fund, 9,174,750 dollars; cash in the amortisation fund on July 31, 1920, 618,221 dollars; amortised total, 9,792,971 dollars; leaving an unsettled balance of 10,207,029 dollars. Issue of bonds in 1918 due in 1938, 4,161,300 dollars; redeemed bonds, 1,113,200 dollars; cash in the amortisation fund, 154,342 dollars; total amortised, 1,267,542 dollars; leaving an unsettled balance of 2,893,757 dollars, which, added to the above-mentioned sums, leaves a total balance of 13,100,786 dollars unpaid.

Defence.—Native constabulary officered by Americans is the only defence, apart from the American marine forces in the Republic, which consist of 1,150 men, divided into 14 companies.

The Republic has no navy.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the principal source of wealth; and cattle-raising is a promising industry. Of the total area, about 15,500 square miles is cultivable, and about 3,000,000 acres suitable for grazing. Tobacco is grown in the northern part and cacao in the eastern. Sugar-growing is a flourishing industry; production of sugar in 1920-21, 1,326,438 bags (of 320 pounds each); 1919-20, 1,230,150 bags; and 1918-19, 1,166,761 bags. Cacao area in 1920 was 110,000 acres; yield, 51,457,795 pounds. Tobacco production in 1918, 33,439,648 pounds; in 1921, 8,000,000 pounds. The forest area of the Republic is 9,500,000 acres.

The live-stock census taken on May 15, 1921, showed 360,155 cows, 87,876 oxen, 199,127 calves, 162,800 horses, 64,860 mules, 674,232 pigs, 705,000 goats and 2,949,053 fowls.

Minerals of almost every kind are found at various places in the Republic, principal among which are gold and copper. Iron is found in the form of black magnetic oxide of iron, and petroleum has been found in the Azua region. Coal of the lignite variety of little commercial value is found in considerable quantities, as well as some anthracite coal. Silver, platinum, and traces of quicksilver have been found, and rock salt near Neiba is found in inexhaustible quantities, there being several hills of native salt covered with only a thin layer of soil. For building purposes there is a large variety of limestone and sandstone.

Commerce.—The total imports into and exports from the Dominican Republic for 5 years were valued as follows in pounds sterling :—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	2,332,885	3,580,260	3,947,227	4,403,825	11,631,460
Exports	4,370,278	4,618,226	4,474,469	7,920,378	14,682,810

The foreign trade for 2 years was distributed as follows :—

Country	Imports				Exports			
	1919		1920		1919		1920	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
United States	3,622,661	82·26	8,962,198	77·05	4,808,012	60·70	12,778,497	87·03
United Kingdom	69,243	1·57	384,139	3·30	44,670	0·57	201,881	1·37
France	19,816	0·78	164,404	1·41	810,326	10·23	762,699	5·20
Italy	15,516	0·35	33,540	0·29	937	0·01	3,956	0·03
Porto Rico	563,261	12·79	1,520,291	13·08	266,518	3·61	141,083	0·96
Cuba	30,435	0·69	55,805	0·48	32,509	0·41	16,562	0·11
Germany	—	—	107,238	0·92	—	—	81,594	0·56
Other countries	82,893	1·56	403,851	3·47	2,017,406	25·47	696,538	4·74
Total	4,403,825	—	11,631,469	—	7,920,378	—	14,682,810	—

In 1920 the chief imports were: cotton goods, 3,178,340*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, 835,593*l.*; foodstuffs, 2,961,056*l.*; manufactured vegetable fibres (bags, sacks, &c.), 258,810*l.*; chemical products and drugs, 254,639*l.*; soap, 175,371*l.*; agricultural implements, 63,159*l.* The bulk of the sugar and cacao are shipped for order to the U.S.A., and a large part is transhipped to Europe and Canada, the latter taking a good proportion of the sugar.

Total trade between Santo Domingo and the United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) :—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Santo Domingo to U.K.	166,744	352,634	68,309	118,148	44,996
Exports to Santo Domingo from U.K.	118,865	90,848	55,120	440,024	89,262

Shipping and Communications.—The merchant marine of the Republic consists of 1 steamer of 263 tons, 8 schooners between 73 and 193 tons, and 20 schooners of less than 50 tons. These vessels are principally engaged in the coastwise trade.

In 1920, 555 steamers of 777,699 tons entered with cargo, 159 steamers of 180,127 tons in ballast, entered in the foreign trade of the Republic, and 474 steamers of 666,530 tons with cargo, and 174 steamers of 199,275 tons in ballast, cleared.

The interior is not well supplied with roads, though good roads are in course of construction between the principal cities of the Island, both on the north side and on the south side. A road is under construction

from the capital, on the south side to La Vega, and Santiago on the north side. On the north side there is a road 165 kilometres long (103 miles) from Monte Cristi to La Vega, *vid* Santiago and Moca. South of La Vega to Sonador, which is part of the road across the island, the road is finished for a distance, 52 kilometres (32 miles). On the south side there is a road 60 kilometres long (37 miles) from San Pedro Macoris to Seybo, *vid* Hato Mayor. From Santo Domingo City (the capital) there is a road running east to San Isidro 16½ kilometres (10 miles), which will be continued to San Pedro de Macoris. One running west to San Cristóbal 32 kilometres (20 miles) long; another running west through Bani to Azua 130 kilometres (81 miles) long; and one running north from the capital, eventually to connect with La Vega 61 kilometres (37 miles), have been completed. There is a road running from Azua north-west to San Juan 92 kilometres (58 miles), and another running south-west from Azua to Barahona 80 kilometres (55 miles).

There are two railway lines in the Republic: (1) Samaná-Santiago line, belonging to an English company, runs from Sanchez on the Bay of Samaná to La Vega (73 miles); it has two branch lines (under the same management, but different ownership) from La Jina to San Francisco de Macoris (8½ miles), and from Las Caballas to Salcedo (8 miles); this last has been extended to Moca (7 miles) in order to join the other system; (2) a Government line, the Dominican Central railway, runs from Puerto Plata to Santiago and Moca (60 miles). Total length of line (1919) 153 miles. There are, besides, about 255 miles of private lines on the large estates.

On January 1, 1919, the postal and telegraph services were unified. For year ending June 30, 1920, number of offices (postal and telegraph) 57; number of post offices, 32; total pieces of mail handled, 5,952,595.

The telegraph, in the hands of a French Telegraphic Company (Compagnie Française des Cables Telegraphiques), is in operation between Santo Domingo, Puerto Plata, and Santiago, from Santiago to Monte Cristi, and along the railway from Sanchez to La Vega; total length, 311 miles. Several other inland lines are in project. There is an inter-urban telephone system owned and operated by the Dominican Government, with 918 miles of line in operation on June 30, 1920. Number of messages transmitted and received (1919-20), 543,978. Submarine cables belonging to the same French Company connect in the north Puerto Plata with New York and Puerto Rico, and in the south Santo Domingo with Puerto Rico and Curaçoa. The telephone system of the Republic is connected with that of Haiti.

Two small wireless stations are in existence at Santo Domingo and La Romana (a new port in the province of Seybo, declared open to foreign commerce in August, 1912) which can communicate with Porto Rico. There is another small station at San Pedro de Macoris which is only used for local transmission. Number of radiograms sent (1919-20), 10,134: number received, 13,087.

The Military Government has established other wireless stations for its own use.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—On July 1st, 1897, the United States gold dollar was adopted as the standard of value. A small amount of debased silver coin circulates as small change at the ratio of 5 to 1, viz., 1 peso = 20 cents United States currency. There are no Dominican gold coins or paper money in circulation.

In 1912 the National Bank of Santo Domingo was established with a paid up capital of 500,000 dollars. The Royal Bank of Canada has branches at Santo Domingo City, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Sanchez and

Puerto Plata. The International Banking Corporation, of New York, has branches at Santo Domingo, and other places. There are also at Santo Domingo and San Pedro de Macoris branches of the Banco Territorial y Agrícola de Puerto Rico. The National Bank of Santo Domingo, the American Foreign Banking Corporation, and the Banco Territorial y Agrícola de Puerto Rico have all closed their offices and are in liquidation.

The metric system was adopted on August, 1, 1913. But English and Spanish units are quite common in ordinary commercial transactions.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SANTO DOMINGO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Eduardo Cazeaux.

Consul.—Octavio Ventura.

Vice-Consul.—Albert M. Ventura.

There are consular representatives at Cardiff, Southampton, Grimsby, Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Nottingham.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Chargé d'Affaires in Santo Domingo.—W. C. Randolph Rose.

There is also a Vice-Consul at San Pedro de Macoris, Sanchez, and Puerto Plata.

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SERB, CROAT, AND SLOVENE STATE.

(KRALJEVINA SRBA, HRVATA, I SLOVENACA.)

„Reigning King.

Alexander I, born December 4 (O.S.), 1844, son of King Peter I and Duchess Zorka, daughter of the late Nicholas I, ex-King of Montenegro; Prince Regent from June 24, 1914 to August 16, 1921, when his father died. On November 6, 1921, he swore to the constitution and received full royal rights.

Brother of the King.—Prince George, born September 8, 1887; on March 27, 1909, he renounced his right of succession to the throne.

Sister of the King.—Princess Hélène, born November 4, 1884; married, September 3, 1911 to Prince Ivan Constantinovitch, son of the Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch of Russia.

The founder of the dynasty was Kara-George (*i.e.* Black George) Petrovitch, who, in 1804, was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief in Serbia, but was murdered in 1817, leaving two sons—Alexis, born 1801, and Alexander, born 1806. In 1842 Alexander was chosen reigning Prince by the Skupshtina or National Assembly, and the title was confirmed by the Porte, but the dignity was not hereditary. In 1858 Alexander had to abdicate and was banished, and in 1885 he died in exile. King Peter was the third of his house who have ruled in Serbia. He succeeded to the throne on the murder of King Alexander of the Obrenovitch dynasty; was elected King by the Skupshtina June 2 (O.S.), and assumed royal rights and duties June 12 (O.S.), 1903.

The independence of Serbia from Turkey was established by Article 34 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, and was solemnly proclaimed by Prince (afterwards King) Milan at his capital, August 22, 1878. The King's civil list amounts to 1,880,000 dinars.

After the Revolution in Austria-Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Dalmatia, and Bosnia declared their independence, and a movement commenced for the formation of the State of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (Yugo-Slavia) by the union of the Austro-Serbian, Croatian, and Slovenian parts of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy with Serbia. In regard to Montenegro there was some doubt as to her position, but on the death of King Nicholas on March 1, 1921, the country was definitely joined to Greater Serbia.

On December 29, 1918, the first Ministry of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes was formed, representing all the Yugo-Slav provinces, and the Allied Governments were informed of the creation of the new State, which has received recognition. By the Treaty of Rapallo the boundaries of the new State on the side of Italy were definitely determined.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, adopted on June 28, 1921, provides for a single chamber called Narodna Skupshtina, consisting of 419 representatives. The King is Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, and can declare war should the country be attacked or war be declared against it; he can also make peace. He summons Parliament and has the right of dissolving it. Parliament is elected for four years on the basis of one deputy for every 40,000 inhabitants.

The elections for the Constituent Assembly, held on November 28, 1920, resulted as follows:—96 Radicals, 94 Democrats, 54 Communists, 49 Croatian Agrarians (Raditch Party), 30 Serb Agrarians, 27 Mahomedans, 25 Catholic People's Party, and 43 members of other parties; total 417.

The Cabinet, which took Office on December 24, 1921, is composed as follows :—

Prime Minister.—N. Pashitch (Radical).
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Momtchilo Ninčitch (Radical).
Minister of the Interior.—Dr. N. Marinkovitch (Democrat).
Minister for the Unification of Laws.—M. Trifkovitch (Radical).
Minister of Justice.—Dr. L. Marcovitch (Radical).
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Z. Mylutinovitch (Radical).
Minister of Agrarian Reform.—Křta Miletitch (Radical).
Minister of Finance.—J. Kumanudi (Democrat).
Minister of Education.—S. Pribitchevitch (Democrat).
Minister of Social Policies.—Dr. C. Zeriuv (Democrat).
Minister of Religions.—Dr. I. Krstel (Democrat).
Minister of Mines and Forests.—M. Rafajlovitch (Democrat).
Minister of Public Health.—Dr. H. Karamehmedovitch (Moslem).
Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Dr. Mehmed Spaho (Moslem).
Minister of Agriculture.—Dr. Ivan Pucelj (Slovene Peasants).
Minister of War.—Gen. Milosh Vasitch (No party).
Minister of Public Works.—Velya Vukitchevitch (Radical).
Minister of Communications.—Andrea Stunitch (Radical).

Area and Population.

The estimated area and population of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (1920) are shown as follows :—

District	Area in sq. miles	Population
Serbia	42,008	4,955,681
Montenegro	8,535	238,423
Croatia	17,405	2,715,237
Bosnia and Herzegovina	20,709	1,931,502
Dalmatia	5,090	621,503
Slovenia	6,790	875,090
Total	95,623	11,337,686

According to another estimate the population is given at 11,406,628 and is distributed as to nationality as follows: Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, 9,546,000; other Slavs, 190,181; Germans, 508,494; Hungarians, 494,163; Albanians, 479,890; Rumanians, 178,315; Italians, 9,585.

The principal towns (1919) are: Belgrade (Beograd) (the capital) with 120,000 inhabitants; Zagreb (Agram), 80,000; Ljubliana, 60,000; Sarajevo, 50,000; Novi Sad, 40,000; Spert, 30,000; Nish (1910), 24,949; Kragujevatch, 18,376; Sabac, 11,541; Bitolj, 48,370; Pristina, 18,174; Piroi, 10,737; Skoplyé, 47,384; Prizren, 21,244; Novi Pazar (1913), 13,433; Ohrid, 11,038; Debar, 10,199.

Religion.

The State religion of Yugo-Slavia is Serbian-Orthodox. According to the census of 1920 there were of the total population:—Greek-Orthodox, 5,459,212 (47 per cent.); Roman Catholics, 4,474,867 (35 per cent.); Moslems 343,370 (6 per cent.); other religions, 12 per cent.

In the new territories are a large number of Roman Catholics; there are Roman Catholic bishops in Prizren and Skoplyé. In May, 1914, Serbia concluded a concordat with Rome. Under the concordat a Roman Catholic Archbishopric of Belgrade is to be established, with jurisdiction over Roman Catholics within the old frontiers of Serbia. After the union of all the Orthodox Serbs in the kingdom, the Church became a Patriarchate under the rule of the Patriarch and Holy Synod for ecclesiastical purposes.

The Serbian Orthodox Church is governed by the Synod of Bishops. All the ecclesiastical officials are under the control of the Minister of Public Worship. There is unrestricted liberty of conscience.

Instruction.

Elementary education is compulsory, and, in all the primary schools under the Ministry of Education, it is free. In 1920 there were 5,974 elementary schools with 12,758 teachers and 800,868 pupils. The number of secondary schools was 139 with 2,794 teachers and 55,636 pupils. There were also 32 training colleges for elementary school teachers with 433 instructors and 5,603 students. Of civil schools there were 52, with 335 teachers and 4,892 pupils. There were also 22 commercial schools with 272 teachers and 3,910 pupils. In Zagreb (Agram) there was 1 veterinary school (founded in 1919), with 4 teachers and 62 pupils; an engineering school with 30 teachers and 325 pupils. The number of schools for girls was 62 with 518 teachers and 10,625 pupils.

There are three Universities in the Kingdom: At Belgrade, founded in 1838, with (1921) 127 professors and 7,668 students; at Zagreb (Agram), with 133 professors and 3,249 students; and at Ljubliana, founded in 1920, with 73 professors and 769 students; a Law School at Subotica with 10 professors and 433 students; and a Philosophical Faculty at Skoplje with 10 professors and 106 students.

The Government has a Military Academy with 250 cadets, and 10 schools for non-commissioned officers. There are several private schools, elementary and other, and several orphanages supported by voluntary contributions.

For elementary schools the State pays the teachers' salaries, and the municipalities provide for all other expenditure. The cost of the other public schools is borne entirely by the State.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

For the present justice is administered as of old in each of the areas of the new kingdom, viz. Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, Slavonia and Syrmia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Banat, Batchka and Baranja, and Slovenia and Dalmatia.

In Serbia the judges are appointed by the king and are irremovable. There is a court of cassation in Zagreb.

There is no pauperism in the sense in which it is understood in the West; the poorest peasants have some sort of freehold property, which cannot be sold. There are a few poor people in the large towns, but neither their poverty nor their number has necessitated an institution like a work-house. There are free municipal hospitals.

Finance.

State receipts and expenditure for 6 years as follows :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1914	8,572,840	8,572,840	1920 ¹	49,925,664	49,925,664
1918 ¹	16,905,007	16,905,007	1921 ¹	38,841,777	39,913,663
1919 ¹	19,434,703	19,431,703	1922 ¹	17,878,793	17,878,793

¹ Estimates.

The budget estimates for 1922 are shown as follows in dinars (par value of dinar, 25 to the £; present value, 345-355 to the £) :—

Revenue.	Dinars.	Expenditure.	Dinars.
Customs	417,310,000	Department of Education	459,924,493
Town taxes	390,000,000	Treasury	829,266,858
Excess profits taxes	597,112,982	War and Navy	1,489,356,637
Import and export dues	810,000,000	Public works	273,093,217
Navigation dues	905,750	Communications	831,081,743
Direct taxes	1,806,162,550	Post and telegraphs	238,254,235
State properties	1,295,305,593	Agriculture	114,156,188
		Forests and mines	206,464,051
Total (including all items)	6,257,577,805	Total (including all items)	6,257,577,805

On January 1, 1921, the public debt of Yugo-Slavia was as follows :—Pre-war debt, 880,668,500 dinars and 328,176,931 kronen; war debt, 1,998,195,466 dinars; post-war debt, 357,200,000 dinars. The total debt, including internal debt incurred since the war, amounts to 3,564,240,897 dinars. To the United Kingdom the new kingdom owes 23,122,969% together with interest from January 1, 1920.

Defence.

In 1919 the organisation of the army of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes was commenced. In peace time the strength of the army is 150,000. Compulsory service is in force for men between the ages of 21 and 45, and, as a last defence, men can be taken as fit to carry arms from the ages of 18 to 21 years and from 45 to 50 years.

The kingdom is divided into four army districts and 16 divisional districts; each divisional district has 3 infantry regiments of 3 battalions and 1 artillery regiment. Each army district has, besides, 1 cavalry regiment, 1 howitzer artillery regiment, and 1 heavy artillery regiment, and also 1 engineers' command composed of all engineering branches. For the whole army there is 1 cavalry division of 2 brigades and 2 regiments, and 1 railway transport command, 1 air force command, and 1 motor transport command. The total strength of the army at end of 1921, was approximately 250,000 men, which is excess of the normal peace strength of 170,000, in consequence of disputes with Albania and the uncertain position in Hungary.

The infantry is armed with quick-firing rifles of French pattern and those taken as booty from Austria-Hungary; the artillery with French quick-firing guns (Schneider-Canet system) and those taken as booty from Austria-Hungary, which are of various models.

The Yugo-Slav State possesses 12 former enemy torpedo-boats to be used solely for police purposes, as also some old Austrian vessels left at Cattaro and on the Danube.

Production and Industry.

Serbia is an agricultural country, where almost every peasant cultivates his own freehold. The holdings vary in size from 10 to 30 acres mostly. Of the total area (11,930,740 acres), 21 per cent. is arable land; 4 per cent. is devoted to fruit and vine production and to gardens; 6·3 per cent. is forest land, 11 per cent. meadow, and the remainder is State property (mostly forest). Fruit products formed 13 per cent. of the total exports before the war. The country produces wheat, barley, oats, maize, rye and beetroots. Plum marmalade and also fresh plums are exported in large quantities, spirits are distilled from plums, and various fruits are grown. Tobacco production of Greater Serbia in 1919, 15,000 tons. Silk culture employs a large number of persons. The total production of wheat in Yugo-Slavia in 1919 was 24,694,726 cwts.; of barley, 4,251,692 cwts.; and of oats, 6,164,247 cwts.; maize, 36,575,315 cwts.; and potatoes, 15,136,749 cwts. In 1920 the output of sugar was 35,000 metric tons.

There were in Yugo-Slavia 1,458,326 horses, mules and asses; 5,496,531 head of cattle; 9,771,985 sheep; 4,849,457 pigs; and 2,447,949 goats.

Almost half the total area of Yugo-Slavia is forest. The State forests of Serbia had an area, 1910, of 1,375,000 acres; parish forests, 1,625,000; church and monastery, 42,500; private, 750,000. The forests consist largely of beech, oak, and fir, but are less profitable than, with proper management, they might be.

Yugo-Slavia has considerable mineral resources, including coal and lignite, iron, copper ore, gold, and cement. Copper and coal are the leading mineral products in Serbia. The best coal is to be found near Vrška Tchuka and in Varandona, near Rashka, and Kniajevatz. The State mine of Senj furnishes the greatest production (nearly 200,000 tons per annum). It may be expected that the coal mines in Serbia that have been already opened, after the reparation of the damage sustained during the war, will yield about 600,000 tons of coal per annum, of the value of 9,000,000 francs. Gold, lead, silver, antimony, iron ore, and pyrites are also mined. A capital of about 70,000,000 francs has been invested in Serbian mines up till now, with about 5,000 miners employed.

In Bosnia, coal and iron are mostly exploited. During recent years an average of 860,000 tons of coal were extracted from 11 mines. The most important iron undertaking is in Varash; average of 165,000 tons of ore. Among the other mines the most important are manganese and salt.

In Croatia and Slavonia only the coal mines are of special importance.

Coal, lead, and zinc are mined in Slovenia. Its brown coal yields 2,000,000 tons per annum, valued at 25,000,000 francs (pre-war prices). The lead mines produced in recent years about 17,000 tons of pure lead, valued at 9,000,000 francs (pre-war prices).

The total production of coal in Yugo-Slavia was 2,494,258 metric tons; in 1913 it was 3,587,432 tons.

Of the industries, flour milling is one of the most important; there are 50 large flour mills in the country, especially in Bačka; brewing and distilling are extensively carried on, as are also weaving, tanning, boot-making, pottery, and iron-working. Carpet weaving is one of the oldest industries in Serbia. The product is manufactured principally at Pirot, in south-eastern Serbia, and the carpets are named after that place. The

chief characteristics of these carpets are that they are made of pure wool, dyed with natural colours by local dyers, who pride themselves that the process of dyeing and colour mixing is a secret transmitted by father to son, and is known only to the inhabitants of Pirot. Meat-packing is also becoming important.

Commerce.

According to official reports, the imports to Yugo-Slavia in 1920 amounted to 3,487,996,150 dinars, and exports to 1,320,905,955 dinars.

The principal imports are agricultural products (133,472,120 dinars in 1920), animal products (43,095,349 dinars), chemicals (225,016,465 dinars), metals and machinery (363,375,588 dinars). Exports: Maize (150,603,803 dinars in 1920), corn (126,748,378 dinars), cattle and other animals (43,464,838 dinars), prunes (63,792,219 dinars); timber, (113,746,060 dinars). The trade is mainly with Austria and Italy.

The Treaty of June, 1893, provides for 'the most-favoured-nation' treatment in commerce and navigation between the United Kingdom and Serbia. A new Treaty, signed February 17, 1907 (for 10 years), provides for tariff reductions and for 'most favoured nation' treatment as regards commercial travellers, the acquisition and possession of property, and other matters.

Total trade between Yugo-Slavia and the United Kingdom for five years (Board of Trade Returns):—

	1917 ¹	1918 ¹	1919 ¹	1920 ¹	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Serbia into U. K.	—	—	—	10,000	759,542
Exports to Serbia from U. K.	—	—	828,308	610,759	1,045,705

¹ Figures are for Serbia alone.

Communications.

Yugo-Slavia has (1920) 5,684 miles of railway, of which 3,732 miles are of normal gauge, and 1,952 miles of narrow gauge. With the exception of about 509 miles belonging to a private company, all the lines are State owned.

Of highways there are 3,495 miles, many of them in a ruinous condition. Total length of waterways, principally the Danube, the Save, the Drave, and the Tisa, 1,697 miles. The navigation on the Danube and Save is in the hands of the Navigation Syndicate of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

There were (1920) 11,430 miles of telegraph line and 16,030 miles of telephones.

There were 1,591 State post-offices and 2,195 communal post offices in 1919. In 1919 Yugo-Slavia had 854 telegraph stations, 726 telephone stations, and 452 railway telegraph stations.

Money and Credit.

The principal bank is the National Bank of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, in Belgrade, with the nominal capital of 50,000,000 dinars. To cover the issue of new bank notes the State has deposited with the Bank 30,000,000 dinars. The Bank may issue notes equal to three times the amount of the metallic deposits it holds. Notes in circulation on

November 1, 1921, 4,495,400,000 dinars. The Export Bank, with agencies abroad, assists in the exportation of Serbian produce. The Uprawa Fondowa or Mortgage Bank, the only large State institution of the kind in Serbia, makes advance to a large amount for agricultural operations.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Serbia accepted, by the law of June 20, 1875, the French decimal system for its moneys, weights, and measures. The Serbian dinar is equal to one franc. In circulation are bank notes of 1, 5, 10, 20, and 100 dinars, and 10 kronen (4 kronen = 1 dinar).

The decimal weights and measures (kilogram, metre, &c.) have been in practical use since the commencement of 1883.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS, AND SLOVENES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister Plenipotentiary.—Michailo Gavrilovitch, appointed April, 1919.
Secretaries.—Dr. Todorovitch, Constantine Fotitch, Vladimir Milanovitch, and Slobodan Jovanovitch.

Military Attaché.—Colonel Georges Ostoitch, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Attachés.—Vidosav Andjelkovitch and Miliwoje B. Gavrilovitch.

There are Consular representatives in Manchester, Bristol, Bradford, and Glasgow.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS, AND SLOVENES.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Charles Alban Young, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., appointed September 3, 1919.

Secretaries.—W. Strang and E. A. Walker.

Military Attaché.—Brigadier-General E. Hoare-Nairne, C.B., C.M.G.

Commercial Secretary.—E. Murray Harvey.

Consul at Zagreb.—C. T. Maclean.

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SIAM.

(SAYAM, OR MUANG-THAI.)

Reigning King.

Chao Fa Maha Vajiravudh, born January 1, 1881, eldest son of the late King Chulalongkorn I., succeeded to the throne on the death of his father. October 23, 1910, and was crowned on December 2, 1911. He is now styled

King Rama VI, being the sixth sovereign of the present reigning dynasty. The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but does not descend always from the father to the eldest son, each sovereign being invested with the privilege of nominating his own successor. On November 24, 1910, it was officially announced that until the new King has male issue, the succession will pass presumptively through the line of the Queen Mother's sons.

Government.

The executive power is exercised by the King advised by a Cabinet consisting of the heads of the various departments of the Government: Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Finance, Public Instruction, Public Works, War, Marine, Local Government, &c. Many of the portfolios are held by the King's half-brothers and uncles. The law of May 8, 1874, constituting a Council of State, has now been superseded by the Royal Decree of January 10, 1895, creating a Legislative Council. The latter is composed of the Ministers of State (Senabodi) and others, not less than 12 in number, appointed by the Crown. The total membership is now 40. In the preamble of the Royal Decree it is stated that the object of this body is to revise, amend, and complete the legislation of the kingdom. It is to meet at least once a week, and it may appoint committees of 3 or 4 members, with the addition of competent outsiders who must not outnumber the members. An important article gives the Legislative Council power to promulgate laws without the Royal assent in the event of any temporary disability of the Crown. At other times the Royal signature is indispensable. This Council has shown considerable legislative activity.

The Siamese dominions are divided into 18 circles (Monthons), of which 17 have each a Lord-Lieutenant, deriving authority direct from the King, and having under him subordinate governors over the various parts of his circle. These Lords-Lieutenant and their subordinate governors and other officials have now complete administrative control even in the North and South-West where local hereditary chiefs formerly held sway. The circle of Bangkok (which includes the capital) is under the control of the Minister of Local Government. The 18 circles are subdivided into 78 provinces (Changwats), 409 districts (Ampurs), and 5,042 communes (Tambons).

Area and Population.

Siam is called by its inhabitants Thai, or Muang-Thai, which means 'free,' or 'the kingdom of the free.' The word Siam is probably identical with Shan, applied in Burma to the Lao race, as well as to the Shan proper and the Siamese.

The limits of the Kingdom of Siam have varied much at different periods of its history, most of the border lands being occupied by tribes more or less independent. The boundary between Burma and N. W. Siam was delimited in 1891. By the Anglo-French Convention of April, 1904, the agreement of 1896 was confirmed, and its provisions more clearly defined, the territories to the west of the Menam and the Gulf of Siam being recognised as in the British sphere, and those to the east in the French. In 1904, the Luang Prabang territory to the west of the Mekong was acknowledged by Siam to belong to France, and the provinces of Maluprey and Barsak (west of the Mekong) were also transferred to French rule, so that an area of about 7,800 square miles passed from Siamese possession. On March 23, 1907, a new boundary in this region was accepted by Siam whereby the provinces of Battambang, (Siamese, Pratabong) Siem Rap, and Sisophon were ceded to

France, while the strip of coast to the south with the port of Krat returned to Siam. At the same time a rectification of the boundary was made in the Luang Prabang region, whereby a tract of the Laos country was restored to Siam. It was agreed also that four ports on the Mekong are to be held by France on perpetual lease. By these arrangements the territory of Cambodia is increased by about 7,000 square miles. The treaty also provides for the future jurisdiction of the Siamese courts over all French Asiatic subjects and protégés in Siam, under certain conditions.

A treaty for a modification of British extra-territorial rights in Siam and for the cession of the Siamese tributary States of Kelantan, Trengganu and Kedah to Great Britain was signed at Bangkok on March 10, 1909. The three states have an area of about 15,000 square miles, and a population estimated at over 600,000, of whom about 300,000 are in Kelantan.

The area of Siam is now about 198,900 square miles, about 45,000 being in the Malay Peninsula. The first detailed census in Siam was taken in 1905, but included only 12 of the circles or Monthons. The first census of the whole country was taken in 1909.

The revised census figures for 1911-12 gave a population of 8,266,408, of whom 4,122,168 were males, and 4,144,240 females.

Monthon.	Population (1911-12).	Monthon.	Population (1911-12).
1. Krung Tep (Bangkok)	931,171	11. Nisanulok	249,856
2. Ayutaya	548,165	12. Bayab	1,223,761
3. Chantaburi	136,463	13. Petchaburi	74,077
4. Chumpara	166,402	14. Puket	230,037
5. Nakorn Chaisi	287,631	15. Rajaburi	426,825
6. Nakorn Rachasina	502,218	16. Isan	1,455,497
7. Nakorn Sawan	287,668	17. Udorn	666,405
8. Nakorn Sritamarat	478,266		
9. Patani	276,695		
10. Phachinburi	325,271	Total	8,266,408

Of the total population the 'Thai' number well over 7,000,000.

The estimated population for 1920-21 is 9,121,000.

The population of Bangkok and district is put at 931,171, but the difficulties encountered in enumerating the population of the capital were such that the figure must be accepted with caution. The population of the island of Puket is put at 37,276.

In 1920-21 the Deck Passengers arriving in Bangkok by sea numbered 70,252, mostly from Hong Kong and China; those departing numbered 37,583.

In recent years the results of Western civilisation have to a considerable extent been introduced. Much excellent work has been done by a General Adviser of American nationality (now styled Adviser in Foreign Affairs) and with the assistance of a British Judicial Adviser a French Legislative Adviser and Legal Advisers of various nationalities important progress has been made in the administration of justice in the native courts and in the International Court in which British and French Advisers assist in the trial of cases brought by Siamese against subjects of Treaty Powers and *vice versa*. The Penal Code has been completed, and came into force on September 21, 1908; work on other codes is being proceeded with. The Consular Courts exercise jurisdiction over their nationals, subject, in the case of Great Britain, France, Denmark, and the United States to the Treaty modifications. The police administration of the Provinces is entrusted to the Provincial Gendarmerie, a force which includes a body of Danish

instructors. The Provincial Gendarmerie and Metropolitan Police Forces have now been amalgamated and placed under the supervision of one central department at Bangkok. The European officers, both British and Danish, are no longer employed in an executive, but only in an advisory, capacity. For commercial purposes English is in general use.

Religion and Instruction.

The prevailing religion is Buddhism. In 1918-19 there were 13,616 Buddhist temples, and 87,538 priests.

The Minister of Education is responsible for education throughout the country, with the exception of certain Departmental Schools, such as the Military, Naval, and Law Colleges, and the Police School, and of certain schools under direct Royal Patronage.

In 1918-19 Government primary schools numbered 402, teachers 1,026, pupils 35,045; non-Government primary schools 2,416, teachers 2,819, pupils 113,793; Government secondary schools numbered 135, teachers 506, pupils 10,913; non-Government secondary schools 7, teachers 6, scholars 78; Government special schools, numbered 26, with 569 pupils. The non-Government schools include, in addition to numberless Temple schools, certain educational establishments connected with American, French, and English missions. The latest census showed that there were in the Provinces of Siam, not including that of Krung Tep (Bangkok), 833,972 literate males and 88,756 literate females.

The Chulalongkorn University was inaugurated at Bangkok, in 1917, for medicine, political science and literature, and engineering and natural science.

The Hospital service under the Red Cross Society of Siam includes a Pasteur Institute.

Finance.

Revenue and Expenditure for three years:—

—	1919-20	1920-21 ¹	1921-22 ¹
	£	£	£
Revenue	8,005,580	6,041,666	6,483,333
Expenditure against Revenue ...	6,879,096	6,844,177	6,836,048
Extraordinary Expenditure against Capital Account ²	1,305,042	1,330,252	1,429,011

¹ Estimates.

² Including Expenditure from Loans.

The principal sources of revenue in 1919-20 were: opium, 1,935,131*l.*; land revenue and capitation tax, 1,394,751*l.*; excise, 911,939*l.*; railways, 854,828*l.*; mines, forests &c., 725,151*l.*; custom duties, 592,317*l.*

On March 31, 1920, the total national debt amounted to 6,633,960*l.*, made up as follows:—3,130,000*l.*, out of the Federated Malay States loan of 4,750,000*l.* arranged for in 1911; 2,654,769*l.*, out of the 1907 European loan of 3,000,000*l.*; and 849,200*l.*, out of the 1905 European loan of 1,000,000*l.* All these loans were made for, and spent on, works of public utility.

A British officer occupies the position of Financial Adviser, and there are numerous other British officers holding high advisory positions under the Government, more especially in the Finance and Audit, Revenue, Forests, Survey, Police, Justice, Customs, Mining, Mint, and Education depart-

ments. There are also a number of Europeans of other nationalities in various Departments. The financial position of the kingdom is favourable, the revenue is steadily increasing, and the expenditure is less than the revenue, and well under control.

Defence.

Under the Military Service Act of 1917 every able-bodied man is liable to serve (a) two years with the colours; (b) seven years in the first reserve, with a maximum service of two months per annum; (c) ten years in the second reserve, with a maximum service of 30 days per annum; (d) five years in the third reserve, with a maximum service of 15 days per annum.

The army is divided into 10 Divisions, grouped into 3 Army Corps, and 1 independent division. Each division consists of 2 regiments of infantry, 1 regiment of either cavalry or chasseurs, 1 group of artillery, 1 company of machine guns, and 1 Ambulance Corps. The engineers and transport troops are grouped into special regiments. Aviation schools were started in 1914, and a Flying Corps has been formed.

To the small naval force, which includes a light cruiser and some gunboats, three modern despatch vessels and the ex-British destroyer *Radiant*, renamed *Phra Ruang*, have been added. There are 5,000 men available for service afloat, besides a reserve of 20,000.

At the mouth of the Mönam River are the Paknam forts. The bar prevents ships of more than 13 feet draught from ascending to Bangkok. The naval arsenal dock has recently been reconstructed.

The military and naval expenditure for 1919-20 amounted to 1,650,964*l*.

Production and Industry.

Forced labour is still exacted from the rural population, but recent enactments have made calls for it far less frequent, and a poll-tax, varying in amounts in the different districts, is now levied on all adult males with practically no exemptions. The cost of labour is probably higher than in any other Oriental country. Chinese coolies do the chief part of both skilled and unskilled labour in the south, especially in the mills and in mining; while in the north forest work is confined almost entirely to Laos, Burmese, Karens, and Khamus.

To the north of Bangkok, large tracts of land, formerly lying waste, have been opened up by an Irrigation Company, which has connected by a canal the Menam and Bangpakong rivers, and has constructed numbers of smaller canals. In 1916 the Government, acting on the advice of an irrigation expert lent by the Government of India, started work on the Prasak Canal Project. Actual irrigation from these works should commence in 1922. The area to be protected is estimated at 100,000 hectares.

The chief produce of the country is rice, which forms the national food and the staple article of export. The cultivated area under rice in 1919-20 was given as 6,151,200 acres. For the Siamese Year (Buddhist Era) 2463 (April 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921), the export of rice amounted to 277,410 tons, an exceptionally low figure due to the existence of the Government Control. The average annual export is 1,071,000 tons. In Bangkok and district there are some 80 rice mills.

The live-stock on March 31, 1920, consisted of 6,294 elephants, 132,675 horses and ponies, 2,620,682 bullocks, and 2,508,164 buffaloes.

Much of Upper Siam is dense forest, and the cutting of teak is an important

industry, almost entirely in British hands. Siam teak wood is mainly produced in the north of Siam, the dry logs being floated by river to Bangkok during the rainy months of the year. In 1920-21 the exports of teak amounted to 71,617 tons, valued at 1,289,115 $\frac{1}{2}$. The forests are under the control of a British conservator, aided by several British officers. The export of rubber is now negligible, but planting of rubber trees is proceeding in the Malay Peninsula.

The mineral resources of Siam are extensive and varied, including tin, tungsten, wolfram, coal and iron, zinc, manganese, antimony, probably quicksilver. Tin mining on a considerable scale is pursued on the island of Phuket (or Junk Ceylon) and also in the northern portion of the province of Phuket at Renong on the mainland, and the ore is found in ever-increasing quantities in other parts of the Siamese portion of the Malay Peninsula, where also wolfram is now being extracted in considerable quantity. The total output of metallic tin in 1918-19 was 148,425 piculs (8,831·8 tons), and in 1919-20, 143,506 piculs (8,542 tons). The total amount exported in 1920-21 was 103,887 piculs (6,183·75 tons).

Commerce.

Over 85% of all Siam's foreign trade passes through the capital. The following figures refer only to the port of Bangkok.

Imports and exports for five years :—

	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	6,746,894	7,456,040	7,917,956	12,272,968	15,379,106
Exports	9,330,551	9,508,068	12,414,811	15,718,170	6,903,760 ¹

¹ Export of rice prohibited.

The distribution of trade by principal countries was as follows :—

Imports from	1919-20	1920-21	Exports to	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£		£	£
United Kingdom	2,101,394	4,741,623	Singapore, Penang, and British Malay States	6,993,461	1,837,681
Hong Kong	2,978,648	3,167,411	Hong Kong	3,135,608	2,893,230
Singapore	2,564,488	2,172,465	United Kingdom	1,062,110	821,343
India and Burma	1,360,983	1,011,906	India and Burma	480,906	465,282
China	917,460	1,205,827	Netherlands India and Holland	1,108,312	150,581
Japan	542,847	683,042	China	333,065	215,052
United States	798,117	643,866	Japan	310,456	112,686
Netherlands India and Holland	634,470	766,335	Indo-China and France	86,988	84,703
Indo-China and France	116,175	262,703	United States	57,050	81,907
Switzerland	56,860	203,310	Port Said (for orders)	317,438	—
Germany	3,176	105,873	Belgium	254,174	6,475
			Denmark	283,780	45,202
			Portugal	163,065	—
			Sweden	117,077	—
			Germany	3,491	50,685

The principal imports in 1920-21 were: cotton goods, 3,406,503 $\frac{1}{2}$; food-stuffs, 1,899,972 $\frac{1}{2}$; metal manufactures, 1,068,961 $\frac{1}{2}$; cotton yarn, 620,953 $\frac{1}{2}$; tobacco, cigarettes, etc., 571,077 $\frac{1}{2}$; machinery, 442,711 $\frac{1}{2}$. The principal exports were: rice, 3,024,620 $\frac{1}{2}$, and teak, 1,289,115 $\frac{1}{2}$.

There is a considerable trade on the northern frontiers with the British Shan States and Yunnan, carried on by hawkers.

Total trade between Siam and United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Siam into U. Kingdom .	1,289,411	56,074	1,419,383	795,437	1,946,661
Exports to Siam from U. Kingdom .	1,247,899	1,618,555	1,747,770	4,074,881	2,061,659

Shipping and Communications.

In 1920-21, 571 vessels of 492,812 tons entered the port of Bangkok. Regular connection with Hong Kong, and the Southern China ports, and with Singapore and the ports of the Malay Peninsula, is maintained by the China Navigation Co., Ltd. (Butterfield & Swire), the Straits Steamship Co., Ltd., the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., the Siamese Steamship Co., Ltd., and the Siam Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. There are also a number of Japanese, Norwegian, French and other vessels which visit the port with more or less frequency.

At the end of March, 1920, 1,376 miles of State Railways were open to traffic. The Northern Line (591 miles, standard gauge) runs through Nakorn Lampang to a point not far south of Chiangmai, with branches to Koiat and Petriew. Communication with Chiangmai will be established shortly, and the line is later to be converted to metre gauge. The Southern Line (785 miles metre gauge) runs from Bangkok down the Peninsula to the frontier station of Padang Besar, where it connects with the Federated Malay States Railway from Penang, and to Sungei Golok, where it connects with a still incomplete Federated Malay States Line, which will later give direct communication with Singapore. There are branches to Singora, Nakorn, Sitamarat and Trang. All State railways are under one management. Private lines include those (worked by companies) from Bangkok to Paknam at the mouth of the Menam, and from Bangkok to Tachin and Meklong on the coast to the west of the Menam, together with a tramway connecting the Northern Line (northern branch) with Phrabat.

In 1920 there were 379 post offices and agencies. The inland mail matter received at the different offices for delivery consisted (1919-20) of 1,821,058 letters, 552,071 post cards, 1,159,483 pieces of other postal matter. For foreign countries the returns of mails dispatched were 354,859 letters, 33,475 post cards, 84,175 pieces of other postal matter; foreign letters received 755,430, post cards 64,428, other postal matter 527,683.

There were (1920) 89 telegraph offices. Number of inland telegrams 164,044, of foreign telegrams, 180,333. Length of line, 4,657 miles; length of wire, 6,530 miles.

There were (1920) two telephone exchanges, and 1,228 instruments were installed at the premises of subscribers. A complete set of new instruments from Sweden for the telephone exchange in Bangkok were installed in 1919.

Two wireless stations on the Telefunken system have been erected, one at Bangkok and one at Senggora. They are both under the control of the Siamese naval authorities.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

In Bangkok there are branches of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, the Chartered Bank of India, the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, and the Bank of Taiwan, besides an agency of the Mercantile Bank of India. A number of Chinese Banks have established branches here during recent years. There is also a branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Puket. A Siamese bank, formerly with a German but now with a British manager, was established under Royal Charter in 1906, with the name of the Siam Commercial Bank, Limited. The Government in 1902 began to issue currency notes (5, 10, 20, 100 and 1,000 ticals, and since October, 1918, 1 tical notes). On March 31, 1903, there was 181,203*l.* worth of currency notes in circulation; on March 31, 1920, 9,049,724*l.* The currency notes are temporarily inconvertible.

In 1914 the Siamese Treasury Savings Bank was opened with 530 depositors. By March 31, 1920, the number was 6,271, with a total deposit of 126,939*l.*

The unit of the monetary system is the silver *tical* (officially called *bahr*), weighing 15 grams, .900 fine. Its value (formerly varying with the price of silver) was, by the Gold Standard Act of 1908, fixed at 1*s.* 6½*d.* or 13 ticals = 1*l.*, the gold value of the tical being equal to that of 55.8 centigrams of pure gold. The law also provided for a 10-tical gold piece, or *Dos*, weighing 6.2 grams, .900 fine, and thus containing 5.58 grams of pure gold, but this has not yet been issued. By an amendment to the Act, dated Sept. 4, 1919, the value of the tical has been fixed at 1*s.* 8*d.*, or 12 ticals = 1*l.* sterling, the gold value of the tical being equal to 61 centigrammes of pure gold. This will correspondingly increase the pure gold content of the *Dos*, when issued, to 6.10 grams. In addition to the tical, the following coins are now actually in use:—(silver), the *Salung* = ½-tical; the 2-*Salung* piece = ¼-tical; (nickel), the 10-*Satang* piece, = 1/10 of a tical; the 5-*Satang* piece, = 1/20 of a tical; and (bronze) the *Satang*, = 1/100 of a tical. The fineness of the subsidiary silver coins (2-*Salung* and 1-*Salung* pieces) was, by the Gold Standard Act, fixed at .800, but in July, 1919, the fineness was reduced to .650.

There are no standard weights and measures in Siam. But the metric system has been adopted in many of the Government departments and on the royal railways. The customary measures of weight are:—1 *Tical* = 15 grams or approximately .53 oz.; 4 *Ticals* = 1 *Tamlung* (60 grams or 2.1 oz.); 20 *Tamlungs* = 1 *Chang* (1.2 kilograms or 2 lb. 10.3 oz.); 1 *Picul* or *Hâp* = 60.48 kilogrammes = 133½ lb. = 100 *Catties* of 1½ lb., which is the catty usually used in commerce.

The unit of length is the *Wah*. The measures of length are:—1 *Niew* = .83 inches; 12 *Niew* = 1 *Kcub* (10 inches); 2 *Kcub* = 1 *Sawk* (20 inches); 4 *Sawk* = 1 *Wah* (80 inches); 20 *Wah* = 1 *Sen* (133 feet); 400 *Sen* = 1 *Yote* (10 miles, roughly). For square measure the unit is the *Rai* = .39 acres.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SIAM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Phya Buri Navarasth (appointed March 31, 1919).
Counsellor of Legation.—W. J. Archer, C.M.G.

First Secretary.—Prince Damras.

Second Secretary.—Lewis C. Bateman.

Third Secretary.—Luang Bhides.

Attachés.—Luang Chara Naovides and Luang Sundara Vachana.

Military Attaché.—Major Prince Pridi.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SIAM.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—R. H. Greg (appointed 1921).

Consul-General at Bangkok.—T. H. Lyle, C.M.G.

There are consular representatives at Chiangmai, Senggora, and Nakawn-Lampang and Puket.

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SPAIN.

(ESPAÑA.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Alfonso XIII., son of the late King Alfonso XII. and Maria Christina, daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria; born after his father's death, May 17, 1886, succeeding by his birth, being a male, his eldest sister; married, May 31, 1906, to Princess Victoria Eugénie, daughter of the late Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice (daughter of the late Queen Victoria) of Great Britain and Ireland.

Children of the King.—(1) Prince *Alfonso*, born May 10, 1907; (2) Prince *Jaime*, born June 23, 1908; (3) Princess *Beatriz*, born June 22, 1909; (4) Princess *Maria Cristina*, born December 12, 1911; (5) Prince *Juan*, born June 20, 1913; (6) Prince *Gonzalo*, born October 24, 1914.

Sisters of the King.—I. *Maria-de-las-Mercedes*, Queen till the birth of her brother, born September 11, 1880; married February 14, 1901, to Prince Carlos of Bourbon, son of the Count of Caserta; died October 17, 1904; offspring, Alfonso, born November 30, 1901; Isabel, born October 16, 1904; II. *Maria Teresa*, born November 12, 1882; married January 12, 1906, to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria; died September 23, 1912; offspring, Luis Alfonso, born December 12, 1906; José Eugenio, born March 26, 1909; Maria de las Mercedes, born October 3, 1911.

Aunts of the King.—I. Infanta *Isabel*, born December 20, 1851; married May 13, 1868, to Gaetan, Count de Girgenti; widow, November 26, 1871. II. Infanta *Maria-de-la-Paz*, born June 23, 1862; married, April 2, 1883, to Prince Ludwig, eldest son of the late Prince Adalbert of Bavaria; offspring, Fernando Maria, born May 10, 1884; married January 12, 1906, the Infanta Maria Teresa (*see above*), married again, October 1, 1914, Luisa de Silva y Fernández de Henestrosa (Duchess of Talavera de la Reina); Adalberto Alfonso, born June 3, 1886; Maria del Pilar, born March 13, 1891. III. Infanta *Eulalia*, born February 12, 1864; married to Prince Antoine, son of Prince Antoine d'Orléans, Duc de Montpensier, March 6, 1886; the marriage was dissolved July, 1900; offspring, Alfonso Maria, born November 12, 1886; married July 15, 1909, Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg Gotha; Luis Fernando Maria, born November 5, 1888. (All sisters of the late King.)

The King, Alfonso XIII., has a civil list, fixed by the Cortes, 1886, of 7,000,000 pesetas, or 280,000*l.*, exclusive of allowances to members of the royal family. The annual grant to the Queen is fixed at 450,000 pesetas (18,000*l.*), and, should the King predecease her, 250,000 pesetas (10,000*l.*) during widowhood. The annual grant to the mother of the King was fixed at 250,000 pesetas. To the Prince of Asturias, heir to the throne, 500,000 pesetas have been assigned, and to the Infante Don Jaime and Infanta Doña Beatriz, 150,000 pesetas each. The Infantas, the King's aunts, receive 550,000 pesetas.

The following is a list of the sovereigns and rulers of Spain, with dates of their accession, since the foundation of the Spanish Monarchy by the union of the crowns of Aragon and Castile.

<i>House of Aragon.</i>		<i>House of Bonaparte.</i>	
Ferdinand V., 'The Catholic'	1479	Joseph Bonaparte . . .	1808
<i>House of Habsburg.</i>		<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
Charles I.	1516	Ferdinand VII., restored . .	1814
Philip II.	1556	Isabella II.	1833
Philip III.	1598	Provisional Government . .	1868
Philip IV.	1621	Marshal Serrano, Regent . .	1869
Charles II.	1665	<i>House of Savoy.</i>	
<i>House of Bourbon.</i>		Amadeo	1870
Philip V.	1700	<i>Republic 1873-75.</i>	
Ferdinand VI.	1746	<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
Charles III.	1759	Alfonso XII.	1875
Charles IV.	1788	Maria Cristina (<i>pro tem.</i>) .	1886
Ferdinand VII.	1808	Alfonso XIII.	1886

Government and Constitution.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The present Constitution of Spain, drawn up by the Government and laid before a Cortes Constituyentes, elected for its ratification, March 27, 1876, was proclaimed June 30, 1876. It enacts that Spain shall be a constitutional monarchy, the executive resting in the King, and the power to make laws 'in the Cortes with the King.' The Cortes are composed of a Senate and Congress, equal in authority. There are three classes of senators—first, senators by their own right, or *Senadores por derecho propio*; secondly, life senators nominated by the Crown—these two categories not to exceed 180; and thirdly, 180 senators, elected by the Corporations of State—that is, the communal and provincial States, the church, the universities, academics, &c.—and by the largest payers of contributions. Senators in their own right are the sons, if any, of the King and of the immediate heir to the throne, who have attained their majority; Grandees who are so in their own right and who can prove an annual *renta* of 60,000 pesetas, or 2,400*l.*; captain-generals of the army; admirals of the navy; the *Patriarca de las Indias* (the 'Patriarch of West Indies'), *i.e.*, the Primate of Spain (the Bishop of Sion, head chaplain of the Royal Household) and the archbishops; the presidents of the Council of State, of the Supreme Tribunal, of the Tribunal de Cuentas del Reino, and of the Supreme Council of War and of the Navy after two years of office. The elective senators must be renewed by one-half every five years, and by totality every time the Monarch dissolves that part of the Cortes. The Congress is formed by deputies 'named in the electoral Juntas is the form the law determines,' in the proportion of one to every 50,000 souls of the population. According to a law of August 8, 1907, voting is compulsory for all males over the age of 25: with a few unimportant exceptions. This law further enacts that all such voters must be registered on the voting list, possess full civil rights, and must have been residents of a Municipal district for at least 2 years. Members of Congress must be 25 years of age; they are re-eligible indefinitely, the elections being for five years. Deputies to the number of 98 are elected by *scrutin de liste* in 28 large districts in which minorities may be duly represented. There are in all 417 deputies. The deputies cannot take State office pensions, and salaries; but the ministers and State officials of a salary higher than 15,003 pesetas are exempted from this law. Since April 1, 1920, senators and

deputies are paid 6,000 pesetas (240*l.*) a year. Both Congress and Senate meet every year. The Monarch has the power of convoking them, suspending them, or dissolving them; but in the latter case a new Cortes must sit within three months. The Monarch appoints the president and vice-presidents of the Sénate from members of the Senate only; the Congress elects its own officials. The Monarch and each of the legislative chambers can take the initiative in the laws. The Congress has the right of impeaching the ministers before the Senate.

State of the parties in the Senate (elected January 2, 1921):—Liberals, 58; Conservatives, 90; Regionalists, 6; Catholics and Jaimistas, 5; Reformists, 2; Republican, 1; Independents, 18.

State of parties in the Congress (elected Dec. 19, 1920):—Liberals, 111; Conservatives, 223; Republicans, 16; Socialists, 3; Reformists, 8; Regionalists, 20; Catholics and Jaimistas, 8; Independents, 11.

The Constitution of June 30, 1876, further enacts that the Monarch is inviolable, but his ministers are responsible, and that all his decrees must be countersigned by one of them. The Cortes must approve his marriage before he can contract it, and the King cannot marry any one excluded by law from the succession to the crown. Should the lines of the legitimate descendants of the late Alphonso XII. become extinct, the succession shall be in this order—first, to his sisters; next to his aunt and her legitimate descendants; and next to those of his uncles, the brothers of Fernando VII., ‘unless they have been excluded.’ If all the lines become extinct, ‘the nation will elect its Monarch.’

The executive is vested, under the Monarch, in a Council of Ministers (constituted March 8, 1922) as follows:—

President of the Council.—Sanchez Guerra.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Fernandez Prada.

Minister of Justice and Worship.—Senor Ordonez.

Minister of War.—General Olaguer.

Minister of Marine.—Admiral Riera.

Minister of Finance.—Senor Bergamin.

Minister of the Interior.—Senor Pinies.

Minister of Public Instruction.—Senor Montejo.

Minister of Public Works.—Senor Arquelles.

Minister of Labour.—Senor Calderon.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The various provinces and communes of Spain are governed by the provincial and municipal laws. Since January 1, 1918, every commune has its own elected *Ayuntamiento*, consisting of from five to fifty *Regidores*, or *Concejales*, and presided over by the *Alcalde*, at whose side stand, in the larger towns, several *Tenientes Alcaldes*. The entire municipal government, with power of taxation, is vested in the *Ayuntamientos*. Half the members are elected every two years, and they appoint the *Alcalde*, the executive functionary, from their own body. Members cannot be re-elected until after two years. Each province of Spain has its own Assembly, the *Diputacion Provincial*, the members of which are elected by the constituencies. The *Diputaciones Provinciales* meet in annual session, and are permanently represented by the *Comision Provincial*, a committee appointed every year. The Constitution of 1876 secures to the *Diputaciones Provinciales* and the *Ayuntamientos* the government and administration of the respective pro-

vines and communes. Neither the national executive nor the Cortes have the right to interfere in the established municipal and provincial administration except in the case of the action of the *Diputaciones Provinciales* and *Ayuntamientos* going beyond the locally limited sphere to the injury of general and permanent interests. In the Basque provinces self-government has been almost abolished since the last civil war, and they are ruled as the rest of Spain. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution pressure is too frequently brought to bear upon the local elections by the Central Government.

Area and Population.

Continental Spain has an area of 190,050 square miles, but including the Balearic and Canary Islands and the Spanish possessions on the north and west coast of Africa, the total area is 194,783 square miles. The growth of the population has been as follows:—

Census year	Population	Increase	Rate of annual increase
1857	15,464,340	—	—
1860	15,655,467	191,127	0·44
1877	16,631,869	976,402	0·37
1887	17,560,352	928,483	0·56
1897	18,121,472	561,120	0·32
1900	18,607,674	486,202	0·89
1910	19,950,817	1,343,143	0·72

Area and population of the forty-nine provinces:—

Province	Area in square miles	Estimated Population, Dec 31, 1919	Pop. per sq. mile	Province	Area in square miles	Estimated Population, Dec. 31, 1919	Pop. per sq. mile.
Alava	1,175	96,922	82·5	Logroño	1,946	182,389	93·7
Albacete	5,737	288,871	50·3	Lugo	3,814	474,037	124·2
Alicante	2,185	497,001	227·5	Madrid	3,084	963,560	312·1
Almería	3,360	387,349	115·2	Málaga	2,812	527,249	187·5
Ávila	3,042	210,649	69·2	Murcia	4,453	631,906	141·9
Badajoz	8,451	650,339	76·9	Navarra	4,055	316,144	77·9
Baleares	1,935	331,195	171·1	Orense	2,694	408,693	151·7
Barcelona	2,968	1,196,727	403·2	Oviedo	4,205	717,723	170·6
Burgos	5,480	345,156	63·0	Palencia	3,256	196,556	60·9
Caceres	7,667	424,478	55·3	Pontevedra	1,695	515,984	304·4
Cádiz & Ceuta	2,834	475,593	167·8	Salamanca	3,829	333,452	69·0
Canarias	2,807	520,516	185·4	Santander	2,108	323,641	153·5
Castellón	2,495	315,065	126·2	Segovia	2,635	170,817	64·8
Ciudad-Real	7,620	433,056	56·9	Sevilla	5,428	626,922	115·5
Córdoba	5,299	539,125	101·5	Soria	3,983	157,347	39·5
Coruña	3,051	690,772	226·4	Tarragona	2,505	329,079	131·3
Cuenca	6,636	284,973	42·9	Teruel	5,720	255,069	44·5
Gerona	2,264	332,074	146·6	Toledo	5,919	444,156	75·0
Granada	4,928	545,217	110·7	Valencia	4,150	923,426	222·4
Guadalajara	4,676	214,288	45·8	Valladolid	2,922	282,347	96·6
Guipúzcoa	728	253,132	347·7	Vizcaya (Biscay)	836	383,692	458·9
Huelva	3,913	346,724	88·6	Zamora	4,097	262,986	64·2
Huesca	5,848	244,863	41·8	Zaragoza	6,726	479,454	71·2
Jaén	5,203	568,652	109·2				
León	5,936	391,855	66·0				
Lérida	4,690	292,423	62·1	Total	194,783	20,788,844	106·6

For the population of each of the provinces according to the 1910 Census see STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1914, p. 1300.

The population of Ceuta (23,907) is included in that of Cádiz. Besides Ceuta, Spain has, on the African Coast, the Alhucema isles (pop. 406), the Chafarinas (736), Melilla (42,592), Peñon de la Gomera (400), Rio de Oro (495), and Nador (2,740). The North African possessions are no longer used as convict stations, the centuries old 'Presidios' having been suppressed by a recent Decree and the prisoners brought back to the Peninsula. The Basques in the North, numbering some 400,000, differ in race and language from the rest of Spain; there are 50,000 gipsies, and a small number of Jews.

The following were the estimated populations of the principal towns on December 31, 1918, viz. :—

Town	Pop.	Town	Pop.	Town	Pop.
Madrid . . .	608,793	Palma ¹ . . .	67,544	Coruña . . .	61,219
Barcelona . . .	582,240	Cádiz . . .	63,101	Linares ¹ . . .	37,039
Valencia . . .	236,447	Córdoba . . .	66,492	Badajoz . . .	34,450
Sevilla . . .	150,631	Santander . . .	69,068	Alcoy ¹ . . .	33,896
Málaga . . .	136,365	S. Cruz (Canaries). . .	63,649	Vitoria . . .	24,115
Murcia . . .	123,936	Las Palmas . . .	70,233	Castellon . . .	31,913
Zaragoza . . .	117,742	Jerez ¹ . . .	62,628	Burgos . . .	30,460
Cartagena ¹ . . .	102,542	Alicante . . .	55,730	Salamanca . . .	28,931
Bilbao . . .	98,904	Gijon ¹ . . .	55,218	Pamplona . . .	29,215
Granada . . .	77,477	Oviedo . . .	55,160	Jaén . . .	30,135
Valladolid . . .	69,799	San Sebastian . . .	52,997	Huelva . . .	30,443
Lorca ¹ . . .	70,807	Almeria . . .	49,707		

¹ Population Census, 1910.

The movement of population for 3 years was as follows :—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of births
1917	142,065	602,192	465,819	136,283
1918	141,294	612,555	695,619	- 83,064
1919	166,716	585,352	482,030	103,322

Emigration figures for 4 years as follows :—

Year	Male	Female	Total	Year	Male	Female	Total
1917	33,976	9,075	43,051	1919	76,086	25,894	101,980
1918	26,377	9,877	36,254	1920	147,918	—	—

Emigration from Spain is chiefly to Argentina, Cuba, Brazil, Uruguay and Mexico.

Religion.

The national Church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the kingdom adhere to that faith except about 30,000, Protestants (about 7,000), Jews (about 4,000), Rationalists, etc. Within the Peninsula, apart from Portugal, there are 9 metropolitan sees and 47 suffragan sees, the chief being Toledo. The Constitution requires the nation to support the clergy and the buildings, &c., of the Church, and for this purpose the State expends annually about 47,000,000 pesetas. Efforts are being made for a reduction of

the Church estimates. The relations between Church and State are regulated by the Concordat of May 6, 1851, and although it is laid down in this that only the orders of San Vicente de Paul, and Felipe Neri, with one other to be subsequently named, should be permitted in Spain, many other orders have been allowed to establish themselves. The third order referred to above, has never been named, and the conditions of this Concordat have never been rigidly adhered to. A law known as the 'Padlock Bill' was passed in December, 1910, prohibiting the establishment of any more religious houses, without the consent of the Government. This law lapsed on December 31, 1912, but its effect was prolonged by an order from the Pope to the Spanish Bishops. This temporary measure will be replaced by a definite arrangement which is at present being negotiated with Rome. Liberty of worship is now allowed to Protestants and all other religious bodies. The communities of the religious orders are numerous and influential in Spain. Many of them have schools, and about 5,000 of their members are engaged in teaching boys of the upper and middle classes, while, within many of their establishments, industries of all kinds are carried on. The number of religious houses in Spain is about 3,419, of which 768 are for men and 2,681 for women. Of those for men, 628 are devoted to education, 73 to charity, and 67 to the training of priests. The total number of monks is about 9,827 (including 1,294 foreigners). The orders for women comprise 1,406 for education, 887 for charity, and 378 for a contemplative life. The number of nuns is about 37,849 (including 2,418 foreign women). In 1919 there were in Spain 66 cathedrals, 19,926 parish churches, and 17,813 chapels and sanctuaries.

Instruction.

The latest census returns show that a large proportion of the inhabitants are illiterate. In 1860 19·97 per cent. of the population could read and write; 4·50 per cent. could read only; and 75·52 per cent. could neither read nor write. In 1910, 38·59 per cent. could read and write, 1·77 per cent. could read only, and 59·35 per cent. could neither read nor write.

By a law of 1857 an elaborate system of primary education was ordained: education was to be compulsory, there was to be a primary school for every 500 inhabitants, and instruction was to be on a rigidly uniform plan. This system has not been rigidly enforced, but various improvements have been effected, especially by a law of June 9, 1909, which made education obligatory. The country is divided into eleven educational districts, with the universities as centres. The public and primary schools are since 1902 supported by Government, the total sum spent in 1919 was 52,249,373 pesetas. Most of the children are educated free. The Royal Decree of July 1, 1902, regulates all schools, whether belonging to corporations or private persons, whether self-supporting or in receipt of Government or municipal subventions. It requires schools to be authorised by Government authority, and provides for their periodical inspection, for the enforcement of rules respecting sanitation and discipline, and for the appointment of properly qualified teachers.

There are 26,108 public schools, and 5,669 private schools, the total number of pupils being 2,604,308. Secondary education is conducted in 'institutions,' or middle-class schools, there must be at least one of them in every province. There are at present 58 institutions with 51,815 pupils. These institutions prepare for the universities, of which there are eleven, attended by 24,501 students. The universities are at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Murcia, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, and Zaragoza. Each university has two or more

of the faculties of philosophy and letters, law, sciences, medicine, and pharmacy. There are, besides, a medical faculty at Cádiz in connection with the University of Seville, and in the Canary Islands an educational establishment dependent on the University of Seville. Government also supports various special schools. In 1919-20 the total sum expended on education and the fine arts was 107,123,205 pesetas.

Since 1902 the Government has sent scholars, teachers, and professors to foreign countries to study. Since 1910 there has existed a Board of Scientific Research (*Junta para ampliación de estudios*), which connects the work done abroad with the organisation of new laboratories in Spain, and publishes sets of books which show the results obtained. Since 1910 this Board has started the foundation of Halls of Residence for students where an important educational and a certain amount of scientific work is done. The total expenditure of this Board is 800,000 pesetas per annum.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by *Tribunales* and *Juzgados* (Tribunals and Courts), which conjointly form the *Poder Judicial* (Judicial Power). Judges and Magistrates cannot be removed, suspended or transferred except as set forth by law.

The Judicature is composed of:—1 *Tribunal Supremo* (Supreme High Court); 15 *Audiencias Territoriales* (Divisional High Courts); 50 *Audiencias Provinciales* (Provincial High Courts); 522 *Juzgados de Primera Instancia* (Courts of First Instance); and 9,345 *Juzgados Municipales* (District Court, or Court of Lowest Jurisdiction held by Justices of the Peace).

The *Tribunal Supremo* consists of a President, three Courts of Justice and one for administrative purposes; it is empowered with disciplinary faculties; is Court of Cassation in civil and criminal trials; decides in first and second instance disputes arising between private individuals and the State; and hears criminal causes against Princes of the Royal Family, Cabinet Ministers, and Presidents of the Senate and Congress.

The *Audiencias Territoriales* have power to try in second instance sentences passed by judges in civil matters, and in first instance all criminal trials of the province.

The *Audiencias Provinciales* are Courts competent to try and pass sentence in first instance on all cases filed for delinquency. In the most important ones evidence is taken by a jury composed of twelve lay judges.

The *Juzgados de Primera Instancia* are presided over by one Judge acting in civil matters as Judge of First Instance, and in criminal matters as *Juez de Instrucción* (examining Magistrate).

The *Juzgados Municipales* are constituted of a Judge and two Deputy Judges. This Court is competent to try small civil cases not exceeding 500 pesetas (£20) in value, and petty offences.

Old Age Pensions.

By a law dated February 27th, 1908, the 'Instituto Nacional de Previsión' was created for the purpose of granting Old Age Pensions, and administering a system of social insurance. The funds of the Institution are made up of an endowment, annual State subsidy, and private and public donations. The maximum annual pension obtainable is 1,500 pesetas (£60). The number of old-age pensions granted up to December 31, 1919, was 87,953. and 141,422 for infants, a total of 229,375 pensions.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for five years :—

—	1917	1918	1919-20	1920-21 ¹	1921-22 ¹
	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas
Revenue	1,330,500	1,829,891	3,020,550	1,842,720	1,976,663
Expenditure	1,615,600	1,846,754	3,074,959	2,403,730	2,550,794

¹ Estimates.

The budget for the fiscal year 1921-22 is made up as follows :—

Revenue	Pesetas	Expenditure	Pesetas
Direct taxes	731,728,000	Royal household	9,415,000
Indirect Taxes	711,560,000	Legislature	8,166,000
Monopolies	448,545,000	Public Debt	571,584,000
State properties—		Pensions	87,700,000
Income	27,714,000	Presidency of the Council	
Sales	621,000	of Ministers	955,000
Resources of the Treasury	56,495,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	11,681,000
		“ „ Grace & Justice	91,756,000
		“ „ War	374,134,000
		“ „ Marine	76,225,000
		“ „ Public Instruct-	
		ion & Fine Arts	132,051,000
		“ „ Food	8,173,000
		“ „ the Interior	228,844,000
		“ „ Finance	34,948,000
		Cost of collecting Revenue	216,135,000
		Spanish Possessions in the	
		Gulf of Guinea	2,387,000
		Expenditure in Morocco	135,890,000
		Total Ordinary	2,189,279,000
		Total Extraordinary	361,515,000
Total	1,976,663,000 (70,595,107.)	Grand Total	2,550,794,000 (91,099,785.)

The National Debt of Spain on January 1, 1922, amounted to 11,963,084,525 pesetas (478,523,381*l.*), composed as follows :—

<i>External Debt</i> :—	Pesetas.
3 per cent. and 4 per cent. perpetual exterior debt—	
scaled bonds	910,761,400
<i>Internal Debt</i> :—	
4 per cent. perpetual internal debt	8,385,521,528
5 per cent. redeemable debt (1900)	1,420,002,500
5 per cent. redeemable debt (1917)	1,003,812,500
4 per cent. redeemable debt (1908)	141,980,000
Non-interest bearing debt due to officials	1,006,597
‘ Pagarés ’ of the Ministry of the Colonies	100,000,000
	11,963,084,525

Defence.**ARMY.**

Military service in Spain is compulsory. The total term of service is or 18 years. The law in force (1912) divides this period into the following :—
1 year, recruits in deposit (*‘ Reclutas en Caja ’*); 3 years, active army (1st

standing); 5 years, active army (2nd standing); 6 years, reserve; and 3 years, territorial reserve. There is at present no organisation for the 'territorial reserve.'

In January, 1916, a central general staff of the army was appointed. The country is divided up into 8 territorial districts, each under a 'Captain-General.' The 1st to 6th inclusive each furnish to the field army 2 divisions, the remaining two, 1 division. A division consists of 2 infantry brigades, each consisting of 2 regiments of 3 battalions, but the third battalion is only a cadre in peace time, 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 regiment of field artillery of 6 batteries. The regiments of engineers have no fixed distribution. They consist of 6 regiments of sappers, 1 of telegraphy and 1 of railways; all of which are irregularly distributed among the different army corps. There are also 3 independent brigades of chasseurs, each of 6 battalions, 4 regiments of mountain artillery, making 16 batteries, and 1 regiment of horse artillery of 6 batteries, and a railway regiment of 8 active and 8 dépôt companies. Batteries have 4 guns. There is 1 permanent cavalry division of 2 brigades, and there are 3 permanent cavalry brigades. The Aeronautical Service consists of headquarters at Guadalajara, a balloon section, an aeronautic section and a dépôt. The peace establishment for the year 1921-22 was fixed at 189,745 men of all ranks, and the total strength of the field army would probably be about 300,000 combatants. The army is organised in 16 divisions, each of 2 brigades of infantry, and 1 of artillery.

For the units of the second line, or reserve troops, there are at present 116 battalion cadres, 14 squadron cadres, and 14 battery cadres. The second line troops are intended to provide 7 divisions of about 13,000 combatants each. Total about 90,000.

There are also the Guardia Civil and the Carabineros. The former is a constabulary, and the latter a military police used as Customs guard on frontier. Both are recruited from the army and under military discipline. The total strength of the Guardia Civil for 1921 is as follows:—Infantry, 17,968; cavalry, 2,414. Carabineros: Infantry, 13,426; cavalry 604.

Outside the Spanish peninsula, there are the 3 military commands of Melilla, Ceuta and Larache on the coast of Morocco, also the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands, each of which forms a military district. The troops in the Balearic and Canary Islands are mostly recruited from the islanders. In Africa the troops are Spanish, and are always on a war footing. In June, 1921, operations in Spanish Morocco were in progress against the Chieftain Raisuli. On July 24, the Spaniards sustained a serious disaster in the Rif, the losses to the Spanish and native troops in killed, wounded and missing amounting to 20,000. The Spanish forces fell back on Melilla, where a new force of 20,000 was organised, while 30,000 more were assembled at Tetuan and Larache. The main Spanish advances began in the middle of September and made good progress, but operations were not concluded at the end of 1921.

The Spanish infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle, model 1893. Calibre .275. The cavalry have the Mauser carbine. The field artillery gun is a Schneider Canet 14½ pr. of 19106.

A corps of aviators has recently been created. The military school of aeronautics is at Cuatro Vientos, 5½ miles from Madrid. In the last year large orders for aeroplanes have been placed abroad, and many French, British and Italian machines are now arriving. The service of military aviation is being reorganised on a large scale, and no official figures are obtainable for the number of machines now in use. The following wireless stations, Telefunken

system, have been erected and are in charge of the military. Central station at Carabanchel, range 540 miles; Barcelona, range 430 miles; Melilla, Ceuta, Tetuan, Bilbao, Valencia, range 320 miles; Almeria, Larache, range 220 miles; also at Mahon (Balears) and Coruña.

Spain has several fortresses which guard the frontiers and the coast. On the Western Pyrenees, Oyarzun and Pamplona. On the central Pyrenees, Jaca; and on the eastern Pyrenees, Girona. On the Portuguese side, Badajoz (an old fortification). And finally on the coast, Ferrol, Cádiz, Cartagena, Mahon (Balearic Islands) and Ceuta (Africa).

NAVY.

Launched	Name.	Displace- ment	Armour		Armament	Torpedo Tubes	H. P.	Max. speed
			Belt	Guns				
<i>Battleships.</i>								
1912	España	15,700	9	10	{ 8 12 in., 20 4 in.; and 6 smaller guns . . }	2	15,500	19.5
1914	Jaime I.							
1913	Alfonso XIII.							
<i>Cruisers.</i>								
1895	Carlos V.	10,062	deck	10	{ 2 11 in.; 8 5.5 in.; 4 4 in.; and 22 smaller guns . . }	2	18,000	19
1896	(Princesa de As- turias)	7,500	12	8	{ 2 11 in.; 8 5.5 in.; and 20 smaller guns . . }	5	15,000	17.5
1900	Cataluna							
1900	Extremadura	2,134	deck	—	{ 8 4 in. and 8 smaller guns . . }	—	6,949	18.5 19
1906	Reina Regente	5,871	deck	—	{ 10 6 in. and 22 smaller guns . . }	3	11,000	19.5
1920	Reina Victoria.	5,590	deck	—	10 5.5 in.; 4 3 pr. . .	2	11,000	25

The old battleship *Pelayo* has now no value.

There are 13 destroyers, 26 modern torpedo boats, 12 gunboats, and submarines as indicated below.

A programme covering 6 years (approved in February, 1915) was as follows:—4 cruisers, 6 destroyers, 28 submarines, 3 gunboats, 18 coast defence vessels, and the acquisition of submarine mines. The work has been delayed, and the programme is subject to variation. Two light cruisers, 4,820 tons, are building at Ferrol, as also at Cartagena three gunboats. As part of this programme, 3 submarines were built in Italy and 6 additional, 610–740 tons, are in hand at Cartagena, giving Spain a submarine flotilla comprising 10 boats. At Cartagena also three destroyers, 1,140 tons, 34 knots, are building.

The dockyard at Ferrol is worked by a British syndicate, employing Spanish workmen.

A naval wireless telegraphic station, Telefunken system, with a range of 300 miles, is situated at San Fernando (Cadiz). There are also wireless stations at Cartagena and Ferrol.

For 1921 the strength of the navy was fixed at 11,340 sailors and 4,106 marines. Total number of officers in active service in the navy, including all departmental corps: 1,592. Reserve: 202.

Production and Industry.

Spain is a preponderatingly agricultural country. Of the total number of inhabitants engaging in economic activities, 24·61 per cent. are engaged in agriculture, 0·23 per cent. in hunting and fishing, 0·42 per cent. in mining, 5·02 per cent. in manufacture, 0·73 per cent. in transport, 0·74 per cent. in commerce, and 3·16 belong to the labouring classes.

Of the soil of Spain 88·45 per cent. is classed as productive; of this 35·5 per cent. is devoted to agriculture and gardens, 2·5 vineyards, 2·9 olive culture, 25·3 natural grass, 22·2 fruits.

The soil is subdivided among a very large number of proprietors. Of 3,426,083 recorded assessments to the property tax, there are 624,920 properties which pay from 1 to 10 reales; 517,666 from 10 to 20 reales; 642,377 from 20 to 40 reales; 788,184 from 40 to 100 reales; 416,546 from 100 to 200 reales; 165,202 from 200 to 500 reales; while the rest, to the number of 279,188, are larger estates, charged from 500 to 10,000 reales and upwards. The subdivision of the soil is partly the work of recent years, for in 1800 the number of farms amounted only to 677,520, in the hands of 273,760 proprietors and 403,760 farmers.

The area under the principal crops and the yield (for 3 years) were as follows:—

	Area.			Yield.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat	10,499,667	10,374,712	10,507,647	70,352,992	75,444,752	79,007,450
Barley	4,303,887	4,369,310	4,386,060	35,623,758	39,392,050	38,894,514
Oats	1,613,842	1,606,600	1,593,965	9,555,392	10,965,284	10,339,338
Rye	1,828,935	1,820,395	1,806,635	11,835,142	14,138,252	14,284,572
Maize	1,193,155	1,181,577	1,191,345	12,982,452	14,068,432	12,048,544
Millet	5,362	4,940	4,922	39,356	41,798	41,576
Meslin	110,232	107,580	108,347	590,996	581,760	550,686
Rice	113,400	121,237	114,770	6,053,866	5,786,790	5,231,478
Beans	490,260	489,052	483,857	3,556,936	3,670,448	3,591,860
Kidney Beans	790,890	798,435	742,287	3,416,998	3,765,424	3,090,242
Peas	142,315	153,527	146,617	747,774	814,732	656,284
Chick Peas	556,365	587,365	558,407	2,371,340	2,798,702	2,385,298
Lentils	75,535	82,047	82,065	423,582	505,754	418,236
Tares	480,752	494,185	493,820	2,128,044	2,768,692	1,889,762
Vetches	157,955	164,842	164,147	1,027,252	1,148,398	1,643,846

In 1920, 3,289,714 acres were under vines (3,300,965 acres in 1919) and produced 9,576,528,864 pounds of grapes (7,914,252,192 pounds in 1919), yielding ordinary red and white wines to the extent of 706,756,116 gallons (543,904,788 gallons in 1919). Sherry, malaga, and generous wines were exported. 3,881,096 acres (1920) under olives yielded 1,662,384 tons of olives and 316,963 tons of oil. Other products are esparto, flax, hemp, pulse; oranges and hazel nuts are largely exported, and Spain has important industries connected with the preparation of wine and fruits. Silk culture is carried on in Valencia, Murcia, and other provinces. There are 30 (cane) sugar factories and 43 (beet-root) sugar factories in Spain. The production in 1920 of the former was 5,976 metric tons and of the latter 211,674 metric tons. In 1918, the total number of resinous pine-trees amounted to 5,970,833.

The number of farm animals in 1921 was estimated as follows:—Horses, 722,183; mules, 1,294,912; asses, 1,137,980; cows, 3,718,189; sheep,

20,521,677; goats, 4,298,056; pigs, 5,151,988; camels (Canary Islands), 4,268; poultry, 25,102,973.

Spain is rich in minerals. Iron is abundant in the provinces of Vizcaya, Santander, Oviedo, Navarra, Huelva, and Seville; copper in the provinces of Seville, Córdoba, and Huelva; coal is found in Oviedo, Leon, Gerona, Valencia, and Córdoba; zinc in Santander, Murcia, Guipúzcoa, and Vizcaya; cobalt in Oviedo; lead in Murcia, Jaen, and Almería; manganese in Oviedo, Huelva, and Seville; quicksilver in Ciudad Real and Oviedo; silver in Guadalajara; sulphate of soda in Burgos; salt in Guadalajara; sulphur in Murcia and Almería; phosphorus in Cáceres and Huelva. Platinum is reported to have been discovered in Spain in 1915.

In 1920 workers employed in connection with the mining industries were as follows: 104,918 men, 2,952 women, and 17,970 boys and girls under 18. The total value of the mineral output in 1920 was 500,984,695 pesetas at the pit mouth, there being 3,145 productive mining concessions covering an area of 319,144 hectares. Mining accidents caused 259 deaths. The quantities and values of the more important minerals in 1920 were as follow:—

Minerals	Metric tons	Value, Pesetas	Minerals	Metric tons	Value, Pesetas
Anthracite . . .	491,715	22,388,617	Coal . . .	4,928,989	305,456,023
Asphalt . . .	4,222	27,644	Lignite . . .	552,425	21,071,853
Mercury . . .	17,479	11,922,348	Manganese . . .	21,256	400,438
Sulphur . . .	77,039	1,940,038	Silver . . .	213	160,240
Zinc . . .	94,095	7,184,540	Lead . . .	175,976	59,808,044
Copper . . .	852,193	14,420,723	Argentiferous lead . . .	10,313	560,839
Tin . . .	144	104,250	Salt . . .	62,647	608,001
Phosphorite . . .	42,896	2,748,610	Wolfram . . .	62	46,900
Iron . . .	4,767,693	54,240,401			
Iron pyrites . . .	711,823	6,581,929			

Spain has considerable manufactures of cotton goods, principally in Catalonia. In 1910 there were 742 undertakings employing about 68,300 looms, with 2,614,500 spindles; in woollen manufactures there are 8,800 looms with 662,000 spindles. There are in Spain about 144 paper mills (likewise in Catalonia) making writing, printing, packing and cigarette paper. There are 37 glass-making factories. Corks are manufactured to a large extent; in 1913, 46,320 tons, of a value of 1,970,420*l.*; in 1917, 59,073 tons, of a value of 2,303,847*l.*

In the Spanish fisheries the total number of boats employed was in 1918 about 24,907, of which 811 are steamers; fishermen, 104,999; and the value caught about 228,832,842 pesetas, representing a total weight of 141,914 tons. The most important catches are those of sardines, tunny fish, and cod. In Spain there are 677 factories, with 19,320 workmen, for the preparation of sardines and fish-preserved. The value of their output in 1918 was 87,521,002 pesetas.

Commerce.

Imports and exports in pounds sterling:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1916	51,238,860	55,109,889	1919	43,375,120	52,448,472
1917	53,135,596	52,831,257	1920	57,714,486	40,994,690
1918	24,394,077	37,917,084	1921	50,455,600	32,497,000

The foreign trade was distributed as follows in regard to classes of commodities:—

	Imports		Exports	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	<i>Pescetas</i>	<i>Pescetas</i>	<i>Pescetas</i>	<i>Pescetas</i>
Raw material	424,140,000	388,280,000	213,040,000	150,960,000
Manufactured goods	630,120,000	507,640,000	322,780,000	224,600,000
Foodstuffs	329,690,000	359,360,000	473,100,000	421,130,000
All other	21,700,000	6,110,000	16,560,000	15,750,000
Total	1,405,650,000	1,261,390,000	1,025,480,000	812,440,000

The following table shows the various classes of imports and exports for two years:—

Description	1919		1920	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
Stone, minerals, glassware and pottery	2,094,082	2,955,361	2,489,165	3,935,100
Metals and their manufactures . .	2,204,749	3,736,714	3,889,693	3,457,020
Drugs and chemical products . . .	3,187,189	2,758,927	5,264,677	2,954,519
Cotton and its manufactures . . .	4,814,913	4,832,946	6,079,726	2,785,685
Other vegetable fibres and manufactures	400,177	340,234	753,631	226,467
Wool & hair & their manufactures .	551,471	4,269,709	775,613	2,334,482
Silk and its manufactures	725,892	266,412	1,353,904	388,682
Paper and its applications	368,656	583,269	841,886	564,537
Timber and its manufactures . . .	1,299,492	2,567,630	2,449,240	2,614,721
Animals and their products	3,079,568	3,669,080	2,884,850	973,639
Machinery, vehicles and vessels .	4,862,558	684,001	10,633,384	596,726
Alimentary substances, including grain, sugar, wine, &c.	8,583,043	24,989,081	13,187,999	18,951,908
Various	2,140,368	519,310	3,608,668	621,242
Gold (bar and coin)	7,362,577	21,069	298,713	196,195
Silver	22,469	254,729	65,342	394,368
Tobacco (special)	1,543,011	—	2,904,724	—
Packing	135,905	—	233,271	—
Totals	43,375,120	52,448,472	57,714,486	40,994,690

In 1920 the total value of wine exported was 6,287,621*l*.

The following table shows the distribution of the commerce of Spain (general and special imports, and general exports) in 1918 and 1919, in thousands of pesetas:—

Country	Imports from		Exports to	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas
United Kingdom	66,711	182,816	167,556	206,217
France	87,692	111,289	942,623	492,142
Germany	74	3,824	—	4,567
United States	142,024	391,566	49,872	98,420
Cuba	12,011	14,173	42,771	44,167
Porto Rico	9,009	6,057	1,220	1,565
Philippine Islands	25,915	19,424	3,246	1,327
Morocco	3,622	7,330	23,806	22,544
Other countries	303,125	397,393	406,007	501,913

The customs receipts and post dues in 1915 amounted to 5,339,147*l.*; in 1916, 6,001,733*l.*; in 1917, 5,475,660*l.*; in 1918, 4,787,051*l.*; in 1919, 10,478,684*l.*; in 1920, 14,418,672*l.*

There is no formal treaty providing for 'most favoured nation treatment' between Great Britain and Spain, but, under an Act passed by the Spanish Cortes in 1894, imports from the United Kingdom into Spain are subject to the minimum tariff, and British merchants have all the advantages conceded to those of any European State. Under notes exchanged on December 28, 1894, there is an understanding that commercial relations between the two countries will continue on this basis, subject to six months' notice on either side.

The special commercial treaty with Portugal was denounced on September 30, 1912, all franchises suppressed, and ordinary tariff rates will be henceforth applied to Portuguese exportations to Spain.

The quantities and value of wine imported into the United Kingdom from Spain were as follows in each of the last five years (Board of Trade returns):—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Quantities (gallons)	3,300,310	1,774,794	1,575,054	5,423,448	3,378,085
Value (£)	552,385	425,937	613,867	2,342,133	1,444,395

Besides wine, the following were the leading imports from Spain into the United Kingdom in the two years:—

—	1919	1920	—	1919	1920
	£	£		£	£
Iron ore	7,667,618	10,493,059	Oranges	8,658,008	7,111,199
Silver ore	133,076	145,890	Raisins	533,941	965,685
Pyrites	876,650	2,001,455	Esparto, &c.	621,387	1,122,904
Zinc ore	52,757	30,957	Onions	2,013,400	1,839,250
Quicksilver	684,225	243,438	Cork	213,759	420,517
Lead	1,288,881	2,059,128			

The chief British exports to Spain in 1920 were machinery, of the value of 2,854,110*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, 2,892,134*l.*; coal, 1,351,422*l.*; medicines and drugs, 67,604*l.*; cotton goods, 2,268,010*l.*; woollen goods, 624,610*l.*

Total trade between Spain and the United Kingdom, in thousands of pounds for five years:—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Spain into U. Kingdom	22,165	30,649	34,646	37,296	21,823
Exports to Spain from U. Kingdom	4,779	3,860	11,092	19,273	13,458

Shipping and Navigation.

The merchant navy of the Kingdom contained on January 1, 1922, 621 steamers of 912,817 tons net, and 581 sailing vessels of 101,285 tons net. Bilbao and Barcelona are the chief maritime centres.

The shipping entered and cleared at Spanish ports in two years was as follows:—

	1919		1920	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Entered:				
With cargoes	7,509	3,197,973	10,408	8,503,928
In ballast	7,002	4,791,171	6,714	7,316,424
Total	14,511	7,989,144	17,122	15,820,352
Cleared:				
With cargoes	14,148	7,360,050	12,849	10,957,654
In ballast	1,220	943,519	1,760	2,038,001
Total	15,368	8,303,569	14,609	12,995,655

Of the vessels entered in 1920, 9,519 vessels of 5,426,611 tons (entered) and 8,357 vessels of 4,485,709 tons (cleared) were Spanish; and in 1919, 10,270 vessels of 3,494,034 tons (entered) and 10,969 vessels of 2,309,065 tons (cleared) were Spanish.

Internal Communications.

In 1917 the total length of highways and roads in Spain was 74,149 kilometres (45,972 miles).

The total length of the railways in Spain in 1919 was 15,727 kilometres (9,436 miles), of which 11,529 kilometres (6,917 miles) are of normal gauge (1·67 metres, or 5·48 feet), and 4,186 kilometres (2,512 miles) are of varying gauges, chiefly 1 metre (3·28 feet). The remaining 12 kilometres (7 miles) are cogwheel and funicular lines. In 1919, 83,568,702 passengers were carried on the different lines, and 35,148,638 tons of goods transported. In October, 1919, the first underground electric railway service in Spain (on the model of the London 'tubes') was inaugurated in Madrid, covering a distance of 5 kms. (3 miles). In 1920 the total length of electric tramways in Spain was 611 miles.

The whole of the Spanish railways belong to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees or subventions from the Government. These amounted in 1919 for all the different lines to 7,238,997 pesetas. The State tax on tickets and merchandise for the year 1919 amounted to 49,584,491 pesetas. The most important companies are those in the North, with 3,681 kilometres (2,209 miles); Madrid-Saragossa-Alicante (system Antigua and Catalana), 3,664 kilometres (2,198 miles); Andaluces, 1,305 kilometres (783 miles); Madrid-Caceres-Portugal and West, 777 kilometres (467 miles); South of Spain, 397 kilometres (238 miles); La Robla to Valnaseda and Luchana (narrow gauge), 312 kilometres (187 miles); Medina-Zamora-Orense and Vigo, 299 kilometres (179 miles); and Calatayud-Teruel-Valencia (Central de Aragon), 299 kilometres (179 miles). The official gauge of the principal Spanish railways has hitherto, for strategical reasons, been purposely kept different from that of France, and in consequence of this passengers are obliged to change trains at the frontier stations. The attempt made in 1882 to remedy this state of affairs was not successful. In January, 1914, however, a scheme was ordered to be drawn up for the construction of a standard-gauge railway with a double track from Madrid to the French frontier.

The Post Office carried in 1920, in the inland service, 226,973,864 letters and post-cards, and 223,058,906 printed papers and samples; in the international service, 68,508,269 letters and post-cards, and 18,405,836 printed

papers and samples. There were 8,495 post-offices. Receipts, 57,516,085 pesetas; expenses, 44,641,683 pesetas.

The length of lines of telegraphs in Spain in 1920 was 70,728 miles; the total number of interior messages sent and received was 23,475,105. International messages sent 1,299,475, received 1,377,502, transit 146,415. The number of telegraph offices was 2,808.

In 1920 there were 192 urban telephone systems and 109 interurban circuits; the total number of telephone stations was 70,824.

The 'Compañía Nacional de Telegrafía sin Hilos' holds the Government concession for the Public Service with ships, and between the Peninsula and the Canary Islands, and the International Service with England, Italy, Austria and Germany. They have 10 wireless stations of the Marconi system: one at Aranjuez equipped with two sets: one with 430 miles range for communication with the shore stations, and another with 1,000 miles range designed to carry out international commercial service with England and other countries. Three stations situated at Cadiz, Tenerife, and Melanara (Las Palmas), equipped with two sets each: one of 860 miles range to carry out the service between Spain and the Canary Islands, and another of 250 miles range for ship and shore traffic. One station at Barcelona with two sets: one of 600 miles range to carry out international commercial service with Italy and Austria, respectively, and another of 250 miles range for ship and shore traffic. One station at Soller (Majorca) with 500 miles range to carry ship and shore traffic. Finally, four stations with a range of 400 miles to communicate with ships at sea and with the central station at Aranjuez, which are installed respectively at Vigo, Santander, Cabo de Palos, and Cabo Finisterre.

A royal decree ordains that all Spanish merchant vessels carrying passengers or mails, or subsidised by the Government, must be fitted with wireless telegraphy. Since February, 1917, wireless telegraphy has been made compulsory by Royal Order, for all vessels from 500 tons upwards, excepting those in the coasting trade. All Spanish men-of-war built in Spain since 1911 are also fitted up with Marconi wireless. Lately the stations at Aranjuez and Barcelona have been equipped with a 15 kw. Valve Transmitter of the latest Marconi pattern and special receiving installations of the most sensitive and up-to-date design. These improvements have been developed in order to cope with the increasing volume of the International Public Service. Automatic transmission at high speed will be carried out in the near future from Aranjuez, which will help to the development of the Public Wireless service between France and Spain, besides the other services already established.

The Wireless Stations aboard the ships of the Cia. Trasatlántica are being modernized and equipped with the latest type of valve and quenched spark transmitters, valve receivers and direction finders. These new arrangements will enable the ships to be permanently in communication with the shore stations throughout the whole voyage.

Money and Credit.

On December 31, 1921, the existing contract between the Bank of Spain and the Government ended. On January 1, 1922, new regulations came into force, according to which the Government will participate in the net profits of the Bank, up to certain limits. The note issue was prorogued for another 25 years, up to December 31, 1946. The capital of the Bank was increased from 150,000,000 pesetas to 177,000,000 pesetas. After 5 years the Bank is authorised further to increase the capital, up to the limit of 250,000,000 pesetas.

On January 28, 1922, the position of the Bank was as follows:—

	1,000 Pesetas		1,000 Pesetas
Cash in hand	<div> <div> gold . . . 2,515,542 silver . . . 631,216 bronze . . . 1,681 </div> </div>	Property.	8,894
Portfolio	2,045,235	Capital and reserve	228,000
Public Treasury	106,681	Notes in circulation	4,200,876
Advances to Treasury	150,000	Deposits and Accounts current	1,092,814
		Discounts	994,287

Savings bank deposits in Spain, December 31, 1919, 876,544,497 pesetas, distributed over 1,361,860 accounts. Post Office Savings Banks, which were created under the law of June 4, 1909, were opened on March 12, 1916. In 1919 there were 844 offices in operation, covering a total of 305,239 current accounts, representing 65,327,443 pesetas.

The nominal value of the money coined in Spain from 1868 to 1907 was : gold, 920,613,935 pesetas ; silver, 1,330,589,807 pesetas. In 1905-07 no gold was coined ; in 1906-07, no silver was coined. No coinage was struck during the years 1908 and 1909. In 1910, money coined to the value of 1,976,180 pesetas in 50 centime pieces (silver) to replace money retired from circulation. In 1911, 286,843 pesetas of 50 centime pieces were coined, as well as 60,286 pesetas of bronze centime pieces. In 1913, 1,429,149 pieces of 1 centime and 1,639,500 pieces of 2 centimes were coined. No new coins have been struck since 1914.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Peseta* of 100 *Centimos* is of the value of a franc, $9\frac{1}{2}d.$, or 27 to 28 pesetas to the pound sterling, but the actual value is about $9d.$

Gold coins in use are 25, 20, 10, and 5-peseta pieces. Silver coins are 5-peseta, 2-peseta, 1-peseta, and 50-centime pieces.

Both gold and silver coins are of the same weight and fineness as the corresponding French coins. Under a law of July 29, 1908, the Government is withdrawing from circulation the spurious 5-peseta pieces which had become common. Gold coinage is not in general circulation.

Theoretically, there is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. But of silver coins only the 5-peseta piece is legal tender, and the coinage of this is restricted.

On January 1, 1859, the metric system of weights and measures was introduced in Spain. But, besides these, the old weights and measures are still largely used. They are:—The *Quintal* = 220·4 lb. avoirdupois ; the *Libra* = 1·014 lb. avoirdupois ; the *Arroba*, for wine = $3\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons ; for oil = $2\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons ; the *Square Vara* = 1·09 vara = 1 yard ; the *anega* = $1\frac{1}{2}$ imperial bushel.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SPAIN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Alfonso Merry del Val (appointed March 16, 1913).

Minister-Counsellor.—Manuel Gomez y Garcia Barzanallana.

First Secretary.—Alberto Aguilar.

Second Secretary.—Vizconde de Mambblas.

Third Secretary.—Luis de Silva.

Attachés.—Eduardo M. Peña, Marquis de Murrieta, and Pedro de Zulueta.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Colonel Fernando Rich y Font.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Manuel Vierna.

Consul-General in London.—José Congosto (appointed February 6, 1913).

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Glasgow, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Southampton ; and Consular agents in all the principal towns.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SPAIN.

Ambassador.—The Rt. Hon. Sir Esme Howard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (appointed September 3, 1919).

Counsellor.—C. J. Wingfield.

Secretaries.—Hon. M. Herbert, W. E. Houstoun-Boswall, and J. V. Perowne.

Military Attaché.—Major-General the Hon. Sir. C. Sackville West, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Commercial Secretaries.—U. de B. Charles, and Stanley Gordon Irving.

Consul-General (at Barcelona).—A. L. S. Rowley.

There are Consular representatives at Bilbao, Cadiz, Coruña, Madrid, Seville, Malaga, Almeria, Valencia, and other places.

Colonies.

The area and population of the colonial possessions of Spain are approximately as follows:—

Colonial Possessions	Area: English square miles	Population
Possessions in Africa:		
Rio de Oro and Adrar	109,200	495
Ifni	965	20,000
Spanish Guinea	2,470	200,000
Fernando Po, Annobon, Corisco, Great Elobey, Little Elobey	814	23,844
Spanish Morocco ¹	7,700	600,000
Total, Africa	128,14	814,339

¹ See Morocco.

For administrative purposes the Canary Islands are considered part of Spain. The area of the islands is 3,342 square miles, and their population 506,414.

Rio de Oro and Adrar, stretching from the Wadi Draa 29° N. and 11° 4' W. to Cape Blanco 20° 46' N. and 17° 3' W. Politically there are three zones:—(1) Colony of Rio de Oro, 26° N. to 20° 46' N., an area of 65,500 square miles; (2) the Protectorate, between 27° 40' N. and 26° N. bordered on the East by 8° 40' W., an area of 34,700 square miles; (3) the occupied territory, between 27° 40' N. and the Wadi Draa, an area of about 9,000 square miles, settled by various treaties, 1900 to 1912. The Colonies are under the governorship of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor resident at Rio de Oro. The capital of this colony is Villa Cisneros (lat. 23° 46' 55" N., long. 18° 11' 13" west of Paris). There is no town called Rio de Oro, the name being applied to the arm of the sea and the colony generally.

Ifni was ceded to Spain by Morocco in 1860. By the Franco-Spanish agreement of 1912 it extends along the West Coast of Morocco to the north of Wadi Draa, from Wad Nun on the south to Wad Bu Sedra on the north, and a distance of 15 miles inland from the coast. The occupation is purely nominal. Area, 965 square miles, population, 20,000. There are several small harbours and villages; the population is engaged in fishing, and in cultivating dates and garden produce.

The Spanish territory on the Gulf of Guinea, extends from the Muni to the Campo river and the Cameroons, its eastern boundary being

on the meridian of $11^{\circ} 20'$ E. of Greenwich. The capital is Santa Isabel, in the Island of Fernando Poo, which has an area of 1,185 square miles. The principal mountain is known as the Pico de Santa Isabel, or Clarence Peak (10,190 feet). The island is considered one of the most fertile spots on the West Coast of Africa. The other possessions of Spain in the Gulf of Guinea comprise the Islands of Annobon ($6\frac{1}{2}$ square miles), Little Elobey (35 acres), Great Elobey ($\frac{3}{4}$ square mile) and Corisco ($5\frac{1}{2}$ square miles), and the district of Rio Muni on the mainland (9,470 square miles), the principal town of which is Bata. The coast region is low and marshy and contains vast forests. The vegetation is luxuriant and at places along the coast there are Spanish, French, and English factories. But there are no harbours and the rivers are all inaccessible to vessels. The population of Fernando Poo is 12,108. There are about 250 to 300 Europeans in the island, about 30 of these being British. The population of Little Elobey is 222. Great Elobey is covered with bush; its population is 123. Corisco has a population of 845 and Annobon of 1,313, while the population of Rio Muni territory is estimated at 130 whites and 89,000 natives. All the colonies are under the control of a Governor-General, resident at Santa Isabel. A Sub-Governor is appointed to the district of Bata and another to the district of Elobey, which includes the Islands of Corisco and Annobon. The aborigines of Fernando Poo are called Bubis. Those of Elobey and Corisco are mostly of the Benga tribe, but like the people of Annobon they take the names of their respective islands. In Bata the Pamwes are the principal tribe. There are Catholic and American Presbyterian missions at work among the natives. Spain has given to France the right of pre-emption in case of the sale of any of these African colonies or the adjacent islands. Imports in 1917 from Fernando Poo to Spain, 6,261,379 pesetas, exports from Spain to Fernando Poo, 3,137,750 pesetas.

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SWEDEN.

(SVERIGE.)

Reigning King.

Gustaf V., born June 16, 1858. Succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Oscar II., December 8, 1907. Married, Sept. 20, 1881, to Princess Victoria, born August 7, 1862, daughter of Friedrich, Grand Duke of Baden.

Children of the King.

I. The Crown Prince *Gustaf Adolf*, Duke of Skåne, born Nov. 11, 1882, married, June 15, 1905, to Princess Margaret Victoria, born January 15, 1882 (died May 1, 1920), daughter of Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught; offspring, Prince Gustaf Adolf, born April 22, 1906; Prince Sigvard, born June 7, 1907; Princess Ingrid, born March 28, 1910; Prince Bertil, born Feb. 28, 1912; Prince Carl Johan, born Oct. 31, 1916.

II. Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland, born June 17, 1884, married, May 3, 1908, to Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna, born April 19, 1890, daughter of Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch of Russia, divorced March 17, 1914. Issue, Prince Lennart, born May 8, 1909.

Brothers of the King.

I. Prince *Oscar* Bernadotte, Count of Wisborg, born Nov. 15, 1859. Renounced his succession to the throne and married, March 15, 1888, Ebba Munck of Fulkila, born Oct. 24, 1858.

II. Prince *Carl*, Duke of Västergötland, born Feb. 27, 1861. Married August 27, 1897, to Princess Ingeborg, born Aug. 2, 1878, daughter of King Frederik of Denmark. Issue, Princess Margaretha, born June 25, 1899 (married May 22, 1919, to Prince Axel of Denmark); Princess Märtha, born March 23, 1901; Princess Astrid, born Nov. 17, 1905; and Prince *Carl*, born Jan. 10, 1911.

III. Prince *Eugen*, Duke of Närke, born Aug. 1, 1865.

King Gustaf V. is the fifth sovereign of the House of Ponte Corvo and great-grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir-apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the Kingdom, Aug. 21, 1810, and ascended the throne Feb. 5, 1818, under the name of Carl XIV. Johan. He was succeeded at his death, March 8, 1844, by his only son Oscar. The latter died July 8, 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son Carl XV., at whose premature death without male children, the crown fell to his next surviving brother, the late King.

The royal family of Sweden have a civil list of 1,333,000 kronor. The sovereign, besides, has an annuity of 300,000 kronor, or 16,520%, voted to King Carl XIV. Johan and his successors on the throne of Sweden.

As to the dissolution of the Union with Norway, see under *Norway*.

The following is a list of the kings and queens of Sweden, with the dates of their accession, from the accession of the House of Vasa:—

<i>House of Vasa.</i>			
Gustaf I.	.	.	1521
Eric XIV.	.	.	1560
Johan III.	.	.	1568
Sigismund	.	.	1592
Carl IX.	.	.	1599
Gustaf. II. Adolf	.	.	1611
Christina	.	.	1632
<i>House of Pfaltz.</i>			
Carl X.	.	.	1654
<i>House of Vasa.</i>		Carl XI.	1660
		Carl XII.	1697
		Ulrika Eleonora	1718
		<i>House of Hesse.</i>	
		Fredrik I.	1720
		<i>House of Holstein-Gottorp.</i>	
		Adolf Fredrik	1751
		Gustaf III.	1771
		Gustaf IV. Adolf.	1792
		Carl XIII.	1809

House of Riksdagen.

Carl XIV. Johan.	1818
Oscar I.	1844

Carl XV.	1859
Oscar II.	1872
Gustaf V.	1907

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the Kingdom of Sweden are:—1. The Constitution or *Regerings-formen* of June 6, 1809; 2. The amended regulations for the formation of the Diet of June 22, 1866 (modified by acts passed in 1909, 1919 and 1921); 3. The law of royal succession of September 26, 1810; and 4. The law on the liberty of the press of July 16, 1812. The King must be a member of the Lutheran Church. His Constitutional power is exercised in conjunction with the Council of State or (in legislation) in concert with the Diet, and every new law must have the assent of the crown. The right of imposing taxes is, however, vested in the Diet. This Diet, or Parliament of the realm, consists of two Chambers, both elected by the people. The First Chamber consists of 150 members. Their election takes place by the members of the 'Landstings,' or provincial representations, and electors of six towns, not represented in the 'Landstings.' The Constituencies are 19, arranged in 8 groups, in one of which an election takes place in September every year. The manner of the election is proportional and regulated by a special election law. All members of the First Chamber must be above 35 years of age, and must have possessed for at least three years previous to the election either real property to the taxed value of 50,000 kronor (2,777*l.*), or an annual income of 3,000 kronor (166*l.*). They are elected for the term of eight years. The Second Chamber consists of 230 members elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, every man and woman over 23 years of age, and not under legal disability, having the right to vote. The country is divided into 28 constituencies, in each of which one member is elected for every 230th part of the population of the Kingdom it contains. The method of election is proportional, and the voter must indicate on the ballot paper the name of a party, or the occasional designation of a group of voters in the constituency. On the voting paper the names of the candidates must appear in vertical succession and these names may not exceed in number the number to be elected by more than two. In the counting of votes, the ballots are grouped according to parties and the order of candidates within each group determined. The places to be given to the different groups of voting papers are decided according to the d'Hondt rule. The members of both Chambers obtain salaries, free of income tax, for their services, at the rate of 3,400 kr. (24 kr. a day) and 4,500 kr. (32 kr. a day) for members living in or outside the capital, for each ordinary session, or, in the case of an extra session, 24 or 32 kr. a day, besides travelling expenses. The salaries and travelling expenses of the deputies are paid out of the public purse.

The executive power is in the hands of the King, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, the head of which is the Minister of State. The Ministry, appointed October 13, 1921, is composed as follows:—

Minister of State (Premier) and Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Hjalmar Branting.

Minister of Justice.—A. E. Akerman.

Minister of Defence.—P. A. Hansson.

Minister for Social Affairs.—H. Lindqvist.

Minister of Communications.—A. E. Örne.

Minister of Finance.—F. W. Thorsson.

Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—O. Olsson.

Minister of Agriculture.—S. Linders.

Minister of Commerce.—C. E. Srensson.

Ministers without Portfolio.—M. Sandler, M. Nothin, and K. J. D. Schlyter.

All the members of the Council of State are responsible for the acts of the Government.

The second chamber, elected 1921: 62 Moderates, 21 of the Agrarian Party, 41 Liberals, 93 Socialists and 13 of the Socialistic Lefts. The upper chamber (totally renewed 1921): 41 Moderates, 18 of the Agrarian Party, 38 Liberals, 50 Socialists, and 3 of the Socialistic Left.

The provincial administration is entrusted in Stockholm to a High Governor, and in each of the 24 governments to a prefect, who is nominated by the King. As executive officers of the prefects there are 491 sub-bailiffs (*Landfiskaler*). The right of the people to regulate their own local affairs is based on the communal laws of March 21, 1862. Each rural parish, and each town, forms a *coramune* or municipality in which all men and women over 23 years of age, and not under legal disability, who have paid the local taxes for at least one of the preceding three years are voters. In small communes and towns the communal assembly may itself decide on all questions of administration, police and communal economy. It may, however, elect a communal council to decide on the questions, and all communes with 1,500 inhabitants and over do so. These councils are named *Kommunalfullmäktige* in the country, and *Stadsfullmäktige* in the towns. Ecclesiastical affairs and questions relating to primary schools are dealt with by the parish assemblies, presided over by the pastor of the parish. Each government has a county council (*Landsting*) elected by men and women who enjoy municipal suffrage, but they must have completed their 27th year. The county council regulates the internal affairs of the government, meeting annually for a few days in September under a president elected by and from the members. Towns having a population of at least 1-150th of the total population of the realm, and towns already separated from the 'Landstings,' and where the number of inhabitants is not fallen below that which caused their separation, are administered separately by their municipal councils: these towns are Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping, Hålsingborg and Gävle. As in elections for the Diet, so in the communal elections of municipal representatives, of members of the 'Landstings,' &c., the method of election is proportional. Women are eligible for communal offices.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The first census took place in 1749, and it was repeated at first every third year, and subsequently, after 1775, every fifth year. At present, a general census is taken every ten years, besides which there are annual numerations of the people.

The area and population of Sweden, according to the censuses taken on December 31, 1910, and on December 31, 1920, are as follows:—

Governments (Län)	Area: English square miles	Population Dec. 31, 1910	Population Dec. 31, 1920 ¹	Pop. per square mile 1920
Stockholm (city)	53	342,323	419,429	7913.8
Stockholm (rural district)	2,987	229,181	243,193	81.4
Uppsala	2,051	128,171	136,719	66.7
Södermanland	2,629	178,568	190,473	72.5
Östergötland	4,265	294,179	305,743	71.7
Jönköping	4,447	214,454	227,627	51.2
Kronoberg	3,825	157,965	158,611	41.5
Kalmar	4,454	228,129	231,665	51.9
Götaland	1,220	55,217	55,804	45.7
Blekinge	1,164	149,359	147,630	126.3
Kristianstad	2,492	228,307	241,001	96.7
Malmöhus	1,871	457,214	487,454	260.5
Halland	1,900	147,224	148,698	78.3
Göteborg and Bohus	1,948	381,270	424,692	218.0
Älvsborg	4,914	287,692	300,348	61.1
Skaraborg	3,273	241,284	243,701	74.5
Värmland	7,459	260,135	268,675	36.0
Örebro	3,526	207,021	218,397	61.9
Västmanland	2,608	155,920	168,799	64.7
Kopparberg	11,586	233,873	254,216	21.9
Gävleborg	7,615	273,792	268,260	35.2
Västernorrland	9,856	250,512	265,136	26.9
Västerbotten	19,900	118,115	133,533	6.7
Jämsbotten	22,749	161,366	182,269	8.0
Norrbottn	40,731	161,132	182,949	4.5
Lakes Vänern, Vättern, Mälaren, Hjälmaren	3,512	—	—	—
Total	173,035	5,522,403	5,903,762	34.1

¹ Provisional figures.

In 1920 there were 2,899,671 males and 3,004,091 females.
The growth of the population has been as follows:—

Year	Population	Increase per ct. per annum	Year	Population	Increase per ct. per annum
1880	4,565,668	0.95	1910	5,522,403	0.73
1900	5,136,441	0.71	1920	5,903,762	0.69

With the exception of (1910) 25,290 Finns, 7,168 Lapps, and some thousands others, the Swedish population is entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Aryan family.

On December 31, 1910, there were 21,708 foreigners in Sweden, including subjects of Finland 5,538, Norway 4,537, Germany, 3,400, Denmark 2,900, Russia 2,900, the United States 816, the United Kingdom 238, other states 1,329.

The population was divided as follows in 1910:—

—	Male	Female	—	Male	Female
Unmarried	1,690,813	1,686,141	Widowed	105,170	221,816
Married	900,340	910,345	Divorced	2,906	5,372

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

Year	Total living Births	Of which Illegitimate	Stillborn	Marriages	Deaths exclusive of Stillborn	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1916	121,679	18,126	3,087	35,021	77,771	43,908
1917	120,855	18,060	2,811	35,521	77,385	43,470
1918 ¹	117,739	—	—	38,626	104,183	13,556
1919 ¹	114,505	—	—	40,327	84,247	30,258
1920 ¹	133,505	—	—	42,829	78,112	60,393

¹ Provisional.2. *Emigration.*

Year	Immigrants	Total Emigrants	To U. S. of America	Year	Immigrants	Total Emigrants	To U. S. of America
1913	8,407	20,346	16,329	1917	5,811	6,440	2,462
1914	8,036	12,960	9,589	1918	4,932	4,853	1,416
1915	6,357	7,512	4,538	1919	7,809	7,337	3,777
1916	6,713	10,571	7,268	1920	10,841	10,242	6,691

II. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

In 1860 the town population numbered only 431,519, in 1900 1,103,951, and at the beginning of 1921, 1,744,797, showing an increase of from 11 per cent. of the whole population of Sweden (in 1860) to 30 per cent. (in 1921).

Towns over 10,000 inhabitants at the beginning of 1921 :—

Stockholm . . .	419,429	Borås . . .	28,223	Uddevalla . . .	13,753
Göteborg . . .	202,366	Karlskrona . . .	27,055	Östersund . . .	13,405
Malmö . . .	113,558	Linköping . . .	26,920	Kristianstad . . .	12,740
Norrköping . . .	68,101	Lund . . .	23,211	Falun . . .	12,719
Hälsingborg . . .	47,074	Landskrona . . .	20,173	Västervik . . .	11,889
Gävle . . .	37,746	Karlstad . . .	19,246	Nyköping . . .	11,710
Örebro . . .	36,033	Halmstad . . .	18,409	Kristinehamn . . .	11,514
Västerås . . .	30,633	Kalmar . . .	17,087	Trälleborg . . .	11,385
Eskilstuna . . .	30,253	Sundsvall . . .	16,776	Ystad . . .	11,336
Jönköping . . .	29,284	Södertälje . . .	14,964	Söderhamn . . .	11,262
Uppsala . . .	28,897	Trollhättan . . .	14,763	Luleå . . .	10,545

Religion and Instruction.

The mass of the population adhere to the Lutheran Protestant Church, recognised as the State religion. There are 12 bishoprics (Uppsala being the metropolitan see) and 2,588 parishes at the beginning of 1921. At the census of 1910, the number of 'Evangelical Lutherans' was returned at 5,497,689, the Protestant Dissenters, Baptists, and Methodists, numbering 14,715. Of other creeds, there were 3,070 Roman Catholics (under a Vicar Apostolic resident at Stockholm), 6,112 Jews, and 817 others. No civil disabilities attach to those not of the national religion. The clergy are chiefly supported from the parishes and the proceeds of the Church lands.

The Kingdom has two universities, at Uppsala (founded in 1477) and Lund (founded in 1668), the former having 2,493 and the latter 1,423 students in the autumn of 1920. There are also a State faculty of medicine in Stockholm (founded in 1810), with 926 students, and private universities in Stockholm (founded in 1877), philosophical and law faculties, with 868 students, and Göteborg (founded in 1889), philosophical faculty, with 201 students. In Stockholm there is also an academy of commerce with 197

students. In 1921 there were 77 public secondary schools, with 28,562 pupils; 51 people's high schools, 2,944 pupils (1921); 15 normal schools for elementary school teachers, 2,695 pupils; 2 high and 7 elementary technical schools, about 4,000 pupils; 5 navigation schools, 378 pupils (1920); military schools, agricultural schools, veterinary and other special schools; besides institutions and schools for deaf mutes and the blind. Public elementary instruction is gratuitous and compulsory (since 1842), and children not attending schools under the supervision of the Government must furnish proofs of having been privately educated. The school age is 7 to 14 years. In 1920 there were in the elementary schools, 24,833 teachers and 708,821 pupils. Among the recruits (Beväring) of 1916 only 0.16 per cent. were unlettered, only 0.32 per cent. unable to write.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is entirely independent of the Government. Two functionaries, the Justitie-Kansler, or Chancellor of Justice, and the Justitie-Ombudsman, or Attorney-General, exercise a control over the administration. The former, appointed by the King, acts also as a counsel for the Crown; while the latter, who is appointed by the Diet, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law. The Kingdom, which possesses one Supreme Court of Judicature, is divided (beginning of 1921) into 3 high court districts and 216 district courts divisions, of which 91 are urban districts and 125 country districts.

In town these district courts (or courts of first instance) are held by the burgomaster and his assessors; in the country by a judge and 12 jurors—peasant proprietors—the judge alone deciding, unless the jurors unanimously differ from him, when their decision prevails. In Sweden trial by jury only exists for affairs of the press.

Pauperism.

According to the Poor-law ordinances issued in 1918 the communes are bound to assist children under 16 years of age, if their circumstances require it, and all who from age, disease, or infirmity (physical or mental) are unable to support themselves. Each commune and each town (borough) constitutes a poor district, and in each is a board of public assistance. In 1919 these districts possessed workhouses and similar establishments to the number of 1,942, capable of lodging 63,828 people. There were besides 1,626 smaller cottages for the poor, assigned as dwellings for 5,967 paupers.

The total of those in receipt of relief was, in 1919, 251,618, of which 142,134 belonged to country parishes and 109,484 to towns. Recipients of relief amounted relatively to the mean population to 3.43 per cent. in the country, 6.44 in towns, and 4.30 on the average for the whole kingdom.

Finance.

Revenue and Expenditure for six years are shown as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1917	54,861,908	35,070,174	1920	63,063,246	52,018,077
1918	111,518,316	94,620,317	1921 ¹	61,579,480	61,579,480
1919	70,356,058	46,748,944	1922 ¹	51,759,398	51,759,398

¹ Estimates.

The budget of revenue and expenditure for the year 1922 was as follows (18·16 kronor = 1L):—

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE			
			Ordinary expenses	Extra-ordinary expenses	Total
	Kronor	(a) Actual Expenses :	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
(a) State revenues :					
Taxes :					
Capitation tax	900,000	Royal Household	1,333,000	434,600	1,767,600
Tax on incomes and property, &c.	189,800,000	Justice	10,655,248	2,255,352	12,910,600
Succession duty and other stamp-duties	54,000,000	Foreign Affairs	3,762,000	1,376,100	5,138,100
Customs	110,000,000	Defence	108,287,510	15,105,690	123,393,200
Excise on spirits, malt, sugar and tobacco	175,400,000	Social Affairs	31,332,550	45,562,150	76,895,700
Miscellaneous	26,087,505	Communications	7,776,930	14,151,170	21,927,200
(b) Net receipts from productive funds of the State :		Finance	36,653,200	9,273,900	45,927,100
Business of the State:		Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs	75,805,550	11,905,650	87,711,200
Railways	—	Agriculture	12,215,080	8,767,420	20,982,500
Posts and telegraphs	21,000,000	Commerce	7,940,055	1,858,945	9,799,000
Waterfall works	8,670,000	Pensions	15,547,116	4,634,587	20,181,703
Domains	9,000,000	Expenses for the Diet, &c.	—	—	5,136,000
Interest on shares in the Luossavaara-Kiirunavaara Co., Ltd.	3,135,000	Interest on the national debt	—	—	75,333,800
Interest on shares in the Swedish Tobacco Monopoly Co., Ltd.	9,000,000	Supplementary salaries, etc., for the time of high prices	—	—	152,000,000
Interest on outstanding loans	6,678,100	Temporary regulation of wages to certain officials	—	—	4,000,000
Fund from intoxicating liquor revenue	400,000	Unexpected expenses, m.m.	—	—	501,697
(c) Shares in the profits of Bank of Sweden	3,500,000				
(d) Shares in the profits of the Central Liquor Co., Ltd.	10,000,000	(b) Improvement of State property and reduction of debt :			
(e) Capital assets taken into use	87,786,395	Business of the State	67,206,900	1,000,000	68,206,900
(f) Loans	80,633,900	Loans to private railways, &c.	12,670,000	4,500,000	17,170,000
		Amortization of the national debt	—	7,159,200	7,159,200
		Fund from intoxicating liquor revenue	—	35,100,000	35,100,000
		Repayment of temporary loans	—	4,000,000	4,000,000
		Shares of the State	750,000	—	750,000
Total revenue	795,990,900 (43,833,305L.)	Total expenditure	—	—	795,990,900 (43,833,305L.)

To this must be added (for the year 1922) a supplementary budget for extraordinary expenses, calculated by the Ministry of Finance at 143,933,887 kronor (7,926,093L.).

The value of the land and house property of Sweden is thus returned for 1921 :—

		Kronor
Taxed : Agricultural land in the country	.	5,936,171,310
" " " in the towns	.	142,900,000
Other real estate in the country	.	2,315,800,380
" " " in the towns	.	5,202,132,270
Total		13,597,003,960
Untaxed : National	{	In the country
		47,919,900
		In the towns
		282,851,200
Belonging to commonalties, academies, &c.	{	In the country
		334,397,064
		In the towns
		504,491,810
Total		1,189,659,974
Grand total		14,786,663,934

The expenditure for the Church is chiefly defrayed by the parishes and out of the revenue of landed estates belonging to the Church, and the amounts do not appear in the budget estimates. The expenses for public instruction are in great part defrayed by the parishes.

On January 1, 1922, the public liabilities of the Kingdom, contracted principally for productive purposes (railways, &c.), were as follows :—

	Kronor		Kronor
Funded loan of 1880 with 3½ int.	41,621,580	Funded loan of 1913 with 4½ int.	72,000,000
" " 1886 " 3½ "	51,797,333	" " 1914 " 5 "	163,100,000
" " 1887 " 3½ "	83,689,360	" " 1916 " 5 "	118,430,000
" " 1888 " 3 "	24,183,111	" " 1917 " 5 "	68,600,000
" " 1890 " 3½ "	20,782,222	" " 1918 " 5 "	94,920,360
" " 1894 " 3 "	16,878,600	Premium-bond loan 1918 with 2 int.	100,000,000
" " 1899 " 3½ "	29,052,720	Funded loan of 1919 with 6 int.	93,250,000
" " 1900 " 3½ "	26,820,000	" " 1921 " 6 "	94,129,700
" " 1904-06 " 3½ "	79,056,000	Premium-bond loan of 1921	62,273,927
" " 1907 " 3½ "	46,800,000		
" " 1908 " 3½ "	54,480,000		
" " 1911 " 4 "	72,000,000	Total (Jan. 1, 1922)	1,423,464,853
		Total (Jan. 1, 1921)	1,270,440,927

¹ These bonds may be redeemed by the National Debt Board at six months' notice. Out of this loan, the amount of 85,656,390 kronor was sold between 1887 and 1914.

The debt amounts to about 270 kronor per head of the population (at the end of 1910 it was only 96 kronor per inhabitant); but as the receipts from business undertakings and outstanding loans in ordinary times exceed the whole interest, the charge per head is nominal. The assets entered in the State register on January 1, 1921, amounted to 2,919,302,000 kronor. To this sum may be added at least 550,000,000 kronor, representing other assets that have not been booked. Thus the financial situation of the State shows a surplus of assets of about 2,199,000,000 kronor.

The income of the communes in 1917 was 337,070,558 kronor, and the expenditure 378,157,765 kronor. Their assets amounted to 1,207,806,233 kronor, and their debts to 817,701,249 kronor. The revenue of the provincial representative bodies (landsting) was 31,148,233 kronor, and expenditure 30,904,845 kronor; their assets 81,210,905 kronor, and debts 36,333,892 kronor.

Defence.

* ARMY.

The military forces are recruited on the principle of universal service, but aided by a voluntarily enlisted *personnel* which forms the permanent cadres for training purposes.

Liability to service commences at the age of 20, and lasts till the end of the 42nd year. The men belong to the first 'uppbåd' of the active army or

Beväring for 11 years; then for 4 years to the second 'uppbåd'; and finally for 8 years to the Landstorm. The initial period of training is 250 days for the infantry. It is 281 days for cavalry, horse and field artillery, and heavy field artillery, and 295 days for garrison artillery and engineers. The infantry is called up for exercise 4 times, 3 in the first period of their service, for 30 days each time, and once later for 15 days. The cavalry and artillery have 3 trainings, 2 of 42 days and 1 of 25 days. The garrison artillery and garrison engineers have two trainings of 35 days and one of 15 days, other engineers have two trainings of 35 days and one of 25 days.

The field army is likely to consist, in the first instance, of 6 divisions, each of 2 brigades of 2 regiments (12 battalions and 4 machine gun companies), with a regiment of cavalry (4 squadrons and 1 machine gun section), a regiment of field artillery (11 batteries of 4 guns each), 1 or 2 companies of engineers, a pontoon train, a telegraph detachment, 1 or 2 field searchlight sections, a supply company, a bearer company, ammunition column and train. There would be also a cavalry division of 4 regiments and the horse artillery division (16 squadrons and 3 batteries). The total would amount to about 100,000 combatants. The first 'uppbåd' of the Beväring would be able (as far as numbers go) to furnish a nearly equal number of reserve troops, while the second 'uppbåd' would provide a sufficient reserve to make good the losses on field service, but it is not known at present what is to be the organisation of the considerable reserves which will be available.

The table below shows the peace establishment in 1921:—

Troops	Officers	Non-Com. Officers	Rank and File		Total
			Cadres (Voluntary Enlistment)	Conscripts (Contingent on the Repeti- tion exercise, 1916)	
Army Staff, &c.	79	—	—	—	79
Infantry, 28 regiments (84 battalions)	1,488	1,090	7,126	55,300	65,004
Cavalry, 8 regiments (50 squadrons)	266	158	3,245	3,600	7,269
Field Artillery, 6 regiments and 1 corps (70 batteries) and 2 Horse Artillery batteries	454	399	2,708	7,500	11,061
Heavy Artillery, 1 regiment and 1 bat- tery (7 batteries)					
Garrison Artillery, 1 regiment and 1 corps (12 companies)					
Engineers, 5 corps (35 companies)	173	147	867	2,400	3,587
Train and Medical Service, 6 corps and 1 company (19 companies)	84	99	407	3,400	3,990
Intendance (4 companies)	116	97	25	500	735
Total Peace establishment	2,660	1,987	14,378	72,700	91,725

The total number of horses is about 11,000.

The total numbers on the rolls amount to about 655,000.

The strength of the reserve of officers and voluntarily enlisted men amounts to about 28,500, that of the Beväring to about 400,000.

The Landstorm amounts to about 195,000 of all ranks.

The Swedish infantry are armed with the Mauser rifle (calibre 6.5 mm.); the horse and field artillery have the Krupp 7.5 cm. Q. F. gun. The military budget for 1921 amounted to 85,846,865 kronor for the army,

29,189,235 kronor for the navy, and on the supplementary budget respectively 34,677,195 and 5,864,486 kronor, as well as for supplementary pay to the personnel of the army and the navy, 43,648,000 kronor.

NAVY.

The Swedish Navy is maintained entirely as a coast-defence force. Between 1913 and 1915 three ships of greater speed and gun-power were put in hand, and in 1922-24 the sum of 15,000,000 kronor is to be expended solely on submarines.

The following is a list of the principal ships:—

Laid down	Name	Displacement tons	Maximum armour		Armament	Torpedo tubes	Indicated horse power	Maximum speed knots
			On belt	On guns				
1894	Oden							
1896	Thor	3,700	10	10	2 10-in. ; 6 4·7-in. .	1	5,300	17
1896	Njord							
1899	Dristigheten	3,600	8	8	2 8·2-in. ; 6 6-in. .	2	5,600	17
	Aran							
1900	Vasa	3,750	7	7½	2 8·2-in. ; 6 6-in. .	2	5,500	17
	Tapperheten							
1902	Manligheten							
1904	Oscar II. . . .	4,660	6	7½	2 8·2-in. ; 8 6-in. .	2	9,000	18
1904	Fylgia	4,810	4	5	8 6-in.	2	12,400	22
1903	Sverige	7,180	8	8	4 11-in. ; 8 6-in. .	2	20,000	22·5
1913	Gustaf V. . . .							
1915	Drottning Victoria	7,180	8	8	4 11-in. ; 8 6-in. .	2	20,000	22·5

There are 10 destroyers, 4 old torpedo-gunboats, 27 torpedo boats, and about 14 submarines. The future of the Navy is under discussion. A Minister of Defence now controls the naval and military services.

The personnel of the Royal Navy is divided into three classes, viz. : 1. The Active List ; 2. The Reserve ; 3. The *Beväring*. On the active list are 5 flag-officers, 9 commodores, 44 captain-commanders, 123 captains, 103 lieutenants, 54 sub-lieutenants, 1,413 warrant officers, and 3,725 petty officers and men, while about 340 commissioned officers belong to the Reserve.

On the active list of the Royal Coast Artillery are 1 general, 2 colonels, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 8 majors, 52 captains, 49 lieutenants, 24 sub-lieutenants, 383 warrant officers, and 1,105 petty officers and men.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Sweden has always been an agricultural country. In 1751 only 9·5 per cent. of the population depended for a livelihood on the various industries and commerce ; in 1840 the percentage had risen to 10·75, in 1870 it had advanced to 19·6, in 1900 to 38·8, and in 1910 to 45·8 per cent., so that to-day the population of Sweden is about equally divided in the pursuit of agriculture on the one hand and commerce and industries on the other.

The number of farms in cultivation in 1919 was 428,026 ; of these there were of 2 hectares and under, 119,899 ; 2 to 20 hectares, 270,625 ; 20 to

100 hectares, 34,926 ; above 100, 2,576. Of the total land area of Sweden 9·4 per cent. is under cultivation, 2·3 per cent. under natural meadows, and 59·8 per cent. under forests, the products of which form a staple export.

The following table shows the area and yield of the chief crops for 3 years :—

Crop	Acreage (hectares)			Produce (tons)		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
Wheat . . .	140,563	144,728	145,645	254,500	280,917	342,293
Rye . . .	372,370	369,735	369,607	574,255	569,850	706,445
Barley . . .	167,882	161,053	161,974	276,963	273,320	268,361
Oats . . .	712,635	709,181	711,045	1,075,475	1,014,809	1,111,828
Mixed corn . .	261,850	263,299	263,235	467,592	450,868	493,889
Leguminous crops ¹	44,680	43,962	44,747	65,335	66,470	67,417
Potatoes . . .	163,111	147,421	147,582	2,001,373	1,627,520	1,864,974
Roots ² . . .	127,356	131,812	136,752	3,915,449	3,533,888	4,402,773
Hay ³ . . .	1,355,906	1,355,775	1,354,877	4,168,596	5,146,447	4,268,166

¹ Peas, beans, and vetches.

² Sugar-beet and fodder-roots.

³ And fodder plants.

The value of all crops was estimated in 1921 at 1,384 million kronor, and in 1920 at 2,016 million kronor. On June 1, 1919, the live-stock was as follows : Horses, 715,681 ; head of cattle, 2,550,828 ; sheep and lambs, 1,563,651 ; pigs, 716,783.

II. MINES AND MINERALS.

Mining has been from time immemorial the leading industry of Sweden, which was the biggest producer of iron in Europe until the use of coal for the manufacture of pig-iron revolutionized that industry. The lack of fossil fuel is the reason why at present mining in Lappland merely concerns itself with the raw products, though experiments made in recent years have carried the problem of electric production of iron ore a good step forward. There were raised in the year 1920, throughout the Kingdom, 4,519,112 tons of iron ore. The pig-iron produced amounted in 1921 to 308,600 tons, and in 1920 to 470,550 tons ; the ingot iron 230,900 tons in 1921, and 437,474 tons in 1920. Of iron ore, in 1919, 2,416,856 tons, and in 1920, 3,736,329 tons, were exported ; of pig-iron, 81,573 in 1919, and 115,417 in 1920. There were also raised in 1920, 2,901 tons of silver and lead ore, 1,136 tons of copper ore, 47,674 tons of zinc ore, 14,926 tons of manganese ore, and 107,326 tons of sulphur pyrites. The gold produced amounted to 7·610 kilograms, the silver to 360, the lead to 862,850, the copper to 1,288,874, the zinc to 5,759,500. There are not inconsiderable veins of coal in the southern parts of Sweden, giving 439,584 tons of coal in 1920. In 1920 there were 44,401 persons (3,653 young people under 18) engaged in mining.

III. INDUSTRIES.

The industries of Sweden are spread fairly well over the whole country. The mining of iron ore has reached its highest perfection north of the Polar circle, and the most important sawmills are located along the shores of the Gulf of Bothnia. The production of iron and steel has taken place in central Sweden since the earliest times in Swedish history ; pig iron is produced chiefly in Sandviken, Domnarvet, Uddeholm, and Fagersta. Cream separators, lighthouse apparatus, telephone supplies, motors, and many kinds of electrical machinery are among the highly specialised products

of the metallurgical industries. The porcelain factories of Rörstrand and Gustavsberg and the glass factories of Kosta and Rejmyre produce wares that have achieved a high reputation in the markets of the world. Innumerable factories for the production of finished products are scattered all over the countryside. Of the workmen employed in the industries of Sweden, those who reside in the country exceed in number the workmen who live in towns.

The timber and wood-work industries of Sweden are of great importance. The public forests have an area of 9,594,978 hectares, of which crown and ecclesiastical forests extend to 7,278,024 hectares. The latter yielded, in 1920, 4,098,332 cubic metres of timber. In 1919 there were in Sweden 1,410 sawmills and planing mills with 43,296 workpeople who turned out sawn or planed timber to the value of 522,839,601 kronor; 625 factories for joinery and furniture with 12,604 workpeople, the output for the year being valued at 86,626,592 kronor; 106 factories for wood-pulp with 14,887 workpeople, output 241,138,663 kronor; and 71 paper and pasteboard mills with 11,969 workpeople, output 188,667,845 kronor. The extent of some other Swedish industries in 1919 is shown in the following table:—

Branch of industry	Factories	Workpeople	Value of output
			Kronor
Bar-iron and steel works	115	22,348	339,972,937
Iron and steel-goods factories	400	15,500	174,959,519
Mechanical workshops	859	51,532	545,138,152
Wharfs and dock-yards	126	13,683	127,427,425
Metal-goods factories ¹	153	5,151	113,841,577
Stone-quarries and -dressing works	139	4,036	12,060,626
Brick works	251	8,338	47,506,340
Flour and grain mills	924	3,245	280,780,668
Sugar-works	26	7,817	114,326,942 ²
Malt-liquor breweries	257	4,774	67,666,628
Tobacco factories	19	5,645	157,778,181
Dairies	1,065	3,177	106,779,234
Margarine factories	12	522	47,436,495
Cotton-spinning and -weaving works	69	11,640	179,861,281
Wool-spinning and -weaving works	113	9,342	138,325,742
Needle-works	144	7,905	103,187,953
Tanneries	178	2,331	94,896,340
Shoe factories	103	6,966	117,244,668
Match factories	18	7,392	51,586,739
Other chemical industry works	113	10,079	272,848,627
Electric-power work	463	3,730	95,195,261

¹ Manufacture of metals other than iron. ² Production of refined sugar and syrup.

In 1919, 291,777 men, 54,744 women, 34,611 boys, and 11,779 girls (under 18 years of age) were employed in factories.

Commerce.

The total customs-duties levied in 1919 amounted to 100,899,715 kronor, and in 1920 to 146,056,057 kronor.

The imports and exports of Sweden, unwrought gold and silver and coin not included, have been as follows (18·1595 kronor = £1):—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1916
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	41,774,845	67,915,419	139,540,033	182,500,144	69,728,654
Exports	74,316,545	74,365,076	86,760,886	125,760,233	60,424,240

The following were the values of the leading imports and exports for two years, unwrought gold and silver and coin not included :—

	Imports 1920	Exports 1920	Imports 1921 ¹	Exports 1921 ¹
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Textile manufactures	368,272,874	23,271,218	114,729,927	20,525,351
Corn and flour	141,185,474	19,427,538	117,944,195	36,649,009
Colonial wares	253,349,835	3,781,394	99,835,010	1,952,197
Raw textile material and yarn	268,541,595	10,271,363	73,015,335	6,511,707
Minerals, of imports mostly coal	639,335,097	123,345,940	138,026,631	72,994,267
Metal goods, machinery, &c.	475,460,208	332,027,841	237,719,764	217,408,149
Live animals and animal food	175,952,309	39,135,093	82,610,645	87,613,387
Hair, hides, and other animal products	177,101,583	35,421,167	58,586,314	925,557,462
Metals, raw and partly wrought	160,969,701	149,287,220	42,620,215	58,166,171
Timber, wrought and unwrought	36,593,698	616,480,969	13,720,667	191,555,074
Wood pulp, paper and paper manufactures	43,363,586	739,842,008	14,100,745	287,770,582
Other articles	557,085,401	186,036,347	273,327,734	90,570,639
Total	3,314,111,361	2,278,295,098	1,266,237,485	1,097,273,992

¹ Provisional figures.

Since Jan. 1, 1914, returns as to value of imports and exports are given by the importers and exporters themselves for all goods exported and for most import goods (the so-called declared value). Imports are recorded as from the country of consignment, and exports as to the country of ultimate destination.

A national Swedish trade-mark was introduced (1911) by Sveriges Allmänna Handelsförening (General Commercial Association of Sweden). The upper half of the mark shows the three royal Swedish crowns, on a light-blue ground, and the words 'Svensk Tillverkning' (Swedish manufacture) are shown on a light-yellow ground below.

The following table shows the value of the trade with the principal countries with which Sweden deals :—

Country	Imports from (1918)	Exports to (1918)	Imports from (1919)	Exports to (1919)	Imports from (1920)	Exports to (1920)
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Great Britain	148,730,061	252,961,988	669,478,239	512,089,410	914,757,309	824,531,652
Germany	447,943,569	292,774,426	269,127,582	130,810,726	500,051,402	184,923,287
Denmark	202,803,520	182,278,533	233,464,572	158,464,659	305,491,070	135,013,108
Norway	97,515,203	211,210,032	74,552,360	199,630,586	84,069,386	182,810,317
Finland	16,678,726	26,601,518	23,313,778	71,628,067	37,507,808	59,051,892
Russia	23,328,259	21,885,697	5,622,267	18,553,521	1,862,648	22,052,105
France	13,445,076	86,244,328	62,555,258	125,898,971	96,152,347	187,170,473
Switzerland	24,549,855	15,526,613	88,986,000	12,605,304	44,167,583	7,956,956
Spain	2,285,676	10,039,801	18,572,318	25,291,068	19,438,040	47,056,917
Italy	502,629	8,506,044	17,671,276	12,968,865	18,544,627	27,232,799
Netherlands	42,030,306	113,166,450	59,939,818	61,403,156	77,649,869	95,143,121
Belgium	366,333	1,048,347	7,494,464	25,807,268	31,039,059	72,829,817
United States	82,548,470	19,043,180	646,250,200	62,157,225	779,243,938	128,571,633
Argentina	37,218,907	9,085,374	148,070,224	12,172,023	128,712,022	23,501,556
Other countries	93,366,475	100,058,272	214,878,869	146,215,984	274,824,283	280,070,745
Total	1,233,310,056	1,350,432,603	2,533,977,225	1,575,696,833	3,314,111,361	2,278,295,098

The following table shows (according to the Board of Trade Returns) the chief articles of import and export in the trade of the United Kingdom and Sweden for 2 years.

Imports	1919	1920	Exports	1919	1920
	£	£		£	£
Wood and timber	16,865,559	—	Coal	6,528,384	6,257,986
Iron, pig and puddled	749,468	565,328	Coke	855,845	2,184,926
„ bar	441,496	455,411	Cotton manufactures	3,617,515	5,677,047
Steel ingots, &c.	426,565	328,127	Machinery	420,767	723,915
Matches	561,201	403,852	Woollens	3,745,264	5,771,078
Iron ore	437,371	1,124,094	Iron manufactures	899,220	1,729,422
Packing paper	1,822,034	5,410,893	Oil cloth	570,999	318,410
Wood pulp	7,922,199	14,709,525	Tin	196,680	322,194

Total trade between Sweden and U.K. (in thousands of pounds) for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) :—.

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Imports from Sweden to U.K.	14,939	22,524	35,583	56,467	21,625
Exports to Sweden from U.K.	3,074	2,619	24,483	39,327	9,626

Shipping and Navigation.

The Swedish mercantile marine engaged both in the home and foreign trade on January 1, 1920, was as follows :—

January 1, 1920	Sailing		Steam and Motor		Total	
	No.	Gross Tonnage	No.	Gross Tonnage	No.	Gross Tonnage
20-500 tons	1,255	107,602	793	132,171	2,048	239,773
500-1,000 „	9	7,111	127	89,144	136	96,255
1,000-2,000 „	10	14,424	226	326,340	236	340,764
Above 2,000 tons	5	10,734	124	398,933	119	409,667
Total Jan. 1, 1920	1,279	139,871	1,260	946,588	2,539	1,086,459

On January 1, 1922, Sweden's mercantile marine possessed 1,310 vessels of over 100 tons, with a total tonnage of 1,090,000.

The port of Göteborg had the largest shipping in the beginning of 1920—namely, 343 vessels of 394,771 tons; and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 371 vessels of a total burthen of 278,216 tons.

Vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries, with cargoes and in ballast, in 1919, as follows :—

1919	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Net Tonnage	No.	Net Tonnage	No.	Net Tonnage
Entered :						
Swedish	5,848	3,333,195	4,918	689,864	10,766	4,023,059
Foreign	7,493	2,662,309	5,131	1,836,017	12,624	4,498,326
Total entered	13,341	5,995,504	10,049	2,525,881	23,390	8,521,385
Cleared :						
Swedish	9,262	3,476,569	1,656	594,370	10,918	4,070,939
Foreign	10,134	3,869,841	2,387	624,901	12,521	4,494,742
Total cleared	19,396	7,346,410	4,043	1,219,271	23,439	8,565,681
Total entered & cleared 1919	32,737	13,341,914	14,092	3,745,152	46,829	17,087,066

Internal Communications.

In 1919 149,657 ships and boats passed through the canals of Sweden.

At the end of 1920 the total length of railways in Sweden was 9,420 miles, of which 3,459 miles belonged to the State. The receipts of the State railways in 1920 were 344 million kronor, and expenses 314 million kronor. The total cost of construction for the State railways to the end of 1920 was 851,240,000 kronor, and for private railways, in 1919, 654,516,000 kronor. The total number of passengers on the State railways in 1920 was 32,141,000; weight of goods, 14,137,000 tons; private railways in 1920, 24,734,000 tons of goods, and 52,775,000 passengers. The line between Gatheborg and Stockholm is about to be electrified.

The length of the wires of the telegraph at the end of 1920 was 49,680 miles, 22,173 miles of which belonged to the railways. The wires of the State telephone had a length of 401,732 miles, the wires of the private telephone lines a length of only 6,280 miles. There were 3,434 telegraph offices. The number of messages sent in the year 1920 was 9,222,255, including 876,693 in transit. In 1920 there were 389,830 instruments (in Stockholm 121,397) employed in the telephone service, including only 5,023 private telephones.

The Swedish Post Office carried 663,255,000 letters, post-cards, journals, &c., in the year 1920. The number of post-offices at the end of the year was 3,672. The total receipts of the Post Office in 1920 amounted to 64,706,700 kronor, and the total expenditure to 69,480,700 kronor.

Money and Credit.

The Riksbank, or National Bank of Sweden, belongs entirely to the State and is managed by directors elected for three years by the Diet, except one, the president, who is designated by the King. It is a bank of exchange to regulate financial relations with foreign countries; it accepts deposits of money, and on sufficient security it lends money for purposes in which there is no speculative element. The Bank is under the guarantee of the Diet, its capital and reserve capital are fixed by its constitution, and its note circulation is limited by the value of its metallic stock and its assets in current accounts at home and abroad; but its actual circulation is kept far within this limit.

The following table gives statistics of the National Bank, and private banks (joint-stock banks included) in Sweden for December 31, 1921 (18'1595 kronor = 1*l.*). There are 11 conjointly responsible private banks and 27 joint-stock banks (December 1921). Since December 31, 1903, only the Riksbank has the right to issue notes:—

Assets	The Riksbank	Other Banks	Total
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Real estate and furniture	—	87,092,460	87,092,460
Cash ¹	286,059,792	117,591,908	403,651,700
Bills, etc., payable at sight	48,318,820	50,563,763	98,882,583
Bonds and Government securities	30,080,111	279,461,790	309,541,901
Shares	—	71,833,756	71,833,756
Claims on Swedish banks	—	97,624,321	97,624,321
Claims on Foreign banks	55,351,416	274,329,517	329,680,933
Bills payable in Sweden	525,059,835	1,350,153,621	1,875,213,456
Bills payable Abroad	72,394,618	86,772,079	159,166,697
Outstanding loans	30,445,305	2,847,753,022	2,887,202,227
Cash credits and overdrawn current accounts	3,394,129	1,457,929,484	1,461,323,613
Sundries	3,573,278	513,318,518	516,891,796
Total	1,054,280,304	7,234,425,139	8,288,705,443

¹ Gold, silver, and for the private banks notes of the Riksbank, etc. (Gold in coin and bullion: Riksbank 274,742,092; other banks 895,599; total 275,638,591 kronor.)

Liabilities	The Riksbank	Other Banks	Total
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Original subscribed capital	50,000,000	582,233,650	632,233,650
Other funds	12,500,000	518,791,848	531,291,848
Notes in circulation	627,698,726	—	627,698,726
Bank post bills in circulation	4,469,179	126,534,861	131,004,040
Current accounts	331,362,009	1,115,491,193	1,446,853,202
Deposit accounts	300	2,827,723,341	2,827,723,641
Deposit on savings bank accounts	—	910,920,072	910,920,072
Liabilities to Swedish banks	—	361,063,232	361,063,232
Liabilities to Foreign banks	3,924,261	100,988,779	104,913,040
Loans raised	—	126,173,062	126,173,062
Sundries	2,325,829	561,505,101	563,830,930
Total	1,054,280,304	7,234,425,139	8,288,705,443

The savings-banks statistics (exclusive of Post Office) are as follows:—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920
Number of depositors at end of year	1,987,194	2,106,880	2,200,267	2,270,318
Deposits at end of year, kronor	1,381,713,301	1,623,660,373	1,870,771,907	2,023,953,608
Capital and reserve fund, ditto	97,351,541	101,766,842	107,118,607	112,680,230

At the end of 1920 the Post Office Savings Bank had 661,686 depositors and 84,356,039 kronor of deposits.

The Private and Joint-Stock Banks also act as Savings Banks. Their statistics of depositors and deposits are as follows:—

—	1918	1919	1920	1921
Number of depositors at end of year	1,651,000	1,833,762	1,941,343	2,001,013
Deposits at end of year, kronor	887,120,922	960,571,800	959,701,792	910,920,072

Money, Weights, and Measures.

By a treaty signed May 27, 1873, with additional treaty of October 16, 1875, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark adopted the same monetary system.

The Swedish Krona, of 100 öre, is of the value of $\text{£s. } 1\frac{1}{2}d.$, or about 18 kronor to the pound sterling.

The gold 20-kronor piece weighs 8.960572 grammes, .900 fine, containing 8.0645 grammes of fine gold, and the silver krona weighs 7.5 grammes, .800 fine, containing 6 grammes of fine silver. Iron coins were issued in 1917, 1918, and 1919; nickel coins in 1920.

The standard of value is gold. National Bank notes for 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, and 1000 kronor are legal means of payment, and the Bank is bound to exchange them for gold on presentation. The 1 kronor notes have been issued since September, 1914.

No gold coins were made at the Swedish mint during 1919, but 15,113,140 bronze and nickel coins, with a nominal value of 776,173 kronor, were issued in 1920. It is intended gradually to withdraw the iron coins.

The metric system of weights and measures is obligatory.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SWEDEN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Baron E. K. Palmstierna (appointed November, 1920).

Counsellor.—C. R. P. de Reuterswärd.

Second Secretary.—L. M. J. Sager.

Military Attaché.—Colonel E. Mossberg, C.B.E.

Naval Attaché.—Commander A. H. de Bahr.

Special Attaché for Financial, Social and Labour Questions.—Dr. E. R. Sjöstrand.

Chancellor.—J. Stille.

Consul-General in London.—E. G. Sahlin.

There are Consular representatives at the following places:—Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Hartlepool, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Southampton, Sunderland, and many other places.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWEDEN.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Colville A. de R. Barclay, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O., K.C.M.G. (September 9, 1919).

Secretaries.—P. W. M. Ramsay and J. C. S. Bennett, M.C.

Naval Attaché.—Captain J. Wolfe Murray, D.S.O.

Military Attaché.—Colonel W. Robertson, D.S.O.

Commercial Secretary.—Herbert Kershaw.

Consul-General at Gothenburg.—H. M. Grove.

Consul at Stockholm.—Sir E. Kay.

There are also Consular representatives at Gävle, Hälsingborg, Kalmar, Luleå, Malmö, Norrköping, Sundsvall, Söderhamn, Varberg, Visby, &c.

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SWITZERLAND.

(SCHWEIZ.—SUISSE.—SVIZZERA.)

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL.

ON August 1, 1291, the men of Uri, Schwyz, and Lower Unterwalden entered into a defensive League. In 1353 the League included eight members, and in 1513 thirteen. Various allied and subject territories were acquired either by single cantons or by several in common, and in 1648 the League became formally independent of the Holy Roman Empire, but no addition was made to the number of cantons till 1798. In that year, under the influence of France, the unified Helvetic Republic was formed. This failed to satisfy the Swiss, and in 1803 Napoleon Bonaparte, in the Act of Mediation, gave a new constitution and out of the lands formerly allied or subject increased the number of cantons to nineteen. In 1815 the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland and the inviolability of her territory were guaranteed by Austria, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, and Russia and the Federal Pact which had been drawn up at Zürich, and which included three new cantons, was accepted by the Congress of Vienna. The Pact remained in force till 1848, when a new constitution, prepared without foreign interference, was accepted by general consent. This, in turn, was on May 29, 1874, superseded by the constitution which is now in force.

The constitution of the Swiss Confederation may be revised either in the ordinary forms of Federal legislation with compulsory *referendum*, or by direct popular vote, a majority both of the citizens voting and of the cantons being required, and the latter method may be adopted on the demand (called the *popular initiative*) of 50,000 citizens with the right to vote. The Federal Government is supreme in matters of peace, war, and treaties; it regulates the army, the railway, postal and telegraph systems, the coining of money, the issue and repayment of bank notes, and the weights and measures of the Republic. It legislates on matters of civil capacity, copyright, bankruptcy, patents, sanitary police in dangerous epidemics, and it may create and subsidise, besides the Polytechnic School at Zürich, a Federal University and other educational institutions. There has also been entrusted to it the authority to decide concerning public works for the whole or great part of Switzerland, such as those relating to rivers, forests, and the construction of railways.

The supreme legislative and executive authority are vested in a parliament of two chambers, a 'Ständerat,' or State Council, and a 'Nationalrat,' or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, chosen and paid by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation, two for each canton. Their remuneration depends on the wealth and liberality of the cantons, the average being about 20 francs (16s.) per day; representatives from the canton of Geneva receive 30 francs (25s.), from Uri and from Unterwalden 15 francs (12s. 6d.) per day. The mode of their election and the term of membership depend

entirely on the canton. Three of the cantons are politically divided—Basel into Stadt and Land; Appenzell into Ausser Rhoden and Inner Rhoden; and Unterwald into Obwald and Nidwald. Each of these parts of cantons sends one member to the State Council, so that there are two members to the divided as well as to the undivided cantons. The 'Nationalrat' consists of 189 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 souls. The members are paid from Federal funds at the rate of 25 francs for each day on which they are present, with travelling expenses, at the rate of 20 centimes (2d.) per kilometre, to and from the capital. Members employed on commissions receive additional pay at the same rate. On the basis of the general census 1910, the cantons are represented in the National Council as follows:—

Canton	Number of Representatives	Canton	Number of Representatives
Zürich (Zurich)	25	Appenzell—Exterior and Interior	4
Bern (Berne)	32	St. Gallen (St. Gall)	15
Luzern (Lucerne)	8	Graubünden (Grisons)	6
Uri	1	Aargau (Argovie)	12
Schwyz	3	Thurgau (Thurgovie)	7
Unterwald—Upper and Lower	2	Ticino (Tessin)	8
Glarus (Glaris)	2	Vaud (Waadt)	16
Zug (Zoug)	1	Valais (Wallis)	6
Fribourg (Freiburg)	7	Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)	7
Solothurn (Soleure)	6	Genève (Genf)	8
Basel (Bâle)—town and country	11	Total	189
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse)	2		

At the elections held in November, 1919, the following parties were returned:—Liberals, 61; Social Democrats, 41; Catholics, 41; Agrarian, 29; Liberal Democrats, 9; other parties, 8.

A general election of representatives takes place by ballot every three years. Every citizen of the Republic who has entered on his twenty-first year is entitled to a vote; and any voter, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. Both chambers united are called the 'Bundes-Versammlung,' or Federal Assembly, and as such represent the supreme Government of the Republic. The first step towards legislative action may be taken by means of the *popular initiative*, and laws passed by the Federal Assembly may be vetoed by the popular voice. Whenever a petition demanding the revision or annulment of a measure passed by the Legislature is presented by 30,000 citizens, or the alteration is demanded by eight cantons, the law in question must be submitted to the direct vote of the nation. For the decision of the question submitted a majority both of the cantons and of the voters is required. This principle, called the *referendum*, is frequently acted on. The chief executive authority is deputed to a 'Bundesrat,' or Federal Council, consisting of seven members elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. The members of this council must not hold any other office in the Confederation or cantons, nor engage in any calling or business. It is only through this executive body that legislative measures are introduced in the deliberative councils,

and its members are present at and take part in their proceedings, but do not vote. Every citizen who has a vote for the National Council is eligible for becoming a member of the executive.

The President of the Confederation and the Vice-President of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the Confederation. Both are elected by the Federal Assembly in joint session of the National and State councils for the term of one year, January 1 to December 31, and are not re-eligible to the same offices till after the expiration of another year. The Vice-President, however, may be, and usually is, elected to succeed the outgoing President.

President of the Confederation for 1922.—Dr. Robert Haab (Zürich). Born 1865.

Vice-President of the Federal Council for 1922.—Charles Scheurer (Berne).

The seven members of the Federal Council—each of whom has a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum, while the President has 1,080*l.*—act as ministers, or chiefs of the seven administrative departments of the Republic. These departments are :—1. Foreign Affairs. 2. Interior. 3. Justice and Police. 4. Military. 5. Finance and Customs. 6. Agriculture and Industry (*Economie publique*). 7. Posts and Railways. The city of Bern is the seat of the Federal Council and the central administrative authorities.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the cantons and *demi-cantons* of Switzerland is sovereign, so far as its independence and legislative powers are not restricted by the federal constitution; each has its local government, different in its organisation in most instances, but all based on the principle of absolute sovereignty of the people. In a few of the smallest cantons, the people exercise their powers direct, without the intervention of any parliamentary machinery, all male citizens of full age assembling together in the open air, at stated periods, making laws and appointing their administrators. Such assemblies, known as the *Landsgemeinden*, exist in Appenzell, Glarus, Unterwald, and Uri. In all the larger cantons, there is a body chosen by universal suffrage, called the *Grosse Rath*, which exercises all the functions of the *Landsgemeinden*. In all the cantonal constitutions, however, except that of Freiburg and those of the cantons which have a *Landsgemeinde*, the *referendum* has a place. This principle is most fully developed in Zurich, where all laws and concordats, or agreements with other cantons, and the chief matters of finance, as well as all revision of the constitution, must be submitted to the popular vote. In many of the cantons, the *popular initiative* has also been introduced. The members of the cantonal councils, as well as most of the magistrates, are either honorary servants of their fellow-citizens, or receive a merely nominal salary. In each canton there are districts (*Amtsbezirke*) consisting of a number of communes grouped together, each district having a Prefect (*Regierungstatthalter*) representing the canton. In the larger communes, for local affairs, there is an Assembly (legislative) and a Council (executive) with a president, *maire* or *syndic*, and not less than 4 other members. In the smaller communes there is a council only, with its proper officials.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Area and population, according to the census held on December 1, 1910, and that held on December 1, 1920. The cantons are given in the official

order, and the year of the entrance of each into the league or confederation is stated :—

Canton	Area : sq. miles	Population		Pop. per square mile, 1920
		Dec. 1, 1910	Dec. 1, 1920	
Zürich (Zurich) (1351) . . .	666	503,915	538,602	823
Bern (Berne) (1353) . . .	2,657	645,877	674,394	254
Luzern (Lucerne) (1332) . . .	579	167,223	177,073	306
Uri (1291)	415	22,113	23,973	58
Schwyz (1291)	351	58,428	59,731	170
Obwalden (Unterwalden-le- Haut) (1291)	183	17,161	17,567	96
Nidwalden (Unterwalden-le- Bas) (1291)	112	13,788	13,956	125
Glarus (Glaris) (1352) . . .	267	33,316	33,834	127
Zug (Zoug) (1352)	92	28,156	31,569	343
Fribourg (Freiburg) (1481) .	644	139,554	143,055	222
Solothurn (Soleure) (1481) .	302	117,040	130,617	433
Basel-Stadt (Bâle-V.) (1501) .	14	135,918	140,708	10,050
Basel-Land (Bâle-C.) (1501) .	163	76,488	82,390	505
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse) (1501)	114	46,097	50,428	442
Appenzell A.-Rh. (Ext.) (1513)	101	57,973	55,354	548
Appenzell I.-Rh. (Int.) (1513) .	61	14,659	14,614	240
St. Gallen (St. Gall) (1803) .	779	302,896	295,543	379
Graubünden (Grisons) (1803) .	2,773	117,069	119,854	43
Aargau (Argovie) (1803) . . .	542	230,634	240,776	444
Thurgau (Thurgovie) (1803) .	381	134,917	135,933	357
Ticino (Tessin) (1803)	1,088	156,166	152,256	139
Vaud (Waadt) (1803)	1,244	317,457	317,498	255
Valais (Wallis) (1815)	2,027	128,381	128,246	63
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg) (1815) .	312	133,061	131,349	421
Genève (Genf) (1815)	108	154,906	171,000	1,583
Total	15,976	3,753,293	3,880,320	243

The German language is spoken by the majority of inhabitants in 19 of the 25 cantons, the French in five (Fribourg, Vaud, Valais, Neuchâtel and Genève), the Italian in one (Ticino). In 1910, 2,594,298 spoke German, 793,264 French, 302,578 Italian, 40,122 Romansch, and 23,031 other languages.

The number of foreigners resident in Switzerland in 1920 was 412,306.

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Years	Total Births	Stillbirths	Marriages	Deaths and Stillbirths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1916	75,885	2,225	22,251	52,848	23,037
1917	74,125	2,060	23,254	55,366	18,759
1918	74,884	2,226	26,117	77,260	- 2,376
1919	74,205	2,080	30,731	57,012	17,193
1920	83,623	2,433	34,973	58,427	25,196

In 1920 the illegitimate births numbered 3,591, or 4.2 per cent. The number of divorces was 2,241.

The number of emigrants in five years was:—1917, 656; 1918, 304; 1919, 3,063; 1920, 9,276; 1921, 7129.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

On December 1, 1920, the census population of the principal towns was as follows:—Zürich, 207,161; Bâle, 135,976; Geneva, 135,059; Bern, 104,626; St. Gallen, 70,437; Lausanne, 68,533; Winterthur, 49,069; Luzern, 44,029; La Chaux-de-Fonds, 37,708; Biel, 31,599; Neuchâtel, 23,152; Fribourg, 20,649; Schaffhausen, 20,064; Montreux, 16,721; Chur, 15,600; Herisan, 15,015; Thun, 14,162; Lugano, 13,440; Solothurn, 13,065; Vevey, 12,768; Le Locle, 12,463; Rorschach, 11,582; Olten, 11,504; Aarau, 10,701; Bellinzona, 10,232.

Religion.

There is complete and absolute liberty of conscience and of creed. No one is bound to pay taxes specially appropriated to defraying the expenses of a creed to which he does not belong. No bishoprics can be created on Swiss territory without the approbation of the Confederation. The order of Jesuits and its affiliated societies cannot be received in any part of Switzerland; all functions clerical and scholastic are forbidden to its members, and the interdiction can be extended to any other religious orders whose action is dangerous to the State, or interferes with the peace of different creeds. The foundation of new convents or religious orders is forbidden.

According to the census of December 1, 1920, the number of Protestants amounted to 2,218,589 (57 per cent. of the population), of Roman Catholics to 1,586,826 (41 per cent.), and of Jews to 20,955 (2 per cent.). Protestants are in a majority in twelve of the cantons, and Catholics in ten. Of the more populous cantons, Zürich, Bern, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Basel (town and land) are mainly Protestant, while Luzern, Fribourg, Ticino, Valais and the Forest Cantons are mainly Catholic. The Roman Catholic priests are much more numerous than the Protestant clergy, the former comprising more than 6,000 regular and secular priests. They are under five bishops, viz., of Basel and Lugano (resident at Solothurn), Chur, St. Gallen, Lausanne and Geneva (resident at Freiburg), and Sitten (Sion), all of them immediately subject to the Holy See. The government of the Protestant Church, Calvinistic in doctrine and Presbyterian in form, is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons, to whom is also entrusted, in the Protestant districts, the superintendence of public instruction.

Instruction.

In the educational administration of Switzerland there is no centralization. Before the year 1848 most of the cantons had organised a system of primary schools, and since that year elementary education has steadily advanced. In 1874 it was made obligatory (the school age varying in the different cantons), and placed under the civil authority. In some cantons the cost falls almost entirely on the communes, in others it is divided between the canton and communes. In all the cantons primary instruction is free. In the north-eastern cantons, where the inhabitants are mostly Protestant, the proportion of the school-attending children to the whole population is as one to five; while in the half-Protestant and half-Roman Catholic cantons it is as one to seven; and in the entirely Roman Catholic cantons as one to nine. The compulsory law has hitherto not always been enforced in the Roman Catholic cantons, but is rigidly

carried out in those where the Protestants form the majority of inhabitants. In every district there are primary schools, and secondary schools for youths of from twelve to fifteen. Of the contingent for military service in 1912, 0·3 per thousand could not read.

The following are the statistics of the various classes of educational institutions for 1919:—Kindergarten, 495; 4,222 primary schools with 16,753 teachers (8,034 men and 8,719 women), and 545,135 pupils (272,760 boys and 272,385 girls); the 516 secondary schools had 25,856 boys and 23,836 girls with 1,753 men and 518 women teachers; 156 middle schools had 21,097 boys and 9,396 girls with 1,939 men and 266 women teachers. There are also commercial schools, technical schools, schools for the instruction of girls in domestic economy and other subjects; agricultural schools, schools for horticulture, for viticulture, for arboriculture, and for dairy management. There are also institutions for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the feeble-minded. In the 35 reformatories of Switzerland in 1919, there were 1,637 children under instruction. In 1920 the State spent on primary education 2,377,529 francs.

There are seven universities in Switzerland. These universities are organised on the model of those of Germany, governed by a rector and a senate, and divided into four 'faculties' of theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and medicine. There is a Polytechnic School, maintained by the Federal Government, at Zürich, with a teaching staff of 281 and 2,267 matriculated students, in 1920. The academy of Neuchâtel was transformed into a university in May, 1909, but without the faculty of medicine. The following table shows the year of foundation of each university, the number of teaching staff and of matriculated students in the various branches of study in each of the seven universities in the winter of 1920-21:—

—	Theology	Law	Medicine	Philosophy and Science	Total	Teaching Staff 1918
Basel (1460)	88	90	299	557	1,034	130
Zürich (1832).	36	418	622	541	1,615	163
Bern (1834)	62	618	505	588	1,773	162
Geneva (1500 ¹ & 1873) ²	12	233	373	294	912	155
Lausanne (1537 ¹ & 1890) ²	20	175	297	475	907	108
Fribourg (1889)	192	134	—	191	517	72
Neuchâtel (1866 ¹ & 1909) ²	14	72	—	105	191	67

¹ As an Academy.

² As a University.

These numbers are exclusive of 'hearers,' but inclusive of 851 women students.

In 1911 there were 5,798 libraries with 9,385,000 volumes.

Justice and Crime.

The 'Bundes-Gericht,' or Federal Tribunal, which sits at Lausanne, consists of 24 members, with 9 supplementary judges, appointed by the Federal Assembly for six years and are eligible for re-election; the President and Vice-President, as such, for two years and cannot be re-elected. The President has a salary of 22,000 francs a year, and the other members 20,000 francs. The Tribunal has three sections, to each of which is assigned the trial of suits in accordance with regulations framed by

the Tribunal itself. It has original and final jurisdiction in suits between the Confederation and cantons; between cantons and cantons; between the Confederation or cantons and corporations or individuals, the value in dispute being not less than 3,000 francs; between parties who refer their case to it, the value in dispute being at least 3,000 francs; and also in such suits as the constitution or legislation of cantons places within its authority. There are also many classes of railway suits which it is called on to decide. It is a Court of Appeal against decisions of other Federal authorities, and of cantonal authorities applying Federal laws. The Tribunal also tries persons accused of treason or other offences against the Confederation. For this purpose it is divided into four chambers: the Chamber of Accusation, the Criminal Chamber (Cour d'Assises), the Federal Penal Court, and the Court of Cassation. The jurors who serve in the Assize Courts are elected by the people, and are paid ten francs a day when serving.

Each canton has its own judicial system for ordinary civil and criminal trials.

On December 31, 1919, the prison population (condemned) of Switzerland consisted of 3,187, of whom 400 were women.

Capital punishment exists in Appenzell-I.-Rh., Obwalden, Uri, Schwyz, Zug, St. Gallen, Luzern, Wallis, Schaffhausen, and Freiburg.

Social Insurance.

The Swiss Federal Insurance Law (insurance against illness and accident), as passed by both Chambers on June 13, 1911, was accepted by the electors of the Republic with a small majority. The total number of votes cast was 523,731, of which 285,037 were for and 238,694 against the measure.

All Swiss citizens are entitled to insurance against illness, and foreigners also may be admitted to the benefits of the law. Compulsory insurance against illness does not exist as yet, but cantons and communities are entitled under the act to declare obligatory insurance for certain classes or, in general, to establish public benefit (sick fund) associations, and to make employers responsible for the payment of the premiums of their employees.

Insurance against accident is compulsory for all officials, employees, and workmen of all the factories, trades, &c., which are under the Federal liability law. Every person above the age of 14 can insure voluntarily at the Federal insurance administration (or at any insurance corporation). The Swiss Accident Insurance Institution commenced operations on April 1, 1918. In 1919 the 891 societies insuring against illness had 342,611 members.

Finance.

The entire net proceeds of the Federal alcohol monopoly (301,380*l.* in 1920) are divided among the cantons, and they have to expend one-tenth of the amount received in combating alcoholism in its causes and effects. Of the proceeds of the tax for exemption from military service, levied through the cantons, one-half goes to the Confederation and the other to the cantons.

Revenue and expenditure for six years:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1917	7,426,236	9,456,150	1920	13,742,254	17,723,723
1918	8,868,203	11,343,990	1921 ¹	14,333,600	20,937,600
1919	11,475,171	15,301,398	1922 ¹	16,886,800	21,142,800

¹ Estimates.

The following table gives the budget estimates for 1922 :—

Source of Revenue	Francs	Branch of Expenditure	Francs
Capital invested	22,772,973	Debt, Total Charge	113,498,095
General administration	250,300	General administration	3,743,656
Departments:—		Departments:—	
Political	2,432,500	Political	6,612,922
Interior	1,311,360	Interior	26,695,456
Justice and Police	2,472,600	Justice and Police	6,658,934
Military	1,999,357	Military	31,560,319
Finance and Customs	170,314,115	Finance and Customs	24,984,923
Commerce, Industry, and		Commerce, Industry, and	
Agriculture	4,007,230	Agriculture	36,188,877
Posts and Railways	210,945,885	Posts and Railways	225,099,301
Miscellaneous	5,693,880	Miscellaneous	3,527,517
Total	422,170,000	Total	523,570,000
	(16,886,800L.)		(21,142,800L.)

The public debt of the Confederation (exclusive of the railway debt) amounted, on January 1, 1921, to 64,234,264L., mostly at 5 per cent. The floating debt (January 1, 1921) was 10,280,000L. The total debt was thus 74,514,264L. The value of the National Properties was 9,118,664L.

Defence.

There are fortifications on the south frontier for the defence of the St. Gothard pass; others have been constructed at St. Maurice and Martigny in the Rhone Valley.

Switzerland depends for defence upon a *national militia*. Service in this force is compulsory and universal, with few exemptions except for physical disability. Those excused or rejected pay certain taxes in lieu. Liability extends from the 20th to the end of the 48th year. The first 12 years are spent in the first line, called the 'Auszug,' or 'Elite'; the next 8 in the Landwehr; and the remaining 8 in the Landsturm. For cavalry, however, service is 11 years in the Auszug, and 12 in the Landwehr. The Landsturm only includes men who have undergone some training. The unarmed Landsturm comprises all other males between 20 and 50 whose services can be made available for non-combatant duties of any description.

The initial training of the Swiss militia soldier is carried out in recruits' schools, and the periods are 65 days for infantry, engineers, and foot artillery, 75 days for field artillery, and 90 days for cavalry. The subsequent trainings, called 'repetition courses,' are 11 days *annually*; but after going through seven courses (8 in the case of the cavalry) further attendance is excused for all under the rank of sergeant. The Landwehr men are only called out once for training, also for 11 days.

The country is divided into 6 divisional districts. The field army, formed of the Auszug, consists of 6 divisions and 4 cavalry brigades. A division consists of 3 brigades each of 2 regiments consisting of 2 or 3 battalions, 1 cyclist company, 1 machine gun detachment, 12 batteries of field artillery, 2 howitzer batteries, 2 squadrons of cavalry, and 1 battalion of sappers. A cavalry brigade consists of 2 regiments. A mountain brigade consists of 2 regiments of 3 battalions, 2 mountain batteries, and 1 company of sappers. Altogether there are 106 battalions, 72 field batteries, 12 howitzer batteries, 9 mountain batteries, and 8 cavalry regiments (each of 3 squadrons), besides 12 squadrons of divisional cavalry (guides). There

is a staff organisation for three army corps. There are the usual departmental troops, pontoon and railway corps, telegraph troops, &c. The total number of combatants in the field army may be taken at 140,000.

There are also *separate* forces, mostly Landwehr, for manning the fortifications which close the St. Gothard Pass and the Rhone Valley to a possible invader from the south. They amount to about 21,000 men. The Landwehr is organised in 56 battalions and 36 squadrons. Altogether Switzerland can mobilise nearly 200,000 men (combatants), irrespective of the organised Landsturm, who may amount to another 60,000.

The administration of the Swiss army is partly in the hands of the Cantonal authorities, who promote officers up to the rank of captain. But the Federal Government is concerned with all general questions, and makes all the higher appointments.

The Swiss infantry are armed with the Swiss repeating rifle. The field artillery is armed with a Q. F. shielded Krupp 7.5 cm. calibre. The 'position' artillery has batteries of 8.4 and 12 cm. guns. The Swiss Government inaugurated an aviation service in 1919.

Production and Industry.

The soil of the country is very equally divided among the population, it being estimated that there are nearly 300,000 peasant proprietors.

Of the total area 28.4 per cent. is unproductive; of the productive area 35.8 per cent. is under grass and meadows, 29 per cent. under forest, 18.7 per cent. under fruit, 16.4 per cent. under crops and gardens. Wheat (111,275 acres, producing 97,282 tons in 1921), rye (50,000 acres, producing 39,599 tons in 1921), oats (53,075 acres, producing 44,063 tons in 1921), and potatoes are the chief crops, but the bulk of food crops consumed in the country is imported.

The chief agricultural industries are the manufacture of cheese and condensed milk. Wine is produced in five of the cantons, tobacco in three. On April 21, 1920 (last census), there were in Switzerland, 129,269 horses, 3,581 mules, 891 donkeys, 1,382,116 cattle, 729,999 cows, 240,553 sheep, 546,112 pigs, 333,852 goats.

The Swiss Confederation has the right of supervision over the police of the forests, and of framing regulations for their maintenance. The entire forest area of Switzerland is 3,290 square miles, or 2,105,214 acres in extent (comprising 91,587 acres of cantonal forest, 1,403,772 acres belonging to municipalities and other corporations, and 609,855 acres of private forests). The district over which the Federal supervision extends lies to the south and east of a tolerably straight line from the eastern end of the Lake of Geneva to the northern end of the Lake of Constance. It comprises about 1,119,270 acres, and the Federal forest laws apply to all cantonal, communal, and municipal forests within this area, those belonging to private persons being exempt, except when from their position they are necessary for protection against climatic influences. In 1876 it was enacted that this forest area should never be reduced; servitudes over it, such as rights of way, of gathering firewood, &c., should be bought up; public forests should be surveyed, and new wood planted where required, subventions for the purpose being sanctioned. In the year 1920, 16,466,785 trees (chiefly coniferous) were planted. The free forest districts comprise 1,477 square miles.

There were, in 1920, 208 establishments for pisciculture, which produced fry of various species to the number of 118,131,000. In 1918 there were 29,377 bee-keepers, possessing an aggregate of 205,934 bees.

Switzerland though in the main an agricultural country, has a strong tendency to manufacturing industry. There are 5 salt-mining districts; that at Bex (Vaud) belongs to the Canton, but is worked by a private company; that at Schweizerhalle (Basel) is worked by the Glenck family; those at Rheinfelden, Ryburg, and Kaiseraugst (Aargau) are worked by a joint-stock company, in virtue of a concession from the Canton. The output of salt of all kinds in 1919 reached 591,558 quintals (800,953 in 1918). In 1920 there were 8,787 factories in Switzerland (9,074 in 1919). Watch and clock making is an important branch of manufacture; number of clocks exported in 1920, 13,729,870. The number of persons employed in factories (1918) was 381,170; the motive machinery had 526,098 horse-power. In 1920, 93 breweries produced 1,062,888 hectolitres (23,383,536 gallons) of beer.

On January 1, 1914, there were 1,859 Swiss embroidery establishments operating 8,090 embroidery machines.

Commerce.

The special commerce, including precious metals, was as follows in five years:—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	94,206,580	96,073,360	111,335,427	163,708,822	91,851,420
Exports . . .	92,918,320	78,526,840	181,923,509	131,084,150	85,605,431

The following table (in thousands of francs) shows the value of special commerce in 1920 and 1921:—

Merchandise	Imports		Exports	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	1000 Francs	1000 Francs	1000 Francs	1000 Francs
Cereals . . .	352,705	323,610	15,485	8,309
Fruits and vegetables . . .	58,697	60,580	23,182	2,622
Colonial produce . . .	295,927	180,085	97,166	58,004
Animal food substances . . .	208,928	183,220	62,284	77,712
Tobacco . . .	76,876	13,532	23,905	6,222
Beverages . . .	138,962	105,160	859	1,530
Animals, living . . .	42,892	39,863	4,143	3,113
Hides and skins . . .	71,442	31,923	80,677	50,117
Timber . . .	74,907	41,912	66,302	16,268
Cotton goods . . .	339,328	187,742	695,330	357,434
Linen, hemp, &c., goods . . .	33,800	16,173	6,109	3,621
Silk goods . . .	318,904	139,335	711,260	341,008
Woollen goods . . .	180,447	83,040	65,251	39,186
Clothing, ready made . . .	93,003	60,334	86,863	44,669
Mineral substances . . .	573,264	187,140	48,907	31,075
Iron work . . .	33,379	96,123	66,593	30,614
Copper work . . .	63,835	28,769	24,181	11,785
Machinery . . .	103,019	57,423	281,056	232,647
Clocks . . .	999	774	308,232	157,938
Chemicals . . .	191,850	64,782	33,248	18,750
Grease, oils, &c. . .	62,639	28,228	11,836	7,639
Total incl. other merchandise . . .	4,242,720	2,296,288	3,277,103	2,140,135

In Switzerland, for the majority of imports, the values are fixed by a commission on Exports nominated by the Customs department. Up to 1891 a single value was fixed for each class of goods, but the Commission now takes into account the difference of prices in different countries of origin. For values of exports declarations are, in general, considered

sufficient. Returns show the net weight, though the gross weight also is declared. It is sought to record as the country of origin the country of production, and as the country of destination that where the goods are to be consumed. When exact information is not available the most distant known points of transit are recorded. In accordance with this system, Swiss returns show, as far as can be ascertained, the trade between the Confederation and Great Britain, though, since direct commercial intercourse is impossible, the name of Switzerland does not occur in the trade returns of the United Kingdom. The treaty of 1855 provides for the most favoured nation treatment in respect of commerce, residence and other matters affecting Swiss and British interests.

The customs duties amounted in 1918, to 44,021,036 francs; in 1919, to 67,611,442 francs; in 1920, to 98,033,074 francs; in 1921, to 117,096,025 francs.

The following table, in thousands of francs, shows the distribution of the special trade of Switzerland (including bullion but not coin) among the principal countries. Much of the trade with the frontier countries is really of the nature of transit trade:—

	Imports		Exports	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs
Germany	808,620	440,172	252,474	194,610
France	603,249	329,678	521,514	238,603
Italy	325,223	199,597	166,141	74,222
Austria	71,531	32,345	105,773	87,810
United Kingdom	465,735	156,123	645,521	349,294
United States	864,695	385,189	283,307	585,720 1
Denmark	97,703	70,122	43,879	17,804

¹ Including 357 million francs bars of gold.

Total trade between Switzerland and the United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds) for five years (Board of Trade returns):—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Imports from Switzerland into U.K. . .	11,309	13,073	14,860	36,996	19,963
Exports to Switzerland from U.K. . .	6,446	8,621	13,657	12,610	5,543

Internal Communications.

In 1920 the State railways of Switzerland had a length of 3,881 miles. There are also 34 miles of foreign railways within the Confederation. The cost of construction of the railways up to the end of 1918 was 2,476,247,157 francs. The receipts from traffic of all the Swiss railways amounted (1920) to 510,716,000 francs (20,428,640*l.*), of which 198,611,000 francs (7,944,440*l.*) was for passenger traffic. The state railways are gradually being electrified. The traffic on the Swiss waters in 1919 was carried on by 153 boats or barges belonging to 22 companies.

In 1920 there were in Switzerland 3,941 post-offices. By the internal service there were forwarded 213,245,501 letters, 81,732,420 post-cards, 71,532,946 packets of printed matter, 461,837 samples, 277,841,543 newspapers, and 8,520,185 registered parcels, &c. In the international service there were forwarded 27,689,530 letters, 12,594,999 post-cards, 9,178,601 packets of printed matter, 1,501,450 samples, 1,836,253 newspapers, and 3,694,098 registered parcels, &c. Internal post-office orders were sent to the value of 2,068,760,029 francs (82,750,400*l.*). Receipts,

1921, 108,660,387 francs (4,846,415*l.*); expenditure, 126,988,883 francs (5,079,555*l.*).

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs, consisting (1920) of 1,664 miles of line with 20,145 miles of wire. There were transmitted 2,525,617 inland telegrams, 4,608,190 international, and 844,020 in transit through Switzerland. Number of offices, 2,404. There were 941 telephone systems with 13,917 miles of line and 272,667 miles of wire; conversations, 122,856,732. The telegraph and telephone receipts in 1919 amounted to 49,335,070 francs (1,993,402*l.*); the expenditure to 46,532,450 francs (1,861,298*l.*).

Money and Credit.

On December 31, 1920, the coin minted in Switzerland was as follows:—10,880,000 gold coins of the nominal value of 202,600,000 francs; 69,376,000 silver coins of the nominal value of 67,900,000 francs; 165,700,000 nickel coins of the nominal value of 15,970,000 francs; and 113,000,000 copper coins of the nominal value of 1,490,000 francs; total (including other token coins), 373,956,000 coins of the nominal value of 299,790,000 francs.

There were in Switzerland in 1915, 1,047 savings banks of all kinds, with 2,025,491 depositors having to their credit 61,643,239*l.*; in 1917, the total was 82,248,000*l.*

The National Bank, with headquarters divided between Bern and Zurich, opened its doors on June 20, 1907. It has the exclusive right to issue bank-notes in Switzerland. On March 7, 1922, the condition of the bank was as follows:—

Assets	Francs	Liabilities	Francs
Bullion (gold and silver)	654,982,266	Other assets	33,795,012
Bills	276,394,129	Notes in circulation	819,026,265
Advances	61,359,792	Current and deposit accounts	176,179,605
Securities	8,779,453	Other securities	33,061,317

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The international metric system is the sole legal standard of weights and measures in Switzerland. It was made compulsory in the country by the Federal law of July 3, 1875, and since January 1, 1887, no other units than the metric units have been legal. By the Federal law of June 24, 1909, the international electric units were also adopted. By that law, copies of the French standards, deposited at the International Office for Weights and Measures at Sèvres (France), were adopted as the legal standards for Switzerland.

The *Franc* of 10 *Batzen*, and 100 *Rappen* or *Centimes*, is the monetary unit. The average rate of exchange is 25·22½ francs = £1 sterling.

The 20-franc piece is ·900 fine, the 5-franc silver piece is ·900 fine, the silver 2-franc, franc, and half-franc are ·835 fine. Switzerland belongs to the Latin Monetary Union; but since Italy is exonerated from taking back its exported fractional coin in case of the dissolution of the Union, the importation into Switzerland of 2 franc, 1 franc, and ½ franc pieces is prohibited by decree of February 21, 1899, on pain of confiscation. By a Convention of November 15, 1902, with the other States within the Union, Switzerland may coin, exceptionally, 12,000,000 francs in fractional silver pieces, but the issues must be spread over at least six years.

Before the war 50-franc National Bank notes were the smallest paper currency, but in consequence of the war, notes of lesser denominations have been issued, viz., 20-franc notes (by law of July 30, 1914), 5-franc notes (August 3, 1914), and 25-franc notes (September 9, 1914).

The *Centner*, of 50 *Kilogrammes* and 100 *Pfund* = 110 lbs. avoirdupois. The *Quintal* = 100 *Kilogrammes* = 220 lbs. avoirdupois. The *Arpent* (Land) = 8-9ths of an acre.

The *Pfund*, or pound, chief unit of weight, is legally divided into decimal *Grammes*, but the people generally prefer the use of the old halves and quarters, named *Halbpfund*, and *Viertelpfund*.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SWITZERLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Charles R. Paravicini, appointed October 13, 1919.

First Secretary.—Francis J. Borsinger.

Counsellor of Legation specially attached.—Charles Corragioni d'Orelli.

Attachés.—Emile Stutz, William Preiswerk, Paul Ritter and Emile Fontanel.

Commercial Attaché, Counsellor of Legation, and Consul-General.—Henri Martin.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWITZERLAND.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—The Hon. Theo Russell, C.V.O., C.B. (born 1870). Appointed September 3, 1919.

Secretaries.—O. A. Scott, D.S.O., and N. B. Ronald.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. L. C. Oppenheim.

Commercial Secretary.—J. Pictou Bagge.

Consul-General at Zürich.—E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.

There are Consuls at Bâle, Bern, Geneva, Lausanne, Lucerne, Davos, and St. Moritz; Vice-Consuls at Zürich, Montreux, St. Gall, and Neuchâtel.

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TURKEY

(MEMALIK I OSMANIE—OTTOMAN EMPIRE.)

Reigning Sultan.

Mohammed VI., born January 27, 1861, son of Sultan Abdul Medjid; succeeded to the throne on the death of his elder brother, Sultan Mohammed V., July 3, 1918.

Children of the Sultan.

- I. Princess *Ulvia* Sultana, born September 12, 1892; married August 10, 1916, to Ismail Hakki Bey.
- II. Princess *Rukia Sabiha* Sultana, born April 1, 1894, married to Prince *Omer Faruk* Effendi, son of the Heir Apparent.
- III. Prince *Ertogrul* Effendi, born October 5, 1912.

The Heir Apparent is *Abdul Medjid* Effendi, cousin of the Sultan; born May 25, 1868. Offspring: (1) Prince *Omer Faruk* Effendi, born February 28, 1898; (2) Princess *Durri Chahvar*, born January 28, 1914.

Sisters of the Sultan.

- I. *Senihé* Sultana, born November 16, 1852; married the late Mahmud Pasha, son of Halil Pasha, in 1877; widow, 1903.
- II. *Medihé* Sultana, born July 26, 1856; married (1) 1879, to Nedjib Pasha; widow 1885; (2) April 30, 1886, to Férid Pasha.

The present sovereign of Turkey is the thirty-sixth, in male descent, of the house of Othman, the founder of the Empire, and the thirtieth Sultan since the conquest of Constantinople. By the law of succession obeyed in the reigning family, the crown is inherited according to seniority by the male descendants of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. All children born in the Harem, whether offspring of free women or of slaves, are legitimate and of equal lineage. A Council presided over by the Heir Apparent and comprising several State dignitaries, the Grand Vizier, the Sheykh-ul-Islam, and others, was instituted in January, 1914, to regulate all matters relating to the Imperial family, including the Damads or persons married to Imperial princesses, under the theoretical supervision of the Sultan.

It has not been the custom of the Sultans of Turkey for some centuries to contract regular marriages. The inmates of the Harem come, by purchase

or free will, mostly from districts beyond the limits of the empire, the majority from Circassia. From among these inmates the Sultan designates a certain number, nowadays very limited, to be called *Kadin*, or full wives. The title is only given after a child has been born to the Sultan. Ladies of inferior standing on whom the Sultan has looked with favour are called *Ikbal*, and girls in course of training in the Harem are called *Odalik*. The superintendent of the Harem, always an aged Lady of the Palace, and bearing the title of 'Haznadar-Kadin,' has to keep up intercourse with the outer world through the Guard of Eunuchs.

The following is a list of the names, with date of accession, of the thirty-six sovereigns who have ruled Turkey since the foundation of the empire and of the reigning house:—

House of Othman.

Othman	1299	Murad IV., 'The Intrepid'	1623
Orkhan	1326	Ibrahim	1640
Murad I.	1359	Mohammed IV.	1648
Bayezid I., 'The Thunderbolt'	1389	Suleiman II.	1687
Interregnum	1402	Ahmed II.	1691
Mohammed I.	1413	Mustafa II.	1695
Murad II.	1421	Ahmed III.	1703
Mohammed II., Conqueror of Constantinople	1451	Mahmud I.	1730
Bayezid II.	1481	Othman III.	1754
Selim I.	1512	Mustafa III.	1757
Suleiman I., 'The Magnificent'	1520	Abdul Hamid I.	1773
Selim II.	1566	Selim III.	1789
Murad III.	1574	Mustafa IV.	1807
Mohammed III.	1595	Mahmud II.	1808
Ahmed I.	1603	Abdul-Medjid	1839
Mustafa I.	1617	Abdul-Aziz	1861
Othman II.	1618	Murad V. (May 30)	1876
		Abdul-Hamid II. (Aug. 31)	1876
		Mohammed V. (April 27)	1909
		Mohammed VI. (July 3)	1918

The civil list of the Sultan is variously reported at from one to two millions sterling. To the Imperial family belong a great number of crown domains, the income from which contributes to the revenue.

Constitution and Government.

Forms of constitution, after the model of the West European States, were drawn up at various periods by successive Ottoman Governments, the first of them embodied in the 'Hatti-Humayoun' of Sultan Abdul Medjid, proclaimed November 3, 1839, and the most recent in a decree of Sultan Abdul-Hamid II., of November 1876. The latter provided for the security of personal liberty and property; for the administration of justice by irremovable judges; the abolition of torture, the freedom of the Press, and the equality of all Ottoman subjects. Islam was declared to be the religion of the State, but freedom of worship was secured to all creeds, and all persons, irrespective of religion, were declared eligible to public office. Parliament should consist of two Houses, a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate. Senators should be at least 40 years of age, and would be appointed by the Sultan from among those who have rendered distinguished service to the State. Deputies must be at least 30 years of age,

and are elected in the proportion of one for every 50,000 male inhabitants. The mode of election is not laid down in the Constitution, but is the subject of a separate law under which the deputies are chosen by colleges of secondary electors for each Sanjak. Secondary electors must be at least 25 years of age. They are elected from communes and urban wards in the proportion of one for every 500 primary electors. Subject to certain minor disqualifications, all male Ottoman subjects of not less than 25 years of age are primary electors, provided they pay direct taxes to the State. Civil or military officials may offer themselves for election, but must immediately resign their posts on being returned.

This constitution became for all practical purposes a dead letter in 1878, and Abdul-Hamid II. proceeded to build up an autocracy more complete than that of his predecessors, but in 1908 the prevailing discontent, especially in the army, caused by corruption and misgovernment compelled him to issue an Imperial decree for the convocation of a new Parliament, and constitutional government was restored July 23, 1908. The Constitution now theoretically in force is that of 1876, somewhat modified in its details by legislation subsequent to 1908.

The Senate is a permanent body, but can only sit concurrently with the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber in existence at the time of the Armistice with Turkey was dissolved on December 21, 1918. A new Chamber, which assembled on January 12, 1920, was dissolved on April 11, 1920, by a decree which ordained that new elections should be held within 4 months, as laid down in the Constitution. The abnormal situation has rendered this impossible. The Constantinople Government has governed without a Parliament since April, 1920, but the 'Great National Assembly' sitting at Angora exercises the functions of a Parliament, besides those of supreme Executive authority, in the *de facto* Government set up by Mustafa Kemal Pasha at that place.

The present Cabinet is presided over by Tewfik Pasha, who took office on October 21, 1920, but whose Government has since been considerably remodelled. Its present composition (April 1922) is as follows:—

Grand Vizier.—Tewfik Pasha.

Sheikh-ul-Islam.—Nouri Effendi.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Marshal Izzet Pasha.

Minister of Justice.—Kiazim Bey.

Minister of Interior (Acting).—Marshal Ali Riza Pasha.

Minister of War.—General Zia Pasha.

Minister of Marine.—Marshal Salih Pasha.

Minister of Finance.—Faik Nuzhet Bey.

Minister of Public Instruction.—Said Bey.

Minister of Public Works (Acting).—Marshal Ali Riza Pasha.

Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.—Sefa Bey.

Minister of Pious Foundations (Acting).—Said Bey.

President of Council of State.—Tewfik Bey.

Subjects of Western Powers resident in Turkey enjoyed ex-territorial privileges from time immemorial, under treaties called Capitulations. The greatest single change introduced in 1914 was the abolition by a decree of the Sultan of these Capitulations (September 9, 1914). It had long been felt that these privileges needed revision, especially in so far as they exempted foreigners from the fiscal burdens of Ottoman subjects, but their abolition by an unilateral act gave rise to an unanimous protest of the Powers, and no Power had, at any rate publicly, assented to it up to November, 1914. This step, which included the suppression of foreign Post Offices and that

of the International Board of Health, was taken in September, after the outbreak of the European War, and the condition of Europe made the protest of the Powers academic rather than effective for the time being. During the war the Central Powers recognised the *fait accompli* and entered into new Treaty arrangements with the Porte. The other Powers have, however, maintained their attitude. The Treaty of Peace with Turkey makes express provision for the revival of the capitulations in favour of *all* Allied Powers, but aims at the eventual establishment of a judicial and fiscal system under which the capitulations will disappear.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The whole of the empire is divided into Vilayets, or governments, these subdivided into Sanjaks, or minor provinces, these into Kazas, or districts, with occasional subdivision into Nahiés, or sub-districts. A Vali, or governor-general, representing the Sultan, and assisted by a provincial council, is placed at the head of each Vilayet. The minor provinces, districts, &c., are subjected to interior authorities (Mutesarrifs, Kaimmakams and Mudirs) under the superintendence of the Vali. Prior to 1918, the division of the country into Vilayets had been frequently modified for political reasons. For similar reasons several of the Sanjaks of the empire were governed by Mutesarrifs reporting direct to the Ministry of the Interior. The tendency was to increase the number of these so-called 'independent' Sanjaks by detaching ordinary Sanjaks from the Vilayets to which they have heretofore belonged. All subjects, however humble their origin, are eligible to, and may fill, the highest offices in the State.

An entirely abnormal situation has come into existence as a result of the growth of the 'National Movement' in the interior, which culminated in the convocation of a Grand National Assembly at Angora in April, 1920, under the auspices of Mustafa Kemal Pasha and those associated with him in the movement. Immediately after coming into existence, this Assembly declared itself invested with all power, both legislative and executive, without, however, throwing off its allegiance to the Sultan. It deputed its executive power to a body of Commissioners, forming what is practically a Cabinet. The Angora Government claims to be the sole lawful Government of Turkey, and it exercises *de facto* all the functions of government in the whole of Asia Minor not in foreign occupation. It has broken off all normal relations with Constantinople. The policy of the present Central Government is to bring this dualism to an end by peaceful means, but no progress has been made in this direction up to the present (February, 1922). The Angora Government has materially altered the administrative system described in the previous paragraph, but the division of the territories controlled by them into Vilayets has been maintained.

Area and Population.

The Ottoman Empire before the war was made up of (1) Turkey in Europe, (2) Turkey in Asia (Anatolia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Kurdistan), and (3) certain Islands in the Mediterranean. After the conclusion of the 1st Balkan war (November, 1913), which commenced in October, 1912, the Turkish possessions in Europe were considerably lessened, Turkey in Europe being in part divided among the Allied States (Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, and Greece), and in part created into an independent state of Albania. Cyprus and Egypt, which were formerly under the suzerainty of the Sultan, were, the one, annexed to the British Empire and the other declared a British Protectorate in November, 1914, and January, 1915, respectively.

According to the Treaty of Peace with Turkey (signed at Sèvres on August 10, 1920, but not yet ratified by any of the parties), the Empire is reduced still further. Turkey cedes (1) Thrace, west of the Chatalja line, and excepting only the Derkos water supply area, to Greece, as well as Tenedos and Imbros, and the Islands in the Aegean occupied by Greece; (2) Smyrna with the surrounding strip, comprising Tireh, Odemish, Magnisa, Akhissar, Bergama and Aivali, is to be administered by Greece, under Turkish sovereignty, for 5 years, after which the territory may annex itself to Greece by plebiscite; (3) Mesopotamia, Palestine, Syria, Armenia and the Hejaz become independent, the first three under mandates; (4) Kurdistan has autonomy conferred upon it; (5) Castellorizo and the Dodecanese are ceded to Italy. Turkey retains Constantinople, but the coastal area of the Dardanelles, the Marmora and the Bosphorus are placed for certain purposes under the control of a 'Commission of the Straits' to be composed of representatives of various Powers. At a Conference held in London in March 1921, Turkey was offered certain concessions intended to make the Treaty more acceptable, *e.g.* a considerable reduction of the demilitarised zone in the Straits, compromise on the question of Smyrna, a substantial rearrangement of the financial clauses of the Treaty, and an increase in the armed forces which Turkey was to be allowed to maintain. Shortly after these new proposals were put forward, active military operations were resumed between Greece and Kemalist Turkey. This rendered it impossible for the Great Allied Powers to proceed with their efforts to bring about a general settlement. These efforts have recently been resumed, but up to the present (April 1922) no definite result has been achieved. The most important political development in the interval has been the conclusion in October 1921 of a separate agreement of limited scope between the French and Kemalist Governments.

Turkey will be deprived of a probable area of 438,750 square miles, and of a population of about 12,000,000. The area of New Turkey will thus be 174,900 square miles, and the population about 8,000,000.

In the following table the area and population of Old Turkey are shown:—

Vilayets ¹	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Population per Sq. Mile
Europe:—			
Constantinople	1,505	1,203,000	99
Chatalja ("Independent" Sanjak)	733	78,000	82
Adrianople	8,644	610,000	77
Total	10,882	1,891,000	187
Asia Minor:—			
Ismid ("Independent" Sanjak)	3,130	222,700	71
Brussa	25,400	1,026,800	64
Bigha ("Independent" Sanjak)	2,559	129,500	51
Smyrna, or Aidin	25,801	2,500,000	64
Kastamuni	19,570	961,200	49
Angora	27,370	932,800	34
Konia	39,410	1,069,000	27
Adana	15,400	422,400	27
Sivás	23,970	1,057,500	44
Trebizond	16,671	1,265,000	76
Total	199,272	10,186,900	52

¹ This table does not take account of the most recent administrative changes, by which several Sanjaks have been detached from the Vilayets named in it and made "Independent"; nor of the erection in 1914 of the Nejd, including the coast district of El-Hassa into a so-called Vilayet as the result of a political arrangement with the real ruler Abdul-Aziz Bin Saud, who was formally appointed Vali.

Vilayets	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Population per Sq. Mile
Armenia and Kurdistan :—			
Erzerum	19,180	645,700	34
Mamuret-ul-Aziz	12,700	575,200	45
Diarbekr	14,480	471,500	32
Bitlis	10,460	398,700	38
Van	15,170	379,800	25
Total	71,990	2,470,900	34
Mesopotamia :—			
Mosûl	35,130	500,000	10
Bagdad	54,540	900,000	11
Basra	53,580	600,000	8
Total	143,250	2,000,000	9
Syria :—			
Aleppo	33,430	1,500,000	45
Zor ("Independent" Sanjak)	30,110	100,000	3
Syria	37,020	1,000,000	27
Beirut	6,180	333,500	86
Jerusalem ("Independent" Sanjak)	6,600	341,000	52
Lebanon	1,190	200,000	168
Total	114,530	3,675,100	33
Arabia :—			
Yemen	73,800	750,000	10
Grand Total	613,724	20,973,900	—

In the small European territory now remaining under Turkish rule Moslems preponderate. Other races represented are Greeks, Bulgarians, Armenians, Gipsies, Jews. In Asiatic Turkey there is a large Turkish element, with some four million Arabs, besides Greeks, Syrians, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Jews, and numerous other races.

The population of the chief towns still remaining under Turkey is approximately as follows :—

Constantinople	1,000,000	Sivâs (Sebasteia)	65,000
Brûssa	110,000	Bitlis	40,000
Kaisarîfeh	54,000	Trebizond	55,000
Konia	45,000	Diarbekr	38,000

Religion.

Mahommedanism is the established State religion. The Sultan as Caliph is Supreme Head. The chief ecclesiastical dignitary is the Sheikh-ul-Islam, but his functions are judicial and legal rather than spiritual. He is a member of the Cabinet.

Mahommedans form the vast majority of the population in Asiatic Turkey, but only one-half of the population in the provinces which constituted European Turkey before the Balkan War of 1912-13. Recognised by the Turkish Government are a number of non-Mahommedan native communities or 'millets,' namely: 1. Latins or Catholics, who use the Roman Liturgy, consisting of the descendants of the Genoese and Venetian settlers in the Empire, and other native Catholics of the Latin rite; 2. Orthodox Greeks under various separately recognised Patriarchs, of whom the principal is the Œcumenical Patriarch at Constantinople; 3. Armenians, under their

Patriarch at Constantinople, but under the supreme spiritual control of a Catholicos at Echmiadzin, in the Russian Caucasus. In 1903, the old dignity of Catholicos of Sis, in Cilicia, was restored and a new appointment made. There still remains in abeyance the seat of the Catholicos of Akhtamar (Van), an ancient dignity; 4. Armenian Catholics, under a Patriarch at Constantinople; 5. Chaldean Catholics, under a Patriarch at Mosul; 6. Protestants, consisting of converts chiefly among the Armenians; 7. Syrian Catholics, under a Patriarch at Mardin; 8. Syrian Jacobites, under a Patriarch at Mardin; 9. Melchites, under a Patriarch at Damascus; 10. Jews of two rites, now separately recognised; 11. Bulgarian Catholics; 12. Maronites, chiefly in the Lebanon; and 13. Nestorians, or Assyrian Christians, under the Patriarch Mar Shimun of Koghannes. The last two are, however, only semi-officially recognised as independent communities. These religious denominations are invested with the privilege of possessing their own ecclesiastical rule. The spiritual heads of the recognised communities possess in varying degrees civil functions, which in some cases, and more especially in that of the Greek Patriarch, are of considerable importance.

In Constantinople about half the settled inhabitants are Mussulman, the other half being made up mostly of Orthodox Greeks, Armenians, Roman Catholics, Armenian and other Uniates, and Jews. There is, besides, a very large foreign population of various professions. In the Islands of the *Ægean* Sea the population is mostly Christian.

A priesthood in the strict sense of the term cannot be said to exist in Mahommedan Turkey. The Ulema, however, or persons connected in one way or another with the official ministrations of Islam, form a separate class. The principal charges in connection with mosques, theological schools, &c., are to a large extent hereditary.

The number of mosques in the Turkish Empire is 2,120, of which 379 are in Constantinople. The number of the clergy is 11,600. Connected with the mosques are 1,780 elementary schools, where education is supplied gratis. The temporalities of the Church are controlled by the Ministry of Pious Foundations or *Evkaf* which has a separate Budget of its own. The department of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, however, and the whole semi-religious semi-legal organisation subordinate to him are not provided for in this Budget, but in that of the State. The revenue of the *Evkaf* is principally derived from charges on and reversionary interests in real property which has at one time or another been made the subject of consecration to religious or benevolent purposes, and which is known as *Vakuf*. A very large proportion of the urban property of the Empire is of this description, and though it can be for practical purposes owned, alienated, and within certain limits transmitted by inheritance as if it were the property of the holder, the ultimate ownership theoretically resides in God, and the pious foundation, to the use of which it was consecrated, retains in it a perpetual interest, represented by annual rents and rights of reversion in certain cases.

Instruction.

In Turkey, elementary education is nominally obligatory for all children of both sexes. According to the Provisional Law of October 6, 1913, all children from 7 to 16 are to receive primary instruction, which may, however, be given in State schools, schools maintained by communities, or private schools, or, subject to certain tests, at home. The State schools are under the direct control of the Ministry of Public Instruction, which also provides for the inspection of schools maintained by the non-Moslem

communities, &c. Besides these there survive a large number of Medressés or theological seminaries, connected with religious foundations. There are middle-class schools for boys from 11 to 16 years of age, and according to the Bill introduced in January, 1918, similar institutions for girls (*Unes Sultaniyessî*) are to be introduced. Already the five in Constantinople have 2,000 pupils. In Aleppo there are 4 Moslem, 250 Christian, and 30 Jewish schools, with respectively, 19,000, 8,000, and 2,000 pupils. The schools of various descriptions within the empire number about 36,230, and contain about 1,331,200 pupils, or one to twenty-four of population. Training schools for teachers also exist, but the general level of efficiency of the State schools is low. There are a large number of foreign schools, mostly conducted by French, English and American missionaries.

The university, which was nominally founded at Constantinople in 1900, is being reorganised by a Bill introduced in the Chamber in January, 1918. It now comprises 5 Faculties, viz., Arts, Theology, Law, Medicine, and Science. The Faculty of Medicine is installed, together with the Military Medical School, in a modern building which occupies an imposing site on the Scutari shore of the Bosphorus. There are numerous special schools belonging to the State or to the recognized communities, e.g., an Imperial art school, a Great National School (Greek) of old foundation with 400 students, and a Greek theological seminary with 80 students.

Justice.

Turkey being essentially a Moslem State the laws of the Empire rest in principle on the basis of all *Sunni* Moslem law, i.e., the Korân, the Hadith or traditions of Muhammad, and the reported sayings and actions of his immediate successors, all of which are considered binding upon the sovereign as upon all Moslems. This religious law, called as a whole the *Sheri* law, has to some extent been codified, as in the *Mejelle* or Civil Code which was drawn up in 1869—1876, and embodies the prescriptions of the religious law in regard to certain specified matters, like sale, &c. The bulk of modern legislation, however, has no such connection with the *Sheri* law, but consists of statutes enacted by successive Sultans in virtue of their absolute authority, measures adopted by Parliament, and 'provisional' laws, made under an Article of the Constitution, which empowers the executive, when Parliament is not sitting, to enact laws of a pressing nature subject to subsequent ratification, and on which the widest possible construction has been put. Much of this statute law, including the great Codes of Criminal and Commercial Law and the Codes of Procedure, dates from the 30 or 40 years following the *Hatt-i-Sherif* of 1839. The Codes just mentioned were based almost entirely on French models, and, though not a little modified by subsequent measures, they still remain in force in all their main lines. The enactment of laws and regulations on European models has continued since the middle of the nineteenth century, and received an enormous impetus with the renewal of the Constitution in 1908, since which date a very great number of new laws and regulations of every kind have been enacted. Corresponding (though only roughly, because the *Mejelle*, for instance, is applied by the lay courts also) to the double variety of law there is a double system of law courts. The lay courts, called in Turkish *Nizamié*, date like the Codes from the middle period of the nineteenth century and are modelled closely on the French system. Dealing as they do with all criminal, commercial, and ordinary civil business they are now of preponderating importance, but side by side with them there continue to exist the religious or

Sheri Courts which take cognisance of certain specified matters, notably those relating to the title to certain categories of real property, and all matters relating to the personal status of Moslems.

Experiments have been made in connection with the judicial system of the Empire. The most notable of these has been the institution of *juges de paix* by a law promulgated in April, 1913, and that of 'Single-judge' Courts of first instance to replace the ordinary Courts on the French model in the Vilayet of Adrianople, October, 1913. But the system of *juges de paix* has had only a very limited application outside Constantinople.

In February, 1917, a law was enacted placing all the courts, civil and religious, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice, but the religious courts were in 1920 replaced under the control of the Sheikh-ul-Islam.

Finance.

In the Treaty of Peace with Turkey (Treaty of Sèvres, August 10, 1920), it is provided that the Turkish Finances, from the imposition and collection of taxes to the Budget, and the expenditure of Government moneys, shall be controlled by a Finance Commission composed of representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy.

The revenue is derived from tithes, land and property taxes, Customs, sheep and cattle tax, monopolies, and other sources; the largest portions of the expenditure are for military purposes and for debt charges.

No regular Budget existed before the restoration of the Constitution in 1908. Since that year a Budget and a Finance Law have been voted, or enacted by the executive in the absence of Parliament, each year.

The ordinary Estimates for 5 years ending March 31 are shown as follows:—

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£T	£T	£T	£T	£T
Revenue . . .	31,921,163	26,836,438	25,612,572	23,584,165	34,016,698
Expenditure . .	34,007,619	35,657,545	39,724,720	53,304,511	51,969,711

The main items of expenditure in the budget for 1918-19 were:—Public Debt, £T17,427,425; Ministry of Finance, £T10,755,219; Posts Telegraphs and Telephones, £T1,218,981; Ministry of Interior, £T1,279,353; 'Tribes' and Refugee Department, £T2,057,004; Gendarmerie, £T2,564,757; Justice, £T1,073,051; Public Instruction, £T1,051,287; Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture, £T1,582,839; Ministry of War, £T6,044,107; and Ministry of Marine, £T1,704,057.

The Public Debt Administration functions independently of the Ministry of Finance, though the Turkish Government has made it a practice to include the Debt figures in the State Budget. No regular budget has been voted since that for 1918-19. The budget for that financial year has been adapted to current requirements. Since the Armistice the whole financial system of the Central Government has fallen into the utmost disorder, and on October 1, 1920, the Allied Powers entitled to representation on the future Financial Commission instituted a provisional system of control which is exercised by their Delegates on the Public Debt Administration. The budget for 1921 of the *de facto* Government of Angora estimates revenue at £T79,333,440 and expenditure at £T86,519,650.

The Ottoman Government, when unable to meet its liabilities, made an arrangement with its creditors, confirmed by the Iradé of December 8/20, 1881, supplemented and modified by that of September 1, 1903. A Council of Administration at Constantinople was appointed, and to it were handed over for distribution among the bondholders the funds derived from the excise duties, and certain other funds. Of the total foreign debt, 60 per cent. is due to France, 14 per cent. to England and 21 per cent. to Germany.

The external debt of Turkey on August 31, 1921, was placed at £171,527,034

Defence.

According to the records of the Ministry of War at Constantinople, the Turkish army in August, 1914, consisted of 39 divisions. Few of these divisions were up to strength, and the total combatant strength of the Turkish army did not exceed 150,000 men. During the war the army was expanded to a maximum strength of 70 divisions, and up to the time of the armistice nearly 2,700,000 men had been recruited for military service. The maximum combatant strength of the army during the war was approximately 650,000, and this figure was reached in the middle of 1916.

After the collapse of the Turkish army in consequence of its defeats in Palestine and Mesopotamia, no systematic reorganisation was attempted until the rise of the National Movement in the interior. At the end of 1921 the position of the armed forces of the Central Government were negligible, but the *de facto* Government at Angora possessed an efficient army, organised in 12 divisions. The army successfully withstood the advance of the Greek forces in Angora in the summer of 1921. The strength of the Kemalist Army was early in 1921 estimated at upwards of 100,000 men, but it has probably increased since that time. Constantinople is occupied by Allied troops, mainly British and French; the Dardanelles by British troops at Chanak; and French troops at Gallipoli; the Smyrna and Broussa areas, and the whole of Thrace up to the Chataldia lines by Greek troops; Syria by French troops; and Palestine and Mesopotamia by British troops. Considerable progress has been made in the direction of setting up regular civil administrations under French and British auspices in Syria and Palestine. In Mesopotamia the Emir Faisal has been installed as King and an Arab Government formed, with a British High Commissioner to represent the Mandatory Power.

By the Treaty of Peace, which was signed at Sévres on August 10, 1920, Turkey agreed to the dismantlement of all fortresses, including the defences of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus; and to the reduction of her armed forces to an Imperial bodyguard of 700 men, a gendarmeri of 35,000 men and 'special elements' of 15,000 men. Compulsory service is abolished, Turkish soldiers have to serve for a period of 12 years, the number of officers is limited to 2,500 and they must serve for 25 years. All measures of mobilisation are prohibited and no reserve forces are permitted. The Turkish air force is also abolished. The execution of the military clauses of the treaty is placed under the control of Allied Commissions, one of which is to include in its task the organisation of the future armed forces, including the gendarmeri. The gendarmeri is to be partly staffed with officers supplied by the various Allied or Neutral Powers. The police, which is to be independent of the armed forces contemplated in the Treaty, and is to form part of the civil administration, is also to include Allied or neutral officers.

III. NAVY.

By the terms of the Treaty of Sèvres the Ottoman navy is abolished. A few gunboats and torpedo boats are permitted to be retained for fishery and police duties.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—Land in Turkey is held under 3 different forms of tenure—namely, 1st, as ‘Miri,’ or Crown lands; 2nd, as ‘Yakuf,’ or pious foundations; and 3rd, as ‘Mülk,’ or freehold property. The first description, the ‘miri,’ or Crown lands, which form the largest portion of the territory of the Sultan, are held direct from the Crown. The Government grants the right to cultivate an unoccupied tract on the payment of certain fees, but continues to enjoy rights of seigniority over the land in question. The second form of tenure, the ‘Yakuf,’ comprises property dedicated for religious or charitable purposes (see under Religion and Education), and is the subject of a complicated and difficult system of law. The third form of tenure, the ‘mülk,’ or freehold property, does not exist to a great extent. Some house property in the towns and of the land in the neighbourhood of villages is ‘mülk.’ The law also recognises two other categories of land—*i.e.*, land set aside for the general use of the whole community or section of it (metruké) and ‘dead’ or unutilised land (mevat). The whole law of Real Property is in urgent need of reform and modernisation. A commencement in this direction was made by a series of Provisional Laws promulgated in 1913 and continued by legislative measures in 1918. This new landed property code provides for a general survey and revaluation of all landed property in the Empire, together with a readjustment of taxes; for corporations to hold real estate in the name of the corporation; for the mortgaging of property as security for debts; for the suppression of guedik (guild) property; and for the extension of the right of inheritance.

A large portion of the State revenue is derived from tithes on agricultural produce. The system of levying this is burdensome and oppressive, the general practice being to farm it out to contractors. Experiments have been made in the direction of commuting the tithe to a fixed money payment.

Agriculture is most primitive. The soil for the most part is very fertile; the principal products are tobacco, cereals of all kinds, cotton, figs, nuts, almonds, grapes, olives, all varieties of fruits. Coffee, madder, opium, gums are largely exported. Wool and mohair are the two principal products of Anatolia. Flour-milling in Smyrna is being improved and extended. Coffee is grown in the Hgdeida region; opium is an important crop in Konia. Tobacco is grown both in European and Asiatic Turkey. The principal tobacco districts are Samsun, Bafra and Charchambe; in 1918 the total tobacco crop amounted to 2,640,000 kilos grown on 55,103 acres. The area in 1919 was 59,943 acres; the crop, 4,273,000 kilos. The principal centres for silk production are Brusa and Constantinople; in 1921 the production of cocoons was estimated at 1,350,000 kilos. The production of olive oil, mainly confined to the Vilayet of Arden, is very important.

The forest laws of the empire are modelled on those of France, but restrictive regulations are not enforced, and the country is being rapidly deprived of its timber. About 21 million acres are under forest, of which 3½ million acres are in European Turkey. The most wooded Sanjaks are those of Kastamouni (3,290,000 acres), Aidin (2,322,500 acres), Broussa (2,270,000 acres), Bolu (1,500,000 acres), and Trebizond (1,250,000

acres. The forests consist of pine, fir, larch, oak, cedar and other timber trees.) Extensive mulberry plantations have been founded both in European and Asiatic Turkey, and about 250,000 plants are annually distributed to the peasants.

Turkey in 1919 had 4,118,000 horned cattle (6,531,927 in 1913); horses, 630,000 (1,050,580 in 1913); mules, 85,000 (144,600 in 1913); asses, 825,000 (1,373,700 in 1913); sheep, 11,200 (18,721,550 in 1913); goats, 2,065,000 (16,463,180 in 1913); camels, 95,000 (314,000 in 1913).

Mining.—The Turkish provinces, especially those in Asia, are rich in minerals, which are little worked. Chrome ore is worked in Smyrna, Brusa, Adana and Konia. The Government silver mines at Bulgan Maden, Konia, produce annually about 2,600 kilos of silver and 400 tons of silver-lead; zinc is found at Karasu on the Black Sea and in Aidin; manganese ore in Konia and Aidin; antimony ore, 308 tons; copper ore is found in the Armenian Taurus, at Tereboli, near Trebizond, at Arghana Maden, near Diarbekr, said to be one of the largest and most productive mines in the world; borax from 6,000 to 8,000 tons exported annually from the Marmora; meerscham at Eskishehr; chrome at Mersina; emery at Smyrna, in Aidin, Konia, Adana, and the Archipelago; asphalt in Syria, and on the Euphrates; coal and lignite (400,000 tons annually) at Heraclea on the Black Sea and in the Smyrna district; petroleum in the Middle Tigris valley and various isolated places in Asia Minor, also on the north coast of the Sea of Marmora. The salt mines at Salif in the Yemen yield a large output. There are salt works also at Aleppo, Erzeroum, Samos, and other places. Both gold and silver are found in the Smyrna sanjak; gold and silver and argentiferous lead at Bulghar Maden (Konia); mercury near Smyrna and at Sisma near Konia; kaolin in the island of Rhodes; arsenic in Aidin; iron in Aleppo and in Kossaro (not worked), in Adana (output, 40,000 tons a year). Near Brussa quarries of lithographic stone are now extensively worked. There is a good deal of brass-turning and beating of copper into utensils for household purposes.

Fisheries.—The fisheries of Turkey are important; the fisheries of the Bosphorus alone represent a value of upwards of 250,000*l.*, though the fishery methods are antiquated. The coast of the Mediterranean produces excellent sponges, the Red Sea mother-of-pearl, and the Persian Gulf pearls.

Manufactures.—Industries in Turkey are mostly quite primitive. There is a tendency to start factories on a small scale, but the supply of labour seems likely to prove a difficulty. At Panderma there is a woollen yarn spinning mill belonging to the Oriental Carpet Manufacturers' Company, which produces 2,750,000 lbs. annually, and employs 140 hands. Cotton spinning is carried on in the vilayets of Aidin and Adana, and in the capital. There are five main establishments, two in Constantinople, two in Smyrna, and one in Magnesia, and four factories of lesser importance in Adana. The latter have a total of 10,000 spindles, the former 40,800 spindles, making 50,800 spindles for the cotton manufacturing industry of the country.

Commerce.

The total trade of Turkey in various years ending March 13 has been as

follows (£T1 of 100 piastres = 18 shillings, or £T10 = 9*l.*, or 10*l.* = £T11):—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£T	£T		£T	£T
1912-18	43,551,035	23,921,326	1919	92,762,376	38,427,872
1913-14	40,809,680	21,436,120	1920	169,396,267	47,625,882
1916-17 ¹	22,105,304	34,058,581	1921 ²	73,237,199	19,756,524

¹ September, 1916, to February, 1917.

² First nine months.

Turkish trade for 2 years was distributed among the principal countries as follows:—

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1919	1920	1919	
	£T	£T	Kilos	£T
United Kingdom	26,693,264	48,685,406	12,650,105	6,539,431
Austria	598,282	2,324,411	1,027,328	298,414
France	7,848,413	20,294,215	7,171,157	3,478,570
Germany	1,150,304	57,795	1,121,596	254,039
Russia	2,286,868	5,846,799	8,172,081	6,220,863
Bulgaria	791,901	1,450,307	2,665,379	1,382,800
Rumania	361,260	2,504,017	5,044,682	2,521,390
Greece	5,703,193	4,438,273	2,388,989	732,373
Italy	18,465,968	25,696,202	2,145,561	1,933,833
Netherlands	818,433	5,444,126	4,291,721	3,392,007
United States	8,035,062	25,953,810	5,405,380	4,981,477

During 1920, 8,035,557 kilos of petroleum, valued at 94,767,812 piastres, were imported from the United States and 2,249,748 kilos, valued at 27,532,325 piastres, from Batum. Sugar was mainly imported from the United States (4,710,832 kilos, valued at 203,967,454 piastres), Austria (1,153,419 kilos, valued at 54,433,550 piastres), Bulgaria (1,339,378 kilos, valued at 24,131,500 piastres), Egypt (4,257,877 kilos, valued at 190,406,967 piastres), Italy (1,057,213 kilos, valued at 48,424,780 piastres), and Japan (2,922,987 kilos, valued at 125,032,635 piastres). The United Kingdom furnished over one-half the tea (142,267 kilos, valued at 13,758,522 piastres), while coffee was furnished chiefly by France (1,189,386 kilos, valued at 59,415,569 piastres), the United Kingdom (319,517 kilos, valued at 17,071,180 piastres), and the United States (297,105 kilos, valued at 15,950,003 piastres).

The principal imports from Asiatic Turkey into the United Kingdom and exports to Asiatic Turkey from the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade Returns) in two years were:—

Imports from Turkey	1919	1920	Exports to Turkey	1919	1920
	£	£		£	£
Opium	163,323	121,144	Coal, coke	59,883	75,529
Raisins	2,132,036	874,579	Cotton yarn	467,404	674,497
Dried Fruit	234,004	2,366,871	Cottons	6,817,602	11,445,201
Wool	344,588	383,010	Woollens	585,101	1,358,456
Carpets	469,880	1,626,128	Iron goods	87,126	420,357
Tobacco	1,047,791	683,793	Machinery	70,877	254,506

The value of the commercial intercourse between the whole of the Turkish

Empire in Europe and Asia and Great Britain during the last five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the following table:—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Imports into U. K. from Turkey	£ 467,556	£ 694,715	£ 9,071,080	£ 12,159,799	£ 1,064,399
Exports of British produce to Turkey	921,993 ¹	1,811,784	22,109,713	31,311,578	4,704,332

¹ Exported to ports and places in territory formerly Turkish, but now occupied by other Powers.

Shipping and Navigation.

The mercantile navy of the Turkish Empire in 1911 consisted of 120 steamers of 66,878 tons, and 963 sailing vessels of 205,641 tons.

Internal Communications.

The length of railway line in European and Asiatic Turkey on November 1, 1914, not including the most recently opened sections of the Bagdad Railway, was 2,865 miles.

The Bagdad Railway was intended to extend the Anatolian line from Konia to Adana, Mosul, Bagdad, and Basra with many branch lines. It has been constructed continuously as far as Kara Bunar in Cilicia. Further on the following sections have been completed: Dorak to Bagtché on the Adana side of the Taurus Mountains; Radjun via Muslimié to Jerablus on the Euphrates with branch from Muslimié to Aleppo; Jerablus to El-Abiad in the direction of Nisibin (the Euphrates being spanned by a wooden bridge); and Bagdad to Samara, a stretch of about 80 kilometres. A branch line has also been completed from Alexandretta to Toprak Kalé on the Dorak-Adana-Bagtché section. Of the distance from Konia to Bagdad, 1,509 miles, 1,117 miles (with gaps) are already working. In January, 1919, the British military authorities took over the administration of the Bagdad railway, while the French took charge of the Oriental railways of European Turkey. Total railway mileage in Turkey in 1916, 3,720 miles.

Electric tramways are working in Constantinople, Smyrna, Damascus, and Beyrouth.

There are 1,814 Turkish post-offices in the Empire. In the year 1917-18 the inland service transmitted 20,377,837 letters and 4,685,049 post-cards, and 21,997,149 samples and printed papers; the international service transmitted 1,853,961 letters and 767,744 post-cards, and 691,696 samples and printed papers. A parcel-post system has been introduced into Turkey, and works fairly well. Foreign post-offices have ceased to exist since Oct. 1, 1914.

The length of telegraph lines in Turkey is about 28,890 miles, and the length of wire about 49,200 miles; there are 1,017 telegraph offices; messages in the year 1914-15, 5,533,501.

Money, Weights, and Measures of Turkey.

In January, 1917, the Turkish Government issued a Charter for a new National Bank, to be styled the Ottoman National Credit Bank (Osmanlı İtibar milli Bancassı). Its capital is 4 million Turkish pounds (3,600,000*l.*).

After the expiration of the privileges of the Imperial Ottoman Bank (1925) the new institute is to become the State Bank with the right to issue bank-notes.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank, with a capital of £T10,000,000, had, on Nov. 30, 1910, a note circulation of £T941,250, and cash on hand amounting to £T3,586,834. The bank's note issue consisted up to 1914 of notes of £T5 and upwards, secured of a gold reserve of not less than one-third of the value of the issue. Other important banks are the National Bank of Turkey, the Arch-Levantine Banking Company, the Crédit Lyonnais, Banco di Roma, and the Bank of Athens.

Up to December 31, 1921, the total amount of currency in circulation was as follows:—treasury bonds, £T5,147,919; notes, £T153,859,936; pre-war metallic money, £T38,000,000; other money, £T20,000,000.

On April 17, 1916, an order was issued reforming the currency. A gold standard, with the piastre as the unit, is henceforth to be general all over Turkey, and the piastre equals 40 para. The piastres, as well as the half piastre (20 para), quarter piastre (10 para) and eighth piastre (5 para) pieces are to be of nickel. Silver coins are 2, 5, 10, and 20 piastres; and gold coins 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piastres. Silver is legal tender up to 300 piastres, and nickel up to 50 piastres.

At present, however (April, 1922), the only money in general circulation, with the exception of 20 para pieces, is paper issued during the war. This forced currency is very depreciated, the Turkish paper lira being worth about one-sixth of the gold coin of the same denomination.

The gold 100-piastre piece (which is equivalent to £T1) weighs 7·216 grammes, ·916 fine, and thus contains 6·6147 grammes of fine gold. The silver 20-piastre piece weighs 24·055 grammes, ·830 fine, and therefore contains 19·965 grammes of fine silver. £T11 equals £10 approximately (pre-war).

Weights and measures are as follows:—

The <i>Oke</i> , of 400 drams.	. . . = 2·8326 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Kileh</i>	. . . = 0·9120 imperial bushel.
44 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Cantar</i> or <i>Kintal</i>	. . . = 125 lbs. avoirdupois.
39·44 <i>Okes</i>	. . . = 1 cwt.
180 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Cheke</i>	. . . = 511·380 pounds.
1 <i>Kile</i> = 20 <i>Okes</i>	. . . = 0·36 imperial quarter.
816 <i>Kilehs</i>	. . . = 100 imperial quarters.
The <i>Endazé</i> (cloth measure).	. . . = 27 inches.

For land measurement there is the 'old *dunam*' and the 'new *dunam*.' The first is used extensively for land measurement in the interior of Anatolia, as well as throughout Asia Minor. The second, which is based on the metric system and is employed in all Government departments and townships of any size, is the official Government unit. The old *dunam* is measured roughly by the peasant, who steps off 40 steps, each equal to approximately one *arshin* (about 75 centimetres), and this length squared is reckoned as 1 *dunam*. The *evlek* is equivalent to 400 square *arshin*, or one-fourth of an old *dunam*. In English equivalents, 1 old square *arshin* = 6·1794 square feet; 1,600 square *arshin*, or 1 old *dunam* = 9,887·04 square feet, or 0·22698 acre; 1 new square *arshin* (1 square meter) = 1·74 old square *arshin* = 10·764 square feet; 1 new *dunam* = 2·7216 old *dunam* = 0·61778 acre.

The *kile* is the chief measure for grain, the lower measures being definite weights rather than measures. 100 *kiles* are equal to 12·128 British imperial quarters, or 35·266 hectolitres.

In 1889 the metric system of weights was made obligatory for cereals;

metric weights were decreed obligatory in January 1892, but the decree is not yet enforced. In 1915 the metric system was made the official standard of weights and measures.

On March 1, 1917, the Gregorian calendar was introduced into Turkey, to be used side by side with the Hegira calendar.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF TURKEY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Unofficial Turkish Representative in London.—Mustafa Reshid Pasha. (Appointed December, 1920.)

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN TURKEY.

High Commissioner and Ambassador Designate.—The Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. M. Rumbold, Bart., P.C., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.

Acting Counsellor.—N. M. Henderson.

Chief Dragoman.—A. Ryan, C.M.G.

Secretaries.—G. G. Knox, H.F.C., Crookshank, J. D. Greenway and W. H. B. Mack.

Head of Consular Section and Consul-General Designate.—A. T. Waugh, C.M.G.

Military Attaché.—Col. A. W. F. Baird, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Commercial Secretary.—C. H. Courthope-Munroe.

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ARABIA.¹

Large areas in Arabia consist only of desert and steppe, occupied by Bedouin tribes, who are forced to adopt a nomadic existence. Considerable portions of the Nefud, or Northern Sand-belt, and the whole of the Ruba el-Khali, or great Southern Desert of soft sand, are quite uninhabitable, although they supply good grazing at certain seasons. There are many tribal communities, settled, half settled, and nomadic, who give effective allegiance only to their own chiefs while admitting the loose overlordship of one of the greater Emirs *e.g.* Ibn Saud, Ibn Rashid, or the King of Hejaz. They are to be found mainly in the Hinterland of Yemen, in the Asir Highlands, in the interior of Oman, and all round the northern fringe of the Nefud desert, which divides Arabia proper from the Syrian Desert or Hamad. But the oases of Central Arabia and most of the fertile coastal districts are occupied by settled communities, under eight independent systems of government. The total area is approximately 1,000,000 square miles, with a population roughly estimated at five or six millions.

1. **The Kingdom of Hejaz**, which has attained its independence during the course of the war, has an estimated area of 170,000 square miles, and an estimated population of about 900,000. Its frontiers are not delimited except on the west. On the south the line runs inland from Hali Point so as to include the territories of the Zahran, Ghamid and Bisha tribes. On the east, Khurma and Kheilar are in Hejaz, but the former is claimed also by Nejd, and the line between is very uncertain. On the north the recognised boundary runs inland from north of Akaba to about Muaddham, on the Hejaz Railway, and thence to Teima, which was taken from Ibn Rashid in the war. Hejaz is barren or semi-barren in almost its entire area. It may be regarded as the most important principality in Arabia in virtue of its possession of Mecca (70,000 inhabitants) and Medina (before the war, 35,000, now reduced under 10,000 inhabitants), the Holy Places of Islam. Formerly included in the Turkish Vilayet of Hejaz, which extended from Akaba in the north to Asir in the south (but latterly, only from Medina Salih in the north), it was the chief centre of Ottoman influence in Arabia; and by means of the Hejaz railway, with its terminus at Medina, the Turks were enabled to maintain garrisons in the ports and the chief towns of the

¹ See Map in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1917

interior. But the Grand Sherif, or Emir of Mecca, wielded great influence throughout the Moslem world. Ottoman control was largely maintained in the past by the payment of an annual subsidy, but the presence of the Turks and their maladministration was always resented. Early in the were the British Government guaranteed the autonomy of the Hejaz, in the event of a successful revolt, and on June 5, 1916, HUSEIN IBN ALI, the present Emir, proclaimed his independence. In November, 1916, the Emir Husein issued a proclamation assuming the title King of Hejaz. The Treaty of Peace with Turkey recognises the Hejaz as a free and independent State. The capital is Mecca, and the chief port is Jidda, in the Red Sea, population about 20,000. The chief product is dates, of which the large crop gathered from the Medina oasis ranks highest: but all are consumed locally. Hides, wool, and gum are the principal exports, but the volume is never large, and less now than before the war. Imports are mainly foodstuffs and building materials. Taxation is light, but irregular requisitions and customs dues at the ports are often heavy and furnish the bulk of the King's revenue. Great Britain pays him a considerable subsidy to enable him to maintain independence and provide for the Pilgrimage.

2. **The Emirate of Nejd and Hasa**, the more powerful of the two Central Arabian principalities, has its capital at Riyadh, whence the Saud dynasty exercises jurisdiction over the neighbouring groups of oases. It is the modern representative of the Wahabite Empire founded about 1745 by Mohammed Ibn Saud, Sheikh of Dariyah. The present Emir of Riyadh, ABD EL-AZIZ ES-SAUD, who maintains an intermittent conflict with the neighbouring Emirate of Jebel Shammar, expelled the Turks from Hasa in 1913, and has extended his influence to include Hofuf in the region of the Persian Gulf. Estimated population about 300,000. (South Nejd—south of Riyadh—has about 100,000 inhabitants, Central Nejd about 100,000, Kasim 50,000, and Hasa 50,000.) Nejd produces nothing for export; but Kasim collects and exports hides and *ghi* (butter); and Hasa produces and exports dates, textiles, hides and live-stock.

3. **The Emirate of Jebel Shammar**, which lies to the north of Nejd, was formerly within its jurisdiction; but since the middle of last century it has maintained its independence under the Rashid dynasty. It has its capital at Hail, and is far more Bedouin in character than its southern rival. The present Emir of Hail is ABDULLAH IBN MITAH, born in 1907, who succeeded on the assassination of his father, SAUD IBN RASHID, in May, 1920. Estimated population, including the Shammar, 200,000. No products for export, and everything except bare necessities has to be imported.

4. **The Principate of Asir**, on the west coast of Arabia, between Hejaz and Yemen, has its capital at Sabiyah in Southern Asir. The principate is in the hands of the Idrisi family, the present ruler being MOHAMMED IBN ALI EL-IDRISI. This principate, however, has no effective jurisdiction over *Highland Asir*, where the power is chiefly in the hands of the head of the Aidh family, chiefs of the Beni Mugheid tribe. Estimated population of all Asir, whether under Idrisi or not (the great majority are independent of him), under 1,000,000. Considerable export of hides and live-stock chiefly the Eritrean ports.

5. **The Imamate of Yemen**, which is centred at Sana, is of considerable antiquity, the Imam tracing his descent to the Prophet's daughter Fatimah, and being credited by his Zeidist followers with infallibility and esoteric

knowledge. Considerable areas are devoted to agriculture, cereals and coffee; great tracts of mountain-land are extensively cultivated. The present Imam is YAHYA MOHAMMED HAMID ED-DIN. Area, 75,000 square miles; estimated population, one million. Capital, Sanaa; population about 25,000. Chief port, Hodeida, population 40,000. The chief agricultural products are consumed locally, coffee being the only item exported in any bulk. This goes out now more by Aden than Hodeida, while Mocha no longer counts. No figures are available since the war, but beyond doubt coffee export has declined seriously. Hides are now the largest export.

6. The British Protectorate of Aden (*see page 99*).

7. The Sultanate of Oman (*see page 1172*).

8. The Sultanate of Koweit, on the north-western coast of the Persian Gulf, acquired considerable importance during the discussion of the Baghdad Railway. The Sultan is subsidized by the British Government, which maintains a Political Agent at his Court. The present Sultan, AHMED IBN JOBAR, succeeded his uncle in March, 1921. Estimated population, 50,000.

9. Emirate of Kerak.—Kerak is Transjordanian, and the Emir is Abdullah, second son of King Hussein. His seat of government is at Amman.

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MESOPOTAMIA.

(IRAQ.)

King.—**Feisal**, third son of the King of the Hejas.

Mesopotamia was conquered by Indian and British troops during the Great War. The town of Basra was occupied on November 22, 1914, and Baghdad on March 11, 1917. In the Treaty of Peace with Turkey, Mesopotamia is recognised as an independent State, to be placed under a Mandatory Power. The Supreme Council has allotted the mandate to Great Britain.

Government.—In 1920 a Council of State was formed, as a provisional measure, to conduct the administration of the country, under the Mandate of Great Britain. On August 23, 1921, the High Commissioner proclaimed the Emir Feisal King of the Iraq, by election of the people, as the result of a plebiscite in which 96 per cent. of the inhabitants of the country voted in his favour. H.H. the Naqib of Baghdad, who had acted as President of the Council of State, was entrusted by H.M. King Feisal with the duty of forming his first Cabinet, which was composed as follows:—

Premier: H.H. the Naqib of Baghdad.

Minister of Interior: Haji Ahmad Ramzi.

Minister of Defence: Ja'far Pasha al 'Askari.

Minister of Finance: Sasun Effendi.

Minister of Justice: Naji Beg al Suwaidi.

Minister of Public Works: 'Izzat Pasha.

Minister of Education: Saiyid Hibat al Din Shahrastani.

Minister of Health: Dr. Hanna Khayat.

Minister of Commerce: 'Abdul Latif Pasha Mandil.

Minister of Auyaqf: Saiyid Muhammad 'Ali al Fadhl.

It was reported in April 1922 that five of these ministers had resigned.

Area and Population.—The country has an area of 143,250 square miles (the vilayets respectively of Baghdad, 54,540 square miles, Basra, 53,580 square miles, and Mosul, 35,130 square miles), and a population, according to the Census of 1920, of 2,849,282. The following are the detailed figures of the census results:—

Division	Sunni	Shi'ah	Jewish	Christian	Other Religions	Total
Baghdad	130,000	54,000	50,000	15,000	1,000	250,000
Samarra	66,455	14,215	300	—	—	80,970
Diyalah	54,953	46,097	1,689	397	900	104,036
Kut	8,573	98,712	381	127	—	107,798
Diwaniyah	1,000	192,300	6,000	5,000	200	204,500
Shamiyah	445	189,000	530	20	5	190,000
Hillah	15,983	155,897	1,065	27	23	173,000
Dulaim	247,000	200	2,600	200	—	250,000
Total Vilayet of Baghdad	524,414	750,421	62,565	20,771	2,133	1,360,304
Basra	24,408	130,494	6,928	2,221	1,549	165,600
Amara	7,000	284,700	3,000	300	5,000	300,000
Mutafik	11,150	306,220	160	30	2,440	320,000
Total Vilayet of Basra	42,558	721,414	10,088	2,551	8,989	785,600

Division	Sunni	Shi'ah	Jewish	Christian	Other Religions	Total
Mosul	244,713	17,180	7,635	50,670	30,180	350,378
Arbil	96,100	—	4,800	4,100	1,000	106,000
Kirkuk	85,000	5,000	1,400	600	—	92,000
Suleimani	153,900	—	1,000	100	—	155,000
Total Vilayet of Mosul	579,713	22,180	14,835	55,470	31,180	703,378
Grand Total	1,146,685	1,494,015	87,488	78,792	42,302	2,849,282

Instruction.—There are numerous Government schools of all types. Several new schools have been opened and others are under construction (1921). Secondary Schools are receiving special attention, as also technical education.

Justice.—Under the British régime, a Court of Appeal, and courts of various grades have been established, the country adapting as far as possible Mohammedan law to Western ideas of justice.

Finance.—Revenue, 1918-19, 2,080,000*l.*; expenditure, 1,177,000*l.* Revenue, 1919-20, 3,437,000*l.*; expenditure, 3,692,000*l.*

Defence.—The use of the local forces is placed in the hands of the Government, to be employed solely for the maintenance of order and the defence of the territories "except with the consent of the Mandatory."

Production.—Mesopotamia is a land of great potentialities, oil being its chief product. Petroleum wells are being worked at Qaiyarah, near Mosul, and at Mandali, north-east of Baghdad. At Hit, on the Euphrates, are asphalt deposits. The soil of the country is rich, and agriculture is being developed, especially by means of irrigation. Wheat, barley, cotton, dates, and ground nuts are produced.

Commerce.—Imports and exports in 1920 were as follows:—

—	Imports	Exports
	Rupees	Rupees
Basra	123,112,111	44,393,556
Baghdad	109,638,104	59,413,601
Total	233,750,215	103,807,157

Customs revenue in 1920-21, 2,13,94,320 rupees (£1,426,288); in 1921-22, 2,43,33,483 rupees (£1,622,232).

Cotton goods form nearly 50 per cent. of the imports of the country; sugar is next in importance. Large quantities of both commodities were re-exported into Persia. Carpets and grain were the principal exports.

Communications.—The principal seaport for Mesopotamia is Basra, situated 70 miles up the Shatt-el-Arab, at the head of the Persian Gulf. Before the war the rivers Tigris and Euphrates

formed the only means of through communication to Baghdad and other parts of the country. There were caravan routes across the desert, and a few poor roads; the Baghdad railway, built on the European 4ft. 8½ in. gauge, was in course of construction, the section from Baghdad to Samarra, 75 miles in length, having been opened just before the war. During the war metre-gauge railways were built from Basra to Nasiriyah on the Euphrates, 140 miles, Basra to Amara, on the Tigris, 109 miles, and Kut-el-Amara to Baghdad, 105 miles, leaving a break of 120 miles between Amara and Kut-el-Amara. Metre-gauge lines were also built from Baghdad to near Khanikin, 103 miles, and on to the Persian frontier, 30 miles. The standard-gauge railway from Baghdad to Samarra (75 miles) was extended to beyond Tekrit (53 miles), and branches were made from Baghdad to Hilla on the Euphrates, 58 miles, and to Dhiban, beyond Fallujah, 48 miles. There has also been laid a 2ft. 6in. gauge from Hilla on the Euphrates to Kifl, 21 miles. Since the Armistice the sections between Basra and Amara, between Baghdad and Dhiban and between Hitlah and Kifl have been taken up, but Basra and Baghdad have been linked by a line up the Euphrates, and the line to Tekrit has been extended to Qalat Sharqat. There is a train ferry connecting the right and left banks.

The length of telegraph lines is 2,995 miles and of wire 7,845 miles; of telephone lines, 265, and of telephone wire, 3410 miles. Number of telephone exchanges, 32; number of offices, 1,551.

High Commissioner.—Sir P. Z. Cox, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.

Commander in Charge of British Forces.—Lt.-General Sir J. A. L. Haldane, K.C.B., D.S.O.

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PALESTINE.

THE natural and historic boundaries of Palestine run from the desert on the east, along the slopes of Mount Hermon over to the Litani on the west, where the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon first break into a series of elevated plateaux, and thence over to the Mediterranean coast, and on the south from the Gulf of Akaba across the Desert of Sinai.

The present political boundaries are: West, the Mediterranean; South, a line running from just west of Rafa to east of Taba at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, the territory below this line being Egyptian and Hejaz; North, as settled by the Franco-British Convention of December 23, 1920, but not yet entirely delimited, a line running from just south of Ras-el-Nakura on the coast, half way between Tyre and Acre, eastwards and northwards to Metulla (British Mandate) and across the Upper Jordan Valley to Banian

(French Mandate), thence southwards along the foot-hills to the eastern shore of Lake Huleh and down the left bank of the Jordan and eastern shore of Lake Tiberias to Wady Samakh, and so to El Hamme in Yarmuk Valley, from which point it follows the river.

Government.—After its conquest in 1917-18, by the British Forces, the country remained under British Military Administration till July 1, 1920, when, with the appointment of Sir Herbert Louis Samuel as High Commissioner, a Civil Administration was set up.

High Commissioner.—Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert L. Samuel, P.C., G.B.E. (Appointed July 1, 1920.)

Under the Treaty of Sevres, signed on August 10, 1920, Turkey renounced her sovereignty over the country, and under the draft Mandate submitted in December, 1920, to the Council of the League of Nations, the Mandate for Palestine was to be entrusted to Great Britain, as had already been agreed on April 25, 1920, by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers at San Remo. To be embodied in the Mandate was the object of establishing there a National Home for the Jewish People, according to the Balfour Declaration of November 2, 1917, which has been embodied in the Peace Treaty with Turkey. The Balfour declaration was in these terms:—‘His Majesty’s Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of that object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.’

The object of the British Administration in Palestine is to provide for the establishment of the Jewish National Home, without, however, prejudicing the civil and religious rights of the non-Jewish communities in Palestine. The High Commissioner has appointed an Advisory Council, which is composed of the heads of the principal Government Departments and 10 ‘un-official’ members, (4 Moslems, 3 Christians, and 3 Jews), representing the various communities. This Council is regarded as the first step towards the establishment of self-governing institutions in Palestine.

The Jewish population of Palestine have perfected their internal organisation by convening an Elected Assembly, which elected a National Committee, to represent the Jewish population of Palestine in its dealings with the Administration. English, Hebrew, and Arabic are the recognised official languages of the country.

The British Government and Palestine Administration recognise the World Zionist Organisation, which in Palestine is represented by the Palestine Zionist Executive, as the Agency of the Jewish people in all matters pertaining to the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home.

Area and Population.—Palestine under British Mandate is about 9,000 square miles in extent, and includes only that part of Historic Palestine which lies to the west of the Jordan. The population of this territory on July 1, 1921, was approximately 770,000 of whom 600,000 were Moslems, 80,000 Jews, 84,500 Christians, 5,700 Druzes, and 170 Samaritans.

The country is at present divided into seven districts, administered by Governors: Jerusalem, Jaffa, Phœnicia (Haifa), Galilee (Nazareth), Samaria (Nablus), Gaza, Beersheba.

The chief town, Jerusalem, which had been in Moslem hands since 1244, and under Turkish rule since 1517, surrendered to General Allenby on

December 9, 1917. Its population is estimated at 64,000. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre is visited annually by large bands of Christian pilgrims, principally of the Orthodox and Coptic Churches. The site of Solomon's Temple is occupied by the Mosque of Omar, which contains a relic of Mahomet and the reputed sacrificial stone of Abraham. Bethlehem, the scene of Christ's Nativity and the birthplace of King David, is five miles south of Jerusalem. The Church of the Nativity, at the east end of the present village, is said to be the oldest Christian Church in existence. The population figures for the other principal towns are: Jaffa, 45,100; Gaza, 15,000; Haifa, 39,000; Nazareth, 9,000; Nablus, 20,000; Tul-Keram, 3,000; Safed, 14,000; Tiberias, 6,000; Jenin, 4,000; Hebron, 16,000; Ramleh, 10,000.

The Jewish Colonies are grouped in four districts as follows:—In Judea there are 21, viz., Mikveh Israel, Rishon le Zion, Ber-Yacob, Ness Zionah, Rechoboth, Ekron, Gederah, Ber Tobia, Ruchamah, Petach-Tikvah, Ein Ganin, Kfar Mlal, Kfar Saba, Ben Shemen, Hulda, Kfar Urieh, Artuf, Mozah, Dilb, Kalandiah, and Nachlath Jehudah. In Samaria there are 10, viz., Hederah, Hefzi-Bah, Kerkur, Gan Shmuel, Zichron Jacob, Marah, Shvejah, Bath Shlomoh, Shuni and Atlit. In Lower Galilee there are 20, viz., Nahalul, Merhaviah, Sedsherah, Balfouriah, Ein-Harod, Giv'eath-Yecheskiel, Tel-Yossef, Kfar Tabor (Meshia), Jabneel (Jemma), Beth-Gan, Rama (Sarona), Poriah, Mizpah, Kinereth, Daganiah, Hittin, Migdal, Tel Adas, Bethaniah, and Menahemia. In Upper Galilee there are 10, viz., Rosh Pinah, Pekiin, Ayeleth Hashachar, Machnayim, Mishmar Hayarden, Yessod-Hamaalah, Ein Zeitim, Kfar Gileadi, Tel Hai, and Metullah. The Jewish Colonies are governed by *Va'adim* or councils elected by the male and female residents who own registered holdings or pay taxes. Each colony has one or more schools, a synagogue, public library, town hall, hospital, pharmacy and public baths.

The total population of these settlements is about 17,000. Of the above-mentioned the following settlements belong to the Jewish National Fund, which was established by the Zionist Organisation for the purpose of acquiring lands to remain the national property of the Jewish people:—Ben Shemen, Hulda, Kfar Mlal, Dilb, Nahlath Jehuda, Nahalul, Merhaviah, Ein-Harod, Giv'eath-Yecheskiel, Tel Yossef, Kinereth, Daganiah and Hittin. The Palestine Land Development Company, also organised by the Zionist Organisation, owns the lands of Tel Adas, Kalandiah, some lands on the Carmel, at Jaffa, Jerusalem, &c. The other colonies were mostly founded by Baron Edmund de Rothschild and by the Jewish Colonisation Association, which administers all the properties of Baron de Rothschild. The total area of the Jewish settlements is 652,653 dunams or about 163,163 acres. There are 37,500 dunams (about 9,375 acres) of plantations, and among them: 15,000 dunams (about 3,750 acres) vineyards, 33,825 dunams (about 8,456 acres) almond groves, 13,322 dunams (about 3,330 acres) olive plantations, 12,456 dunams (about 3,114 acres) orange groves, and 6,000 dunams (about 1,500 acres) eucalyptus plantations. There are two agricultural schools, at Mikveh-Israel and Petach-Tikvah respectively. The Hebrew High School in Jaffa has 30 teachers and 750 pupils. The Jewish Agricultural Experiment Stations at Atlit and Zichron Jacob carry on agricultural and botanical research work.

Instruction.—The approximate number of children under 14 in Palestine is as follows: Moslems 110,000, Christians 12,500, Jews 12,000. The schools maintained by the Government number 246, and contain about 15,500 children; the scholars are mostly Moslems. There are also 53 schools

partly maintained by the Government. A general extension of village education is being carried out by the Government: 75 new schools have been opened since January, 1921. The Training Colleges for teachers have 75 men students and 50 women students. Technical education has been widely introduced, teachers' examinations have been held throughout the country, and all Government teachers are now civil servants. A Law School has been opened in Jerusalem, and a School of Pharmacy is in process of organisation. The Christian students communities provide, to a very large extent, for their own children.

The Zionist Organisation, through the Department of Education attached to the Palestine Zionist Executive, controls 135 educational institutions in Palestine, with a staff of 523 teachers, and attended by 12,830 pupils. These institutions include Gymnasias at Jerusalem and Jaffa, Teachers' Training Colleges (General, Orthodox, Women's and Kindergarten), Schools of Music in Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Haifa, an Agricultural School, an Arts and Crafts Institute (Bezalel), Commercial Evening Classes, and a Technical College. In all these schools Hebrew is the medium of instruction.

Justice.—The Courts in Palestine are either civil or religious courts. The former have jurisdiction over local subjects in all matters save those of personal status and *Wakfs* of charitable endowments, and over foreign subjects in all matters, subject to the provisions mentioned below.

There is a Magistrate Court in every sub-district, and in the larger towns such as Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Haifa, two such courts. The magistrate is in every case a Palestinian and has jurisdiction in first instance in minor criminal cases of which the punishment is not more than one year's imprisonment, and in civil cases where the subject-matter does not exceed £100. He has also jurisdiction in actions for the recovery of the possession of land.

There are four District Courts, each composed of a British President and two Palestinian members. They serve respectively the District of Jerusalem, the Districts of Jaffa and Gaza, the District of Phenicia, and the Districts of Samaria and Galilee, and go on circuit within the area of their jurisdiction. A District Court has jurisdiction in first instance in all crimes and civil cases not within the jurisdiction of a magistrate, and also hears appeals from the decisions of magistrates both in civil and in criminal cases, except in cases for the recovery of the possession of land.

The Court of Appeal, from which no appeal lies, is composed of a British Chief Justice, a British Vice-President, and four Palestinian members. A division of this court normally consists of the Chief Justice or the Vice-President and two Palestinian members. It has appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters decided in first instance by the District Courts, and in actions for the recovery of the possession of land decided by magistrates. It also hears appeals from the Land Courts.

A Bench of honorary magistrates has been established in Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Haifa, who try contraventions for which the maximum penalty does not exceed £25 fine and 15 days imprisonment.

Special arrangements exist in the Beersheba District, where minor cases are disposed of according to tribal custom by the Court of Sheikhs. A British Judge visits Beersheba every month to hear appeals from the local courts and to try more serious criminal cases.

Two Land Courts have been established in the Districts of Jaffa and Samaria respectively, and a third will shortly be established in Jerusalem. These courts, which are composed of a British President and a Palestinian Judge, hear all cases in which the ownership of land is in issue.

All matters of personal status affecting Moslems are within the jurisdiction of the Sharia Courts. A Sharia Court consists of a Kadi, and appeals from his decision lie to the Moslem Court of Appeal, which is composed of a President and two members.

Jewish Religious Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in certain matters of personal status of Jews, and jurisdiction by consent in other matters. An appeal from the decision of the Jewish Religious Courts lies to the Rabbinical Council.

Other religious communities (such as the Latin and Orthodox) retain the courts and jurisdiction which they enjoyed in the Turkish régime.

Special Rules of Court exist with regard to the trial of foreigners. The general effect of these rules is that where a foreign subject is charged with an offence more serious than a contravention, he may claim to be tried by a British magistrate or by a court containing a majority of British judges.

The official languages of the Courts are English, Arabic and Hebrew.

Finance.—For the year 1921–22 the receipts were estimated at £E2,214,074, and the expenditure at £E2,286,133.

The main heads of revenue for 1921–22 were customs, £E449,000; house and land tax, £E120,000; annual tax, £E34,000; tithes, £E375,000; State domains, £E24,000; and stamp duties, £E15,000.

Production and Industry.—Palestine comprises four zones of country. On the west, along the shores of the Mediterranean, which are deficient here in good natural harbours, is the maritime plain, which varies in width from 15 to 20 miles at Gaza to about 2 miles at Acre, and which at the Plain of Esdraelon stretches for a considerable distance into the interior, and separates the highlands of Galilee from those of Samaria and Judæa. From the coastal plain the country rises into a plateau intersected by deep wadis or valleys, which drop steeply to the east to the third zone, formed by the great depression down which the river Jordan runs to the Dead Sea, and which is prolonged for another 100 miles to the Red Sea as the Wadi Araba. This depression reaches a depth below sea-level of 2,600 feet in the deepest portion of the Dead Sea, the surface of which is about 1,300 feet below sea-level. The Dead Sea is 46 miles long and has an average width of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. It is intensely salt, with a specific gravity one-sixth greater than water, and with 24 per cent. of salt. East of the Jordan Valley the country rises again steeply to a plateau and merges into the Arabian desert.

Palestine is essentially an agricultural country. In 1920–21 the area under British Administration, exclusive of Trans-Jordania, produced:—Wheat, 71,153,192 kilos; barley, 51,869,168 kilos; millet, 30,352,916 kilos; grapes, 5,490,306 kilos; olive oil, 6,706,059 kilos; melons, 16,351,022 kilos; and lentils, 3,211,385 kilos. In 1920–21 there were in the country 262,400 sheep, 271,750 goats, and 9,000 camels.

Limestone is found all over the country; sandstone abounds on the coast; gypsum of good quality is found at Mount Usdum and at Mount Gipsia near Melhamia (Galilee). Rock salt abounds in the Jordan Valley and on the shores of the Dead Sea, where also sulphur is obtainable. Mineral oil is said to have possibilities, but pending the ratification of the mandate no work on concessions is permitted. The Dead Sea is about 1,292 ft. below the sea-level, and contains cooking salt, carnallite, and bromide. There are medicinal springs near Tiberias.

The only industries of export importance are those of wine-making in the Jewish Colonies, especially Zichron Jacob, Rishon le Zion, and Petach-Tikvah; soap-boiling in Nablus and Haifa; olive oil in Nablus, Akka, and the district round Jaffa. Oranges grown chiefly in the Jaffa district are exported to Egypt and Europe; in the year ending March 31, 1921, 830,959 cases, valued at £2,200,475, were exported.

The Government is making efforts to re-afforest the country; in 1918-19 369,000 trees were planted, and the budget for 1919-20 provides for the planting of 1,820,000 more.

Commerce.—Trade for 2 years (year ending March 31) was as follows:—

	1919-20	1920-21
	£E	£E
Imports	4,191,060	5,216,633
Exports	773,443	771,701

The trade was distributed as follows in 1920-21:—

Countries	Imports	Exports	Countries	Imports	Exports
	£E	£E		£E	£E
Great Britain	1,696,629	94,244	Japan	118,651	—
Egypt	569,456	534,295	United States	497,626	11,682
France	243,502	14,327	Australia	179,101	16
Italy	223,649	9,299	Other countries	786,851	56,390
Greece	1,500	3,863	By parcels post	227,265	46,766
Netherlands	265,920	630			
India	406,583	169	Total	5,216,633	771,701

The principal articles of import in 1920-21 were rice, £E241,769; sugar, £E403,172; petroleum, £E173,921; and cottons, £E679,055. The principal articles of export were melons, £E64,903; peas, £E36,290; apricot paste, £E36,005; oranges £E200,475; wine, £E50,409; and soap, £E132,169.

Shipping and Communications.—The most important ports of Palestine are Jaffa and Haifa; the two ports of lesser significance are Acre and Gaza. For the year ending March 31, 1921, 603 steamers of 779,521 tons and 2,688 sailing vessels of 29,578 tons arrived at Palestinian ports.

A regular passenger service to Palestinian ports is provided by 17 shipping lines, of which the following run regular services:—Khedivial, Lloyd Triestino, Servizi Maritimi, and Affrèteurs Réunis (weekly); Messageries Maritimes, Fabre Line, Dutch Oriental, Dutch Levant, and Maritimi Italiani (bi-monthly), and the Prince Line (monthly).

The following railways are being worked:—Kantara-El-Arish-Rapha-Ludd-Tulkaram-Haifa, 257 miles; Jaffa-Ludd-Jerusalem, 54 miles; Rapha-Beersheba, 37 miles; Haifa-Afulah-El Hamme, 60 miles; Haifa-Acre, 11 miles; Afulah-Jenin-Nablus-Tulkaram, 61 miles; making a total of 480 miles (625 miles on January 1, 1921). The section Kantara to Rapha (124 miles) is being worked by the Palestine Railways on behalf of the War Office, and is known as the 'Sinai Military Railway.'

The length of public highways in the country is 523 miles.

Banking and Currency.—The most important bank in Palestine is the Anglo-Egyptian Bank with branches at Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, and

Gaza. The Anglo-Palestine Company has its head office in Jaffa, with branches in Jerusalem, Haifa, Tiberias, Safed, and Hebron. In addition there are branches in Jerusalem of the Banco di Roma, the Crédit Lyonnais and the Imperial Ottoman Bank.

At present Egyptian currency is legal tender. 1 Egyptian pound (£E) = 100 piastres or 1,000 milliemts. £E1 = £1 0s. 6d., and £1 = £E0·975.

Weights and Measures.

(1) LENGTH AND AREA.

- 1 draa or pic = 67 centimetres = 26·38 inches. Cloth measure.
 1 draa = 75 centimetres = 29·53 inches. Building and land measure.
 1 dunam = 1,600 sq. pics = 919 sq. metres = 23 acres. Land measure
 (1·4 dunams to the acre).

(2) WEIGHTS.

- 1 dirhem = 49·459 grains.
 1 okka = 400 dirhems = 1·248 kilograms = 2·751 lb.
 1 kantar (South) = 100 rotls = 225 okkas = 288 kilograms = 634 lb.
 (North) = 100 rotls = 200 okkas = 256 kilograms = 564 lb.
 1 rotl = (South) = 12 okkias = 2·25 okkas = 900 dirhems = 2·88 kilograms = 6·34 lb.
 (North) = 12 okkias = 2 okkas = 800 dirhems = 2·56 kilograms = 5·64 lb.

(3) CAPACITY.

- (Wheat) 1 tebboh (South) = 2 mid = 4 sa'a = 8 ruba'ia = 23 kilos = 50·6 lb.
 (Barley) 1 tebboh (South) = 16 okkas = 20 kilograms = 44 lb.
 1 Galilee kele (North) = 50 okkas = 62·4 kilograms = 137·28 lb.
 1 jarra (oil measure) = 16 okkas = 22 litres = 20·2 kilograms (olive oil).

The metric system is followed by the Government, and its use regulated by Ordinance, but the local weights and measures are still commonly employed.

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SYRIA.

Syria, a province of Turkey-in-Asia, has, by the Treaty of Peace with Turkey, August 10, 1920, been recognised as an independent State to be placed under a Mandatory Power. By decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers at San Remo (April 25, 1920), France has been assigned the Mandate for Syria.

It is intended that the country shall become a federative State (of the four Syrian States of Aleppo, Damascus, Alaouite, and Lebanon) under the supervision of a French High Commissioner representing the Foreign Office.

High Commissioner.—General Gouraud.

Area and Population.—Syria under the Mandate is bounded by the Mediterranean on the west, by the northern boundary of Palestine on the south, by Mesopotamia on the east; and on the north, according to the Franco-Turkish agreement of March 21, 1921, modifying the boundary set forth in the Treaty of Sévres, the Baghdad railway between Chobanbeg and Nisibin.

The Anglo-French agreement of December 23, 1920, defines the frontier between Syria and Mesopotamia as running from Intar, at the south-eastern corner of the Hauran, north-east across the Syrian Desert, of which the northern portion falls to France. Thence the frontier crosses the Jezira (the land between the Euphrates and Tigris) so as to leave the Western Khabar

river to France and Sinjar, which is 65 miles west of Mosul, to Mesopotamia. From Rumeilan Keui the frontier goes direct to the Tigris, and then up that river to the new southern boundary of Turkey.

According to the same agreement the southern boundary of Syria begins at Ras Nakura; then follows the watershed between the Farah, Kurn, and Kerbera Wadis on the south and the Duhleh-el-Ayon and Zerka Wadis on the north; then follows the watershed between the Litany and the Jordan as far north as Metullah, the most northern Jewish Colony, then turns eastward, leaving Banias and its "source of the Jordan" in Palestine; then passes down the Wadi Jeraba to the Sea of Galilee, then crosses the Sea of Galilee, leaving the country of the Gadarenes to France. From Semakh to the east of the outflow of the Lower Jordan from the Lake it runs to the south of the Yarmuk so as to include Deraa and Bosrah in Syria. From Deraa the frontier runs to Nasib, thence to Intar and north-east to the nearest point of the Euphrates at Abu Kemal, 50 miles west of Anah; then it runs to Rumeilan Keui so as to leave all the western Khabur to Syria and Sinjar to Mesopotamia, and thence to the nearest point of the Tigris, about 70 miles north-west of Mosul. The eastern frontier of Syria runs up the Tigris as far as Jeziret-Ibn-Omar, when it joins the Turkish frontier laid down in the Treaty of Sévres.

The country has been organised into 4 Governments or territories, viz. :—

(1) Government of Aleppo, from the region of the Euphrates to the Mediterranean (Vilayet of Aleppo, Sanjak of Alexandretta); (2) Territory of the Alaouite (region of Mount Ansariéh); (3) Government of the Great Lebanon from Tripoli (included) to Palestine with Bekaa; (4) Government of Damascus (Hama, Hems, Damascus, and the Hauran).

The Great Lebanon was proclaimed a State on September 1, 1920. It will have the following frontiers:—North, the Dahr-el-Chodib; south, the frontier of Palestine; west, the coast; and east, the heights of Anti-Lebanon. Beirut is to be the seat of the new Government. The national flag will be the French Tricolour with a cedar superimposed on the white ground.

The total area of Syria subject to the French Mandate may be estimated at 60,000 square miles. The total population of this area is probably under 3,000,000. The population of the Lebanon is about 400,000. The bulk of the population of Syria is of Arabic origin, and Arabic is the prevailing language, with many dialectical varieties. But there is a large influx of foreign elements, including Turks, Turkomans, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Persians, Jews, and a certain number of Europeans. The principal towns are Aleppo and Damascus, population 250,000; Beirut, 180,000; Hems, Hama, and Aintab, between 60,000 and 80,000; Tripoli, Latakia, and Antioch on or near the Northern Coast, 20,000 to 40,000; Zahlah in Lebanon 14,000. There are no statistics of births and deaths.

Religion and Education.—The population of Syria is mainly Sunni Moslems, with a certain number of Shia sects. The Druses number about 150,000. There have been Christians in Syria since the earliest times. There are now three Uniat Patriarchs and one Orthodox Patriarch of Antioch.

There are about 500 French schools with 50,000 pupils. The Greek Catholics have a seminary at Ain Traz, near Beirut, and a Patriarchal College in Beirut. The Maronites also maintain their own schools. British Missionary Societies supported 19 educational institutions with close on 1,000 pupils, and about 120 elementary schools with about 9,000 pupils, over two-thirds being girls. There is a girls' training college at Beirut and high grade schools at Aleppo, Damascus, and Brumana, in the Lebanon. American Missions have a number of educational institutions throughout

Syria, including a college at Beirut, which includes schools of medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, commerce, and arts and sciences. Roman Catholic agencies have numerous schools, with over 20,000 pupils. The Jesuit University in Beirut is empowered to grant degrees to various faculties.

Finance.—In 1914 the revenue was £T3,841, and the expenditure £T1,953,855.

Defence.—A French army is in occupation of the whole country.

Production and Industry.—Syria is essentially an agricultural country, the bulk of the population being engaged in the cultivation of the soil and in cattle breeding; the total area normally under crops is roughly 6,000 square miles, or about 10 per cent. of the whole area, but might be considerably extended. Cereals, vegetables, and fruit trees are produced in profusion; tobacco, cotton, and hemp are successfully cultivated, and there are some wild plants of value. Wheat is the chief cereal, the average crop being upwards of a million tons. The normal crop of barley is about 500,000 tons; durra (Indian millet), 200,000 tons; maize, oats and rye are of minor importance. Sesame, from which oil is produced, is one of the most valued crops, but is very uncertain, the annual crop being about 30,000 tons, a third being exported. Chickpeas, lentils, beans, vetches, and lupins are largely cultivated, the annual crop of chickpeas being estimated at 500,000 tons. About 4,700 acres in Latakia, Aleppo, Beirut, and Damascus produce about 3,000,000 lb. of tobacco, valued at 200,000%. There is a limited amount of cultivation of cotton, hemp, and sugar-cane. The most important fruit trees are the olive, vine, mulberry, and orange. Olives are widely cultivated and the annual output before the war was estimated at 158,000 tons, value 2,200,000%. Vines are also widely distributed, yielding before the war about 345,000 tons. Only a small proportion of this is converted into wine. The white mulberry is largely cultivated in Northern Syria for feeding silk-worms. The cultivation of oranges and lemons has greatly increased in recent years, and the fruit of these and other trees is largely exported.

It is estimated that in 1914 the country contained about 270,000 horses, mules, and donkeys; cattle 500,000, sheep and goats 4,800,000, camels 200,000, valued at about 10,000,000%.

Syria is poorer in minerals than in other resources, but this may be due to insufficient exploration. Northern Lebanon has been worked for iron in ancient and modern times. At Majerba the ore is rich, and the iron good. There is a comparatively rich mine of lignite in South Lebanon. There are indications of petroleum in various places, but the attempts to work it so far have not been successful. There are indications of phosphates, lead, copper, antimony, nickel, chrome; gypsum is widely distributed. There is abundance of marble and good building stone.

The industries of Syria are on a very small scale; by the introduction of Western methods they might be considerably developed. Flour, oil, soap, and silk thread are the most important. Wine and tobacco are produced; the output might be much increased.

Commerce.—Before the war the average annual trade amounted to about 3,636,000% for exports and 6,653,000% for imports, mainly through Alexandretta and Beirut. The main exports from Syria (pre-war figures) are raw silk 420,000%, cocoons 292,000%, sheep, goats and cattle 260,000%, oranges and lemons 226,000%, soap 206,000%, wool 188,000%, tobacco 160,000%, sesame 126,000%. The leading imports into Syria are

(1911) cotton fabrics 1,400,000*l.*, cotton yarn 400,000*l.*, sugar 400,000*l.*, rice 287,000*l.*, flour 190,000*l.*, coffee 105,000*l.*, metals and articles of metal 620,000*l.*, engines, carriages, agricultural machines 190,000*l.*, petroleum 215,000*l.*, timber 12,000*l.* Of the exports (average 1908-13) 750,000*l.* went to France, 570,000*l.* to Egypt, about 250,000*l.* to the United Kingdom. Of the imports an average of 1,786,000*l.* came from the United Kingdom, Austria 418,000*l.*, France 370,000*l.*, Turkey 475,000*l.*

Communications.—Most of the ports of Syria are visited regularly by the steamers of various shipping companies. The total tonnage entered and cleared at the leading ports in 1913 amounted to 5,256,000; of this 1,150,600 tons were British, 1,087,800 Austrian, 1,049,300 Russian, 985,400 French, 620,100 Italian, 361,700 German.

Under the Turkish administration there were three classes of roads, the main roads being metalled, but rough. Syria is now comparatively well provided with railways, and new lines and branches are proposed. A line traverses the interior from north to south, with branches to the chief ports. About 190 miles of the Bagdad railway runs through Syria, and about 850 miles of other companies. Of the Hejaz railway about 620 miles traverse Syria.

The official currency as from May 1, 1920, is the Syrian Bank Note, issued by the Bank of Syria, under French Treasury control. The monetary unit is the Syrian pound, divided into 100 piastres (1 piastre = 20 centimes), which are exchangeable in Paris at the fixed rate of 20 francs to the pound.

British Consul-General at Beirut.—H. E. Satow, O.B.E.

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URUGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Uruguay, formerly a part of the Spanish Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata, and subsequently a province of Brazil, declared its independence August 25, 1825, which was recognised by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed August 27, 1828. The Constitution of the Republic was last amended on January 3, 1918, and came into force on March 1, 1919. The franchise is universal for males over 18 years of age; voting is secret,

and the principle of proportional representation operates. The legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, which meet in annual session, extending from March 15 to December 15. In the interval of the session, a permanent committee of two senators and five members of the Lower House assumes the control of the executive power. The representatives are chosen for three years, in the proportion of 1 to every 12,000 inhabitants of male adults who can read and write. The senators are chosen by an Electoral College, whose members are directly elected by the people; there is one senator for each department, chosen for six years, one-third retiring every two years. There are 90 representatives and 19 senators.

The executive is divided between the President of the Republic and a National Administrative Council. The President is elected for four years by the direct vote of the people, and may be re-elected after an interval of 8 years since his last holding office. The National Administrative Council consists of nine members, six of the majority party, and three of the largest minority; three retiring every two years. The election is by direct popular vote. The President appoints the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of War and Marine, and of the Interior, and has supreme control of these departments. The other ministers—of Finance, Public Works, Industry and Education—are appointed by the Council, which is the controlling power of these departments. The President receives a salary of 24,000 pesos per annum.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Baltasar Brum (March 1, 1919, to February 28, 1923):

President of the Administrative Council.—Señor José Batlle y Ordóñez.

Area and Population.

The following table shows the area and the estimated population of the departments (capitals in brackets) on December 31, 1920 :—

Departments	Area, square miles	Population Dec. 31, 1920	Pop. per square mile
Artigas (Artigas)	4,394	40,065	9.1
Canelones (Guadalupe)	1,834	122,022	66.5
Cerro-Largo (Melo)	5,763	60,658	10.5
Colonia (Colonia)	2,193	90,206	41.1
Durazno (Durazno)	5,525	58,543	10.5
Flores (Trinidad)	1,744	24,873	14.8
Florida (Florida)	4,673	65,678	14.0
Maldonado (Maldonado)	1,587	43,071	27.1
Minas (Minas)	4,819	71,848	14.9
Montevideo	256	393,267	1,535.8
Paysandú (Paysandú)	5,115	76,018	12.9
Rio Negro (Fray Bentos)	3,269	39,041	11.9
Rivera (Rivera)	3,793	48,340	13.7
Rocha (Rocha)	4,280	50,013	11.6
Salto (Salto)	4,865	80,639	16.7
San José (San José)	2,688	64,173	23.8
Soriano (Mercedes)	3,560	59,245	16.6
Tacuarembó (San Fructuoso)	8,112	63,984	7.8
Treinta y Tres (Treinta y Tres)	3,682	43,389	11.7
Total	72,153	1,494,953	20.7

The departments enjoy ample autonomy, each having its Local Government Board and Representative Assembly, with extensive control over local expenditure, taxation, and public works.

In 1914 the Uruguayan and Brazilian Boundary Commissions drew up the documents respecting three islands belonging to Uruguay, to be called Socorro, Jacinto, and Denis.

The results of the census of October, 1908, showed a population of 1,042,686 (530,508 males and 512,178 females). Of this total, 181,222 were foreigners, 62,357 being Italian, 54,885 Spanish, 27,789 Brazilian, 18,600 Argentine, 8,341 French, 1,924 British, 1,406 Swiss, 1,112 German, and 5,408 of other nationalities.

The population of Montevideo City on November 30, 1920, was 361,950. Of the other cities, Paysandu had 26,000 inhabitants; Salto, 30,000; Mercedes, 23,000.

Births, deaths, and marriages for three years. The births and deaths are exclusive of still-births.

Years	Living-Births	Still-Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1918	38,914	1,391	6,843	20,009	18,905
1919	39,307	1,291	7,532	18,904	20,403
1920	39,335	1,370	8,355	19,041	20,294

Of the living births in 1920, 11,426 were illegitimate. Divorces: 195 in 1918; 191 in 1919; 250 in 1920.

For five years the arrivals and departures by sea at Montevideo were:—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Immigrants . .	229,527	173,421	180,687	153,186	137,639
Emigrants . .	204,525	161,586	177,254	145,287	125,867

Of the immigrants landing in Montevideo in 1920, 9,542 were Spanish; 4,912 Italian; 4,493 Brazilian; 2,173 French; 2,000 German; and 2,740 English.

Religion and Instruction.

State and church are separated; and there is complete religious liberty. The religion professed by the majority of the inhabitants is Roman Catholic. The archbishopric of Montevideo has 2 suffragan bishops in Salto and Melo. The 1908 census showed 430,095 Catholics, 12,232 Protestants, and 45,470 unspecified.

Primary education is obligatory. In 1920 there were 1,005 public schools with 102,889 enrolled pupils. There were also 195 private schools with 21,228 pupils. In 1920 there were 6,060 pupils in attendance at the Secondary Schools. Evening courses for adults were attended (1920) by 5,982 pupils (1,302 illiterates).

There is at Montevideo a university, with 4,165 students and 344 teachers in 1920. There are also a preparatory school and 22 other establishments for secondary and higher education with 4,943 pupils in 1919. There are normal schools for males and for females, and a school of arts and trades supported by the State where 185 pupils receive instruction gratuitously. At the military college, with 8 professors, there are 46 pupils. There are also many religious seminaries throughout the Republic with a considerable number of pupils, a university for women, a school for the blind, and one for the deaf and dumb, and a school of domestic science.

For the relief of poverty there are a charity hospital, an hospital for the

insane, an isolation hospital, an asylum for beggars, an orphan asylum, and 3 infant schools. The Asistencia Pública is an institution which has general charge of hospitals, asylums, dispensaries, and similar relief works all over the country. For 1919-20 its budget was fixed at 3,711,173 pesos.

Justice.

The judicial power rests with the High Court of Justice, consisting of 5 judges elected by the General Assembly of the Chambers. The President is chosen annually by the members of the Court from amongst themselves. This court has original jurisdiction in constitutional, international, and admiralty cases, and will hear appeals in cases in which the decision has been modified or altered in other appeal courts, of which there are 2 each with 3 judges. In Montevideo there are also 3 courts for ordinary civil cases, 2 for commercial cases, 1 for Government, 2 for criminal cases, 2 correctional courts, and 3 for criminal investigation. Each departmental capital has a departmental court, and each of the 214 judicial sections into which the Republic is divided has a justice of peace court; further, each section is divided into districts, in which deputy judges (alcaldes) try cases involving small amounts.

In September 1907 the death penalty was abolished, penal servitude for a period of 30 to 40 years being put in its place.

Finance.

The receipts and expenditure for recent years are stated as follows:—

—	Receipts	Expenditure	—	Receipts	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1915-16	7,034,698	6,890,125	1918-19	7,474,959	6,281,204
1916-17	5,643,401	5,942,489	1920-21	8,137,015	8,746,614
1917-18	6,266,261	6,281,205	1921-22	7,777,388	9,202,871

The estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1921-22 were (4·7 dollars = £1):—

Revenue	Dollars	Expenditure	Dollars
Customs	15,500,000	Legislature	994,368
Property tax	4,238,000	Presidency	63,032
Trade licences	1,850,000	National Administrative Council	157,680
Stamped paper and stamps	1,370,000	Ministry Foreign Affairs	886,932
Surtaxes on imports and exports	900,000	„ Interior	4,788,814
Internal revenue taxes	5,000,000	„ Finance	2,796,980
Other receipts	7,695,495	„ Industries	1,416,916
		„ Public Works	1,400,044
		„ War and Marine	7,741,893
		Public instruction	6,040,178
		Justice	565,430
		National obligations	16,401,728
Total	36,558,495	Total	43,253,495

The amount of the public debt of Uruguay on January 1, 1921, is officially given as 172,202,766 dollars. Of the total 43,468,692 dollars ranks as internal, 126,598,574 dollars as foreign, and 2,135,500 dollars as international.

Defence.

The army of Uruguay consists of a small standing army, and the National Guard. Service in the standing army is voluntary, lasting from 2 to 5 years, with re-engagement up to the age of 44. It consists of 21 line battalions, 4 rifle companies, 10 cavalry regiments, 5 field artillery regiments of 3 batteries each, a fortress artillery company and machine gun company, 1 engineers' battalion, and 1 bearer company with a peace strength of 10,400 officers and men, and a nominal war strength of 50,000.

The National Guard is a militia, service in which is compulsory. It is divided into three classes, or 'bans.' The first 'ban,' or 'mobile' national guard contains all the young men fit for military duty between the ages of 17 and 30, and forms a more or less organized force of 15,000 to 20,000 men. It would take the field with the standing army. The second ban, consisting of men fit for service between 30 and 45, is the 'departmental,' or provincial, national guard. Its units do not move out of their own departments, but the men can be drafted to make good the losses of the mobile units in time of war. The third ban, containing all the men between 19 and 45, is the 'territorial' force, and is only liable to garrison duty in its own districts. The total strength of the National Guard (all three bans) is, nominally, about 100,000 men and 120 guns.

There is also a police force, with an establishment of 5,000.

The infantry of the active army is armed with the Mauser rifle, the field batteries have either Schneider or Krupp 7.5 cm. guns. The National Guard is mainly armed with the Remington rifle and old de Bange guns.

The fleet consists of an armoured cruiser *Montevideo*, the yacht *18 de Julio*, and the *Uruguay*, 1,400 tons, speed 23 knots, launched at Kiel in 1910.

Production and Industry.

In Uruguay the agricultural industries are extending. The number of people engaged in agriculture in 1914-15 was 98,301; in 1918-19, 93,187; and in 1919-20, 88,083. The principal crops and their yield for two years were as follows:—

	Area		Yield	
	1919-1920	1920-1921	1919-1920	1920-1921
	Acres	Acres	Metric tons	Metric tons
Wheat	688,407	758,762	161,891	303,505
Barley	4,610	—	1,646	—
Oats	81,145	76,780	21,462	28,871
Linseed	83,645	94,250	23,671	26,811

In 1916 there were within the Republic 7,802,442 head of cattle, 567,154 horses, 11,472,852 sheep, 16,663 mules, 12,218 goats, and 303,958 pigs.

Wine is produced chiefly in the departments of Montevideo, Canelones, Salto, Colonia, and Paysandú. In 1920 there were 2,998 properties (2,355 in 1919), of 17,482 acres, producing 56,482,000 kilos. of grapes, and 7,919,000 gallons of wine. Tobacco and olives are also cultivated.

In the northern departments several gold mines are worked, and silver, copper, lead, magnesium, and lignite coal are found. The supply of electricity for light, power, and traction is a State monopoly (Bill passed October 20, 1912).

There were in 1918, 16,017 industrial and commercial establishments, with a capital of 134,383,782 pesos.

Commerce.

The foreign trade was as follows (4·7 dollars l.) :—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921 Jan.-June
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	7,442,446	7,917,495	13,776,941	8,420,793	9,632,982	4,099,450
Exports . . .	13,503,255	21,962,943	23,124,863	27,457,991	16,150,344	8,806,057

In 1920 the customs receipts amounted to 15,779,561 gold pesos.

The principal exports were (in gold pesos) as follows :—Agricultural produce, 1,316,497 in 1920 ; live animals, 1,653,065 in 1920 ; wool, 31,848,376 in 1920 ; and hides, 15,199,076 in 1920.

The imports and exports for 1919 and 1920 were distributed as follows (in gold pesos) :—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Argentina	8,615,288	10,457,821	7,110,362	3,633,217
Brazil	5,507,710	4,529,740	2,068,263	2,487,903
France	1,341,741	2,484,803	39,011,519	12,794,656
Italy	539,784	1,139,809	3,636,524	4,257,513
Spain	2,979,518	2,469,145	2,755,115	1,197,973
United Kingdom	7,512,506	8,299,030	28,168,248	17,794,018
United States	15,571,451	14,702,053	44,602,767	20,269,211

Total trade between Uruguay and the U.K. for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) :—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Uruguay into U.K.	5,455,519	6,541,015	10,514,967	7,053,206	6,241,634
Exports to Uruguay from U.K.	2,276,895	3,150,612	3,328,724	5,916,430	3,093,727

Shipping and Communications.

In 1921 Uruguay had 22 steamers of a total net tonnage of 42,114 tons, and 254 coasting vessels of a total net tonnage of 18,061.

The following table shows the vessels entered and cleared at the ports of Uruguay for 3 years :—

Year	Entered				Cleared			
	Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Steamers		Sailing Vessels	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1918 . . .	6,417	8,545,355	3,050	475,988	6,332	8,417,097	2,991	469,802
1919 . . .	5,671	7,708,863	2,401	375,346	5,648	7,694,495	2,356	368,523
1920 . . .	5,731	8,355,932	3,996	513,986	5,760	8,880,302	3,954	512,563

There were besides, in 1920, 9,727 barques of 8,869,918 tons that entered and 9,714 vessels of 8,692,820 tons that cleared all the ports. The port of Montevideo is visited by the steamers of 20 different companies, of which 12 are British, 2 German, 3 French, 2 Italian, and 1 Spanish.

The National roads of Uruguay have a total length of 2,240 miles, and there are about 3,100 miles of departmental roads, of which about 300 miles are macadamised. River transport is also very extensive.

The three principal railway systems are the Central (Combined System, (988 miles), the Midland (320 miles), North Western (113 miles), Northern (73 miles), all British owned. The East Coast Railway (78 miles) and 3 minor lines are controlled by the State. During the financial year ended June 30, 1921, the gross receipts of the railways were: Central (Combined System), 1,879,630*l.*; Midland, 205,654*l.*; North-Western, 75,215*l.*; Northern, 23,522*l.* From January 1 to December 31, 1920, the receipts on the State Railways amounted to 496,220 dollars. On June 30, 1921, the railway system of Uruguay open for traffic had a total length of 1,625 miles of standard gauge, of which 1,060 miles are under State guarantee. There are 170 miles of tramway in operation; the tramway lines of two Companies in Montevideo have been electrified, but on another line in the capital, owned by the State, horse traction is still used. In Salto and Paysandu the trams are drawn by horses.

The telegraph lines in operation have a total length of 4,819 miles; in 1919, 258 offices through which 1,505,705 telegrams passed. Two telephone companies of Montevideo have 26,872 miles of wire, and in the Republic, 29 companies have 37,390 miles of wire. Number of subscribers, 18,188. The Government will take over the whole of the postal services as soon as arrangements have been completed.

In 1919 there were 995 post offices. The correspondence movement (internal) comprised 95,404,951 letters, packets, &c., and external, 12,026,807.

Money and Credit.

The Bank of the Republic had a paid-up capital on June 30, 1921, of 20,335,955 dollars. This bank has the exclusive right to issue notes. The president and directors are appointed by the Government. On September 30, 1921, notes to the value of 64,932,995 dollars were in circulation, and its stock of gold amounted to 55,013,943 dollars in bullion and 55,013,943 dollars in gold coin.

In August, 1921, the gold reserve in the banks of the country amounted to 53,263,383 pesos, distributed as follows: 55,013,943 pesos in the Bank of the Republic, 1,404,010 pesos in other Uruguayan banks, and 1,845,430 pesos in foreign banks.

In 1912 the Government created a National Insurance Bank (Banco de Seguros del Estado) with a monopoly of insurance business of all kinds. No new insurance companies may now be established. The Insurance Bank opened its doors on March 1, 1912. The business of the bank is divided into the following departments: Fire insurance; automobile insurance; workmen's accident insurance; hail insurance; life insurance; animal insurance; marine insurance; and insurance for window panes and mirrors. In 1919 the volume of business transacted by the insurance bank amounted to 120,942,523 pesos, and the profits were 2,212,612 pesos. In 1920 the premiums collected amounted to 3,256,179 dollars, and the claims settled 1,075,314 dollars.

The British Banks operating in Uruguay are: Anglo South American, British Bank of South America, London and River Plate Bank, London and Brazilian, and Royal Bank of Canada.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

There is no Uruguayan gold coin in circulation, but the monetary standard is gold, the theoretical gold coin being the *peso nacional*, weighing 1·697 grammes, ·917 fine. The law of June 23, 1862, authorised the coinage of the *doblon*, or 10-peso gold piece, but, as yet, only foreign gold is in circulation and is legal tender. (4·70 pesos=£1).

The silver *peso* or *dollar*, of 100 centesimos, weighs 25 grammes, ·900 fine. Other silver pieces are 50 centesimos and 20 centesimos. Nickel coins are 5, 2, and 1 centesimo pieces.

The metric system of weights and measures was adopted by a law of May 20, 1862, and came into force on January 1, 1867, replacing the old Spanish weights and measures which were current with slight modifications. By a law of October 2, 1894, the metric system was made compulsory in all civil and commercial transactions. The strict requirements concerning weights and measures were reinforced by a decree of February 8, 1918.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF URUGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Senor Federico R. Vidiella (1920).

First Secretary.—Carlos de Santiago.

Consul-General.—Don José Barboza Terra.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN URUGUAY.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General.—Sir Claude Coventry Mallet, C.M.G. Appointed March, 1919.

Naval Attaché.—Commander C. L. Backhouse.

Acting Vice-Consul.—E. A. Cleugh.

There are also Vice-Consuls at Fray Bentos, Maldonado, Paysandú, and Salto.

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VENEZUELA.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Venezuela was formed in 1830 by secession from the other members of the Republic of Colombia. The Constitution in force is that of June 13, 1914. Legislative authority is vested in a Congress of 2 chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The former consists of 40 members elected for 3 years, 2 for each State, Venezuelans by birth and over 30 years of age. The latter is constituted as follows: Each State chooses by direct election for 3 years one deputy, a Venezuelan by birth and over 21 years of age, for every 35,000 inhabitants, and one more for an excess of 15,000. A State with fewer than 35,000 of population will have one deputy. The Federal District and the Territories which have, or may reach, the population fixed by law will also elect deputies.

The executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic in conjunction with the Cabinet Ministers through whom he acts. The President is elected by Congress for 7 years, must be a Venezuelan by birth and over 30 years of age; by the new Constitution (1914) there is no restriction as to re-election. Failing the President, temporarily, the President can nominate any member of the Cabinet to act in his place.

President of the Republic.—General Juan Vicente Gómez, elected May 3, 1915, for the period 1915 to 1922.

The President-Elect has not yet taken office, retaining his post of Commander-in-Chief. Accordingly the Provisional President, Dr. V. Marquez Bustillos, elected April 19, 1914, continues to act as head of the State.

The Cabinet consists of 7 Ministers: the Ministers of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, of Finance, of War and Marine, of Fomento, of Public Works, and of Public Instruction. The seat of the General Powers of the Nation is at the City of Caracas, but, when any unforeseen circumstance requires, the Executive Power may fix its residence at any other point of the Federal District.

The States are autonomous and politically equal. Each has a Legislative Assembly, whose members are chosen in accordance with their respective Constitutions. Each State has a President and a general Secretary. The States are divided into districts and municipalities. Each district has a municipal council, and each municipio a communal junta. The Federal District and the Territories are administered by the President of the Republic through Governors, who in turn appoint secretaries.

Area and Population.

Venezuela has an area of about 398,594 square miles. According to the census of January, 1921, the population was 2,411,952, the density for the entire country being 6 persons to the square mile. The country is now divided into a Federal District, 20 States and 2 Territories, as follows:—

State	Capital	Pop. Dec. 31, 1920	State	Capital	Pop. Dec. 31, 1920
Anzoátegui .	Barcelona	103,573	Portuguesa .	Guanare	52,549
Apure . .	San Fernando		Sucre . .	Cumana	150,211
	de Apure	39,187	Táchira .	San Cristobal	147,076
Aragua . .	Maracay	95,902	Trujillo .	Trujillo	178,942
Bolívar . .	Ciudad Bolívar	65,852	Yaracuy .	San Felipe	108,022
Carabobo .	Valencia	125,514	Zamora .	Barinas	55,055
Cojedes . .	San Carlos	81,850	Zulia . .	Maracaibo	119,458
Falcón . .	Coro	128,255	Ter. Amazonas	San Fernando	
Guárico . .	Calabozo	122,190		de Atabapo	48,940
Lara . .	Barquisimeto	219,816	„ Delta-	Tucupita	13,474
Mérida . .	Mérida	123,232	Amacuro		
Miranda .	Ocumare	174,266	Federal Dist.	Caracas	140,132
Monagas .	Maturín	64,421			
Nueva Esparta	La Asunción	56,035		Total .	2,411,952

Some of the more important cities with their population according to the census of 1920, are:

Caracas . .	92,212	Ciudad Bolívar .	19,712	Mérida . . .	14,082
Maracaibo .	46,706	Cumana . . .	16,342	Trujillo . .	12,415
Valencia . .	29,446	Caro . . .	15,533	Barcelona .	10,883
Barquisimeto	28,943	Maturín . . .	15,465	Ocumare . .	10,048
San Cristobal	21,385	San Felipe . .	15,506	Maiguetia .	8,637

The movement of population, according to official statistics, is shown as follows:—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
1918	12,691	75,882	67,886	6,153	5,841
1919	17,170	83,055	62,019	12,433	12,879
1920 .	12,874	74,174	54,715	11,178	11,883

Religion and Instruction. .

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is toleration of all others. The Archbishop of Caracas has 5 suffragan bishops.

Instruction is given both in public and private schools, and teaching is entirely free. But under a new scheme introduced in 1915, all pupils whether of elementary, professional or high schools, must pass the requisite State examination. The State also prescribes the courses of study for all grades of schools. Great stress is laid on practical instruction, and accordingly in 1915 the Government established practical courses in medicine, and began to build laboratories for all grades of schools. Elementary instruction is free, but backward, and from the age of 7 to the completion of the primary grade, compulsory. At Caracas is the central University (it has been closed since October, 1912), and in Mérida is the University of Los Andes. Superior instruction is divided into schools, viz.: Philosophy and Letters; Physical, Mathematical, and Natural Sciences; Medical Science; Political Science; and Ecclesiastical Science. These schools can be established separately or can

unite to form Universities. There are at present in activity, the University of Los Andes, eight schools of Political Science and of Ecclesiastical Science, and in Caracas Schools of Medical Science and of Ecclesiastical Science, besides private schools of Political Science. Steps are being taken for the establishment of other schools and institutes for superior instruction. The University Faculties have teaching members (professors), ordinary members (doctors), and honorary members. The Government supports also the following Institutes for special instruction: a School of Plastic Arts, another of Music and Elocution, two of Arts and Trades (one for men and the other for women), and three of Commerce. Total expenditure on education 1921-22, 4,425,587 bolivars (2,493,538 bolivars for elementary education).

Justice.

Federal judicial authority resides in the Court (which is also Court of Cassation) and in various tribunals and courts established by special laws. The Federal Procurator-General is appointed for 3 years.

The States have each a Supreme Court with 3 members called respectively President, Relator, and Chancellor. Each State has also a superior court, courts of first instance, district courts, and municipal courts. The States' judicial officers hold their posts for 3 years. In the Territories there are civil and criminal judges of first instance, and also judges in the municipalities.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five years were as follows:—

—	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21 ¹	1921-22 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	2,333,560	3,759,700	4,045,377	2,360,871	2,504,316
Expenditure . .	2,372,254	3,085,003	2,722,621	2,318,360	2,504,316

¹ Estimates.

The following table shows (in bolivars) the principal items of the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922:—

Items	Revenue	Items	Expenditure
	Bolivars		Bolivars
Customs	11,550,000	Department of Interior . .	12,186,438
30 per cent. contribution .	3,465,000	Department of Foreign Affairs . .	2,407,513
Tax of 25 per cent. on import duties	2,877,500	Department of Finance . .	16,894,448
Transit tax	306,000	Department of War and Navy . .	12,324,556
Liquor tax	7,500,000	Department of Internal Development . .	6,099,459
Tobacco	8,600,000	Department of Public Works . .	8,270,820
Salt revenue	6,700,000	Department of Public Instruction . .	4,425,567
Stamps	6,000,000	Budget rectifications . .	625,178
Other revenue	16,225,500		
Total	63,234,000	Total	63,234,000
	(2,504,816L)		(2,504,316L.)

The public debt on Dec. 31, 1920, was 131,627,351 bolivars (5,212,964*l.*). Of the total the internal debt at 3 per cent. amounted to 45,175,169 bolivars. The 3% Diplomatic debt of 1908 amounted to 75,097,035 bolivars (2,974,140*l.*). On December 31, 1921, the public debt was 124,859,319 bolivars.

Defence.

In 1920 a law was promulgated according to which all Venezuelans have to serve two years with the active forces of the army, and to remain in the reserve until the age of 45. The active army consists of infantry, 20 battalions, each of 400 men; artillery, 8 batteries, each of 200 men, and 1 naval battalion. The naval force contains one battalion distributed among the vessels of the navy, which consists of an unarmoured cruiser (acquired in September, 1922), 3 gunboats, a transport, a tug, a torpedo boat, and several coastguard vessels.

Production and Industry.

The surface of Venezuela is naturally divided into 3 distinct zones—the agricultural, the pastoral, and the forest zone. In the first are grown coffee, cocoa, sugar-cane, maize, cotton, beans, &c.; the second affords runs for cattle; and in the third tropical products, such as caoutchouc, balatá (a gum resembling rubber), tonka beans, copaiba, vanilla, growing wild, are worked by the inhabitants. The area under coffee is estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000 acres. The coffee plantations number about 33,000, and those of cocoa 5,000. There are about 11,000 sugar plantations. The annual production of sugar may be estimated at 60,000 tons.

One-fifth of the population is engaged in agriculture. The live-stock in Venezuela is estimated as follows:—2,077,684 oxen, 113,439 sheep, 2,154,716 goats, 167,708 horses, 51,565 mules, 200,439 asses, 512,086 pigs. In the agricultural and cattle industries about 60,000 labourers are employed.

Venezuela is rich in metals and other minerals. One of the principal mining industries is the production of gold in the region to the south-east of Ciudad Bolívar. In 1920, 585,977 grammes of gold were produced, apart from about 250,000 grammes of placer gold, and 805,076 grammes exported. Copper ore production was 29,708 tons in 1918. Coal is worked at Coro, in Falcon State, and at Naricual; total production in 1919, 25,559 tons; 1920, 29,708 tons. Salt mines in various States are now worked by the Government. The gross revenue during the first year of Government administration was 6,377,259 bolivars, and the net revenue exceeded 5,000,000 bolivars. Petroleum is found in many places, the production in 1920 amounted to 69,539 tons. Asphalt from Lake Bermúdez is exported to the United States; output in 1920, 23,452 tons. Round the island of Margarita and neighbouring islets off the north coast of Venezuela pearl fishing is carried on. Government revenue in 1920 from mining royalties was 1,709,757 bolivars, and from pearl-fishery licences, 433,640 bolivars.

Venezuela has few industries, most manufactured materials required being imported. There are two cotton mills at Valencia, one at Caracas, and one at Cumana, producing textiles which compete with imported Manchester goods in the cheaper qualities. Coarse fibre sacks are manufactured locally. There is also a cement and a glass factory at Caracas. Salt and matches are Government monopolies; the latter is farmed by a British Company.

Commerce.

The value of the imports into and exports from Venezuela in the last 5 years was :—

—	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	3,542,883	5,316,722	3,382,759	5,243,147	10,927,762
Exports	4,993,746	4,794,670	3,920,866	9,724,268	8,925,148

Principal domestic exports in 1919-20 and 1918-19 were ;—

—	1918-19	1919-20	—	1918-19	1919-20
	Bolivars	Bolivars		Bolivars	Bolivars
Coffee	125,093,198	101,723,718	Hides	13,733,396	23,364,226
Cocoa	27,352,829	46,454,182	Cattle	1,840,506	4,005,520
Balata & rubber	6,319,435	9,673,187	Gold	2,289,531	2,757,135

The distribution of the commerce in 1918-19 and 1919-20 was mainly as follows :—

—	Imports		Exports	
	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20
	£	£	£	£
United States	3,640,157	6,502,886	4,361,957	4,482,727
United Kingdom	1,094,951	2,635,502	582,437	632,561
Spain	171,358	428,127	742,660	774,785
France	108,149	513,310	2,200,756	1,020,162
Netherlands	3,349	214,082	204,958	411,711
Italy	46,609	212,247	56,241	72,436

Of the imports in 1919-20, the United States furnished 56 per cent. and the United Kingdom 24 per cent. ; and of the exports the United States took 47 per cent. and the United Kingdom 13 per cent.

Total trade between Venezuela and the United Kingdom (according to the Board of Trade returns) for 5 years :—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Venezuela to U. Kingdom	215,335	423,050	976,008	904,735	315,693
Exports to Venezuela from U. Kingdom	943,793	1,025,139	1,359,987	3,380,500	723,274

Shipping and Communications.

The number of vessels which entered ports of Venezuela in 1919-20 was 1,120 of an aggregate tonnage of 1,124,261 (British vessels, 78 of 206,673 tons). Foreign vessels are not permitted to engage in the coasting trade, except by special concessions or by contract with the Government.

Venezuela had in 1918, 11 steamers of 5,298 tons, and 15 sailing vessels of 2,432 tons.

The roads of the country have recently been much improved. There are now good carriage roads from Caracas to La Guaira and Macuto, from Caracas to Valencia and Puerto Cabello, eventually to be continued to San Cristobal (683 miles), and from Caracas to Guatire, projected as far as Ciudad

Bolivar; from Maracay two new roads have been opened to Ocumare de la Costa, and to Villa de Cura and the Llanos of Apure; in remoter parts, away from the rivers, traffic is carried on by means of pack animals and small mule-carts. A new road has also been constructed in the western part of the country from Uraca, the present terminus of the Tachira Railroad, southward of the mountains of San Cristobal. Two great new roads are under construction, the Gran Carretera Oriental (626 miles), and the Gran Carretera Occidental (540 miles). Total mileage of roads on December 31, 1919, 1,636.

In Venezuela there are 12 lines of railway (5 national and 7 foreign—the latter including 4 British and 1 German) with a total length of (January 1st, 1921) 644 miles. The Great Railway of Venezuela, 113 miles in extent, is one of the longest lines in the Republic, running between Caracas and Valencia. Other lines are the La Guaira and Caracas line (22 miles), the Venezuela Central Railway (45 miles), the Puerto Cabello and Valencia Railway (34 miles), the Bolivar Railway (143 miles), the oldest line in operation in the country, and which runs from the port of Tucucas to Barquisimeto; Great Tachira Railway (74 miles); Great Railway of La Ceita (52 miles); Carenero Railway (33 miles); Guanta to Barcelona Railway (22 miles); and Santa Barbara to El Vigia Railway (37 miles). In 1920 gross railway receipts amounted to 18,007,600 bolivars, and working expenses to 11,672,993 bolivars. In Caracas electric tramways are worked by a British Company.

There are about 11,160 miles of navigable water in Venezuela. The Compañia Venezolana de Navegacion has a virtual monopoly of the navigation of the river and its tributaries and the Lake of Maracaibo.

The telegraph system has (1921) a network of 6,409 miles; 219 telegraph offices; messages 983,883. Receipts amounted to 1,154,883 bolivars in 1920). A British company supplies telephonic communication in most parts of the settled country in the neighbourhood of Caracas. Length of telephone lines in the Republic (December, 1914) 12,511 miles. There are 359 post-offices (1920), which handled 8,407,524 letters and official communications, 656,598 postcards, and 8,749,154 pieces of printed matter.

There are wireless stations at Caracas, Maracay, Puerto Cabello, Maracaibo, San Cristobal, Porlamar, La Guaira, and Barquisimeto.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The Bank of Venezuela (capital 12,000,000 bolivars) had on December 31, 1920, a reserve fund of 2,674,907 bolivars; cash holdings of 59,285,094 bolivars. The Bank of Caracas has a capital of 6,000,000 bolivars, with reserve amounting (December 31, 1920) to 1,259,835 bolivars. There are also two other banks, the Bank of Maracaibo with a capital of 1,250,000 bolivars, and the Commercial Bank of Maracaibo with a capital of 400,000 bolivars.

The new Venezuelan banking law (1918) authorises the free establishment of banks in Venezuela, which, provided they are incorporated as native companies, shall have power to issue notes to bearer convertible on presentation. Two British banks, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Commercial Bank of Spanish America, have established branches at Caracas; the former has also branches at Maracaibo and Ciudad Bolivar, and the latter a branch at Puerto Cabello. American banks with branches at Caracas are: the National City Bank of New York and the Mercantile Bank of America. The former has also opened branches at Maracaibo and Ciudad Bolivar. A Dutch bank, the 'Hollandsche Bank voor West-Indie,' has opened a branch at Caracas.

The official monetary unit is the *Bolivar* (equivalent to 0.293280

grammes fine gold), which corresponds to the franc. It is divided into 100 céntimos. The face value of £1 is 25·25 bolivars. According to the monetary law of June 15, 1918, it is intended to coin pieces of gold (100, 20, and 10 bolivars), silver (5, 2, and 1 bolivar, and 50 and 25 céntimos), and nickel (12½ and 5 céntimos).

The bank notes in circulation are as follows (the figures in brackets showing their values at par): 1,000 bolivars (£39 11s. 8d.); 800 bolivars (£31 13s. 4d.); 500 bolivars (£19 15s. 10d.); 400 bolivars (£15 16s. 8d.); 100 bolivars (£3 19s. 2d.); 50 bolivars (£1 19s. 7d.); 20 bolivars (15s. 10d.); and 10 bolivars (7s. 11d.). Notes actually in circulation on December 31, 1920, were: Bank of Venezuela, 23,759,860 bolivars; Bank of Caracas, 6,347,150 bolivars; and the Bank of Maracaibo, 1,780,300 bolivars.

Gold coins are the old Spanish *onza* (80 bolivars—very rare) and 20 bolivars. Silver coins are 5-bolivar pieces, commonly called *fuerte* (3s. 11½d.); 2½ bolivars (1s. 11¾d.); 2 bolivars (1s. 7d.); 1 bolivar (9¾d.); ½-bolivar, called a *real* (4¾d.); and ¼ bolivar, called a *medio* (2½d.). Nickel coins are 0·125 bolivar, commonly called a *cuartillo* or a *locha* (1¼d.), and 0·05 bolivar, called a *centavo* (½d.).

A decree of May 18, 1912, provided that the official system of weights and measures shall be the metric system.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF VENEZUELA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister.—Dr. Diogenes Escalante.

Secretary.—Julio F. Mendez.

Commercial Attaché.—Guillermo Todd.

Consul in London (Honorary).—Senor Pablo Heyden.

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Newport, and Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN VENEZUELA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister.—H. H. D. Beaumont, appointed May 1st, 1916.

Naval Attaché.—Lt.-Commander Lloyd Hirst, R.N.

Vice-Consul at Caracas.—C. A. Edmond.

There are a Consul at Bolivar, Vice-Consuls at La Guaira, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, and Consular-Agents at San Felix, Barrancas, Cristóbal-Colon, and Carupano.

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